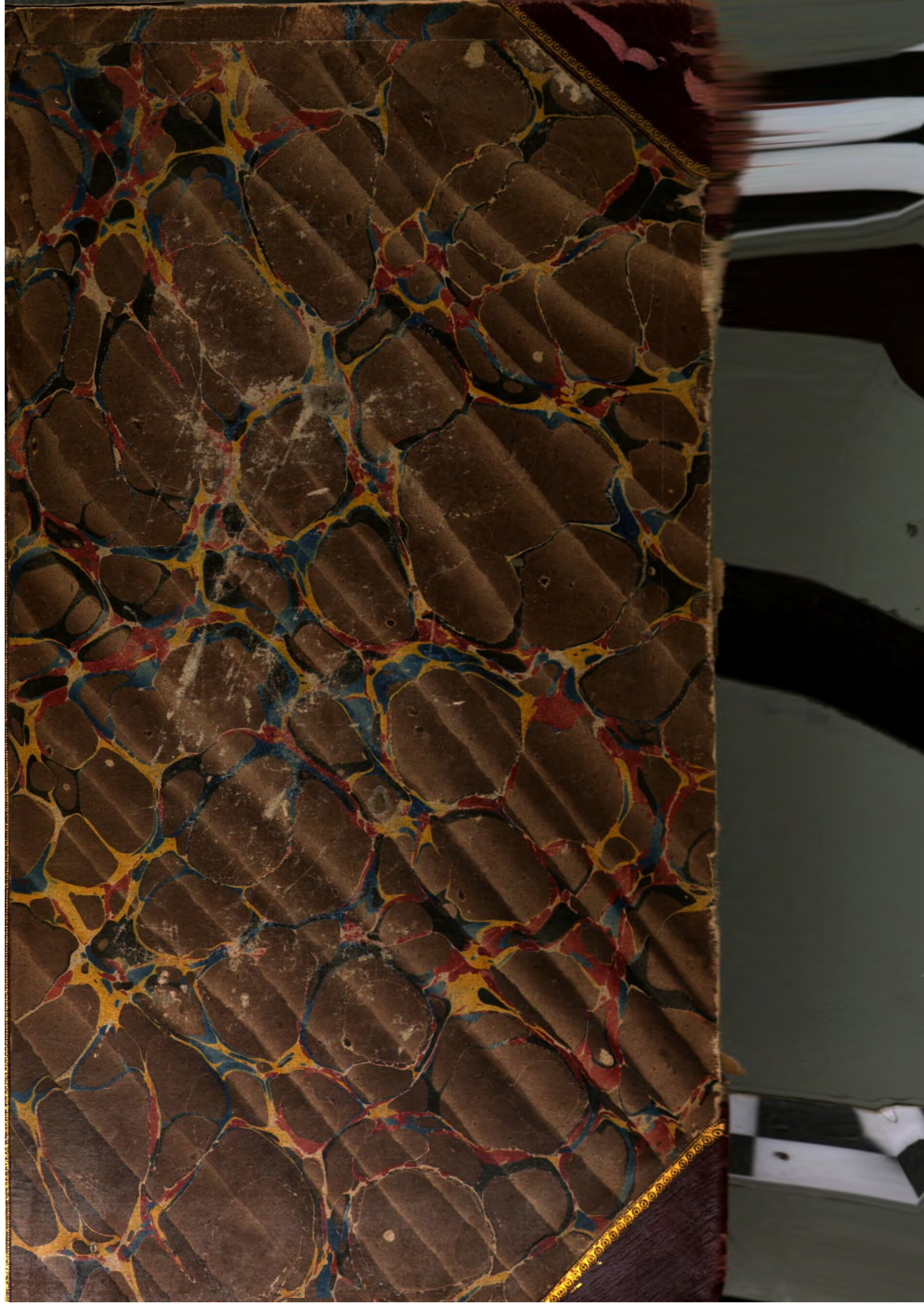
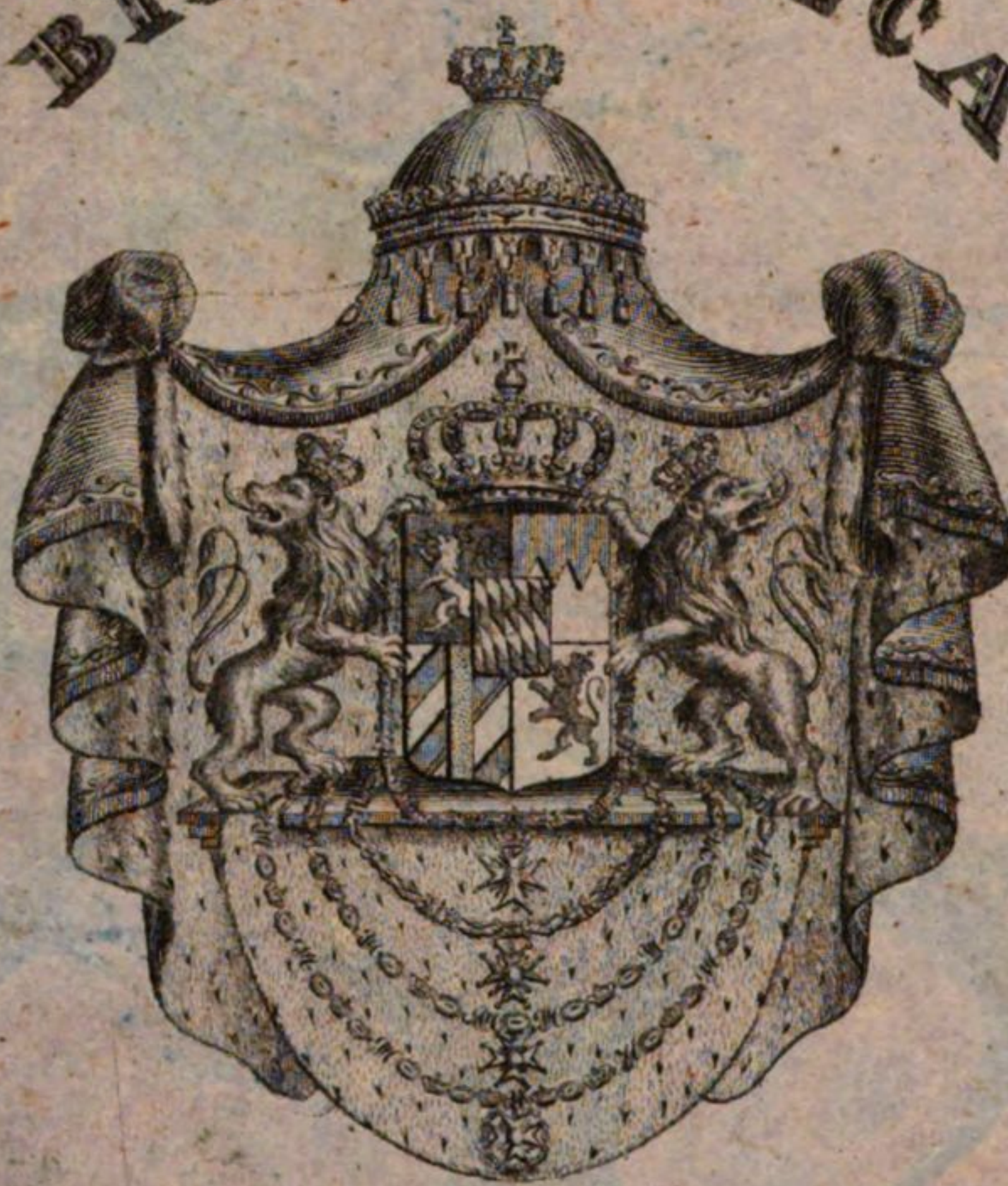
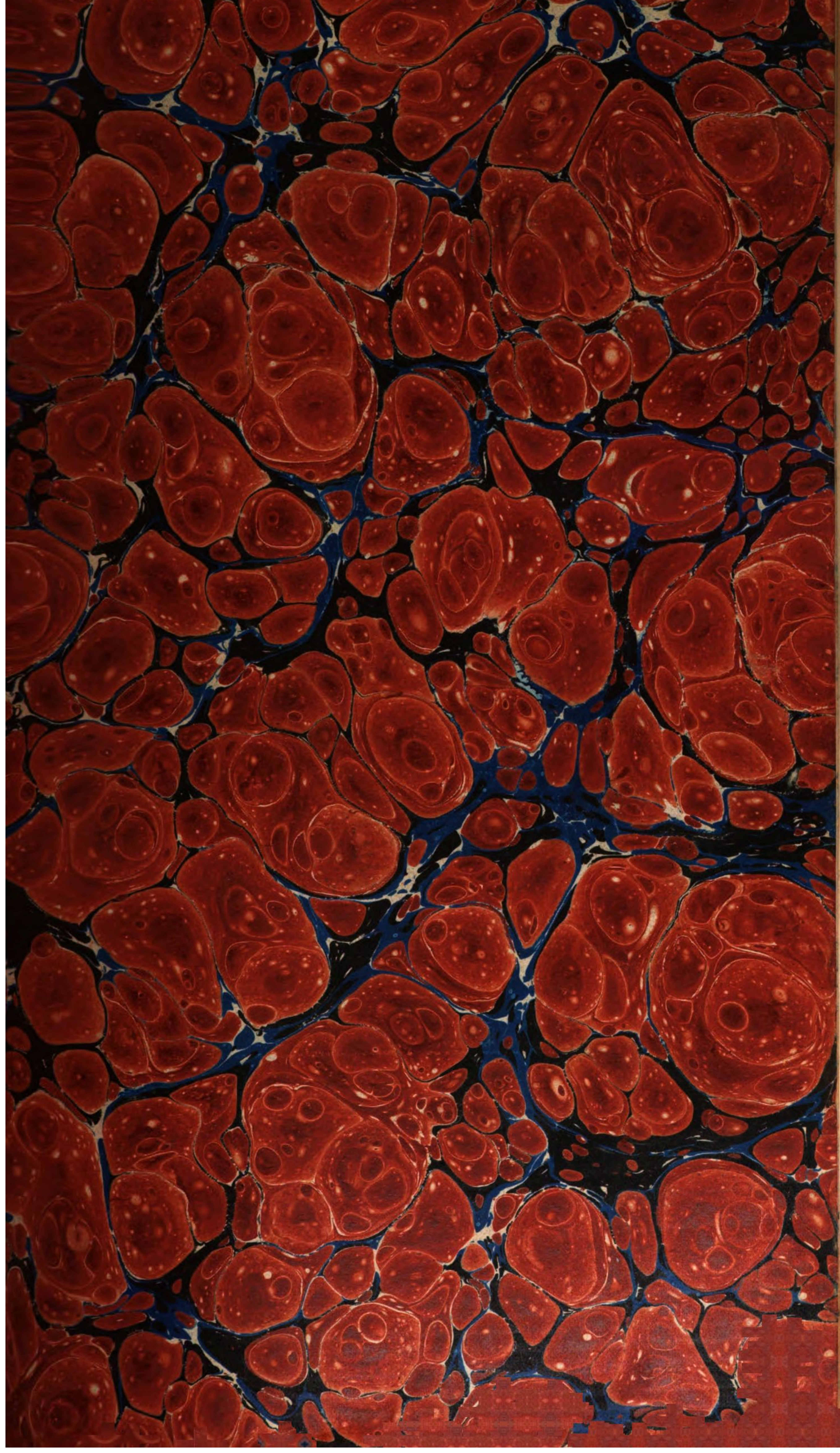




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VOL. 36

Medical.

1836.

SECTION

OF

REPORTS AND PAPERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

VOL.

1836

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Part I.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
13 August 1834.

Contents of Vol. 3d

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, from the earliest times to the present day. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed description of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the people of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the government of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a description of the commerce of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a description of the industry of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the agriculture of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a description of the arts and manufactures of the country, and is written in a more popular style than the first part. It is well illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

M E D I C A L E D U C A T I O N :

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Part I.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1834.

Martis, 11^o die Februarii, 1834.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and consider of the Laws, Regulations and Usages regarding the Education and Practice of the various Branches of the Medical Profession in the United Kingdom.

And the Committee is appointed, of —

Mr. Warburton.	Mr. Hume.
Lord Viscount Howick.	Mr. Clay.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Robert Clive.
Mr. Littleton.	Mr. Ewart.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Peter.
Mr. Goulburn.	Mr. Strutt.
Mr. Shaw.	Mr. Edward Romilly.
Mr. Abercromby.	Mr. Wolryche Whitmore.
Mr. James Oswald.	Mr. George Wood.
Mr. Bannerman.	Mr. Ord.
Mr. Andrew Johnston.	Mr. Gillon.
Mr. Halford.	Mr. Sinclair.
Mr. Frankland Lewis.	Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. Hawes.	Lord Oxmantown.
Mr. O'Connell.	Mr. Serjeant Perrin.
Mr. Spring Rice.	Mr. Jephson.
Sir Robert Peel.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Jovis, 20^o die Martii, 1834.

Ordered, THAT Mr. O'Connell be discharged from further attendance on the Committee.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Maurice O'Connell be added to the Committee.

Lunæ, 9^o die Junii, 1834.

Ordered, THAT Lord John Russell be added to the Committee.

Lunæ, 14^o die Julii, 1834.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Serjeant Perrin and Dr. Baldwin be discharged from further attendance on the Committee.

Ordered, THAT Lord Viscount Clements, Colonel Percival, Mr. Emerson Tennent and Mr. Abercromby be added to the Committee.

Mercurii, 13^o die Augusti, 1834.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, together with their Observations thereon.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into and consider of the Laws, Regulations and Usages regarding the EDUCATION and PRACTICE of the various Branches of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in the United Kingdom; and who were empowered to report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them;—HAVE examined into the Matters referred to them, and agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee beg to report, That, pursuant to the Order of their Appointment, they have inquired into the state of Medical Education, as prescribed by the regulation of the several Universities, Medical and Surgical Colleges or Faculties, and Apothecaries' Companies, and as actually practised at various Schools of Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy; and also into the state of Medical, Surgical and Pharmaceutical Practice, in the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

The extent of the Evidence necessary to the completion of the Inquiry has obliged Your Committee to continue examining Witnesses until the latest period of the present Session, and has prevented them from giving to the Evidence that consideration which is essential to their drawing any such deliberate conclusion therefrom as they would feel justified in reporting to The House.

They therefore have confined themselves to reporting the Evidence only, and beg to recommend that the Committee may be re-appointed by The House in the next Session, for the purpose of considering such Evidence, and reporting their opinion thereupon to The House.

13 August 1834.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Jovis, 13^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Hawkins, M. D., called in; and Examined.

F. Hawkins, M. D.

13 March 1834.

1. YOU are Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians?—I am.

2. State in what books the authentic proceedings of the College are recorded?—The proceedings of the College are recorded in its Annals, which extend from the year 1555 to the present period. A brief summary of the previous history of the College, from its foundation in 1518, is prefixed to the first part of the Annals.

3. By whom is that summary drawn up?—By Dr. Caius, who commenced the Annals.

4. Is an uninterrupted series of the Annals preserved from 1555 down to the present time?—There is an interruption, in consequence of one volume of the annals having been accidentally lost several years ago.

5. What period does the last volume comprehend?—From the year 1771 to the year 1781.

6. Up to what period are the Annals written in Latin?—Up to 1682.

[*Dr. Hawkins was here examined respecting certain transactions of the College, at various dates; but he having stated that he was not yet prepared with the verification of various returns called for by the Committee, and concerning which they had questioned him, and that a committee of the College intended to meet to select what was required, if time were allowed for that purpose; and that the return of the College, No. 3, was drawn up some years ago from the Book of Annals, and that time had not been allowed for any verification at the present moment; the Committee resolved themselves to examine the Annals of the College, with a view to obtain more complete information on the subject than, from their own want of acquaintance with the history of the past transactions of the College, they would probably obtain by way of question and answer.*]

7. Has the College ever published, for the information of the fellows and licentiates, authentic editions of the bye-laws?—It has not, as far as I am aware, ever published them; but the bye-laws remain open to the inspection of every fellow at the college, and a copy is furnished to every officer of the College.

8. Have they ever printed their bye-laws?—They have printed, within these few years, extracts from those bye-laws: they have printed all the bye-laws which in any way concern the licentiates. As registrar, I furnish every licentiate, or every person wishing to become a licentiate, with a copy.

9. What are the dates at which the College has drawn up authentic copies of the bye-laws at the time in force?—At different periods there have been Committees of the College to revise the bye-laws, and some of those Committees have been furnished with legal assistance. The bye-laws have been revised; and when so revised, a complete copy has been drawn up at different times; then, when a subsequent revision took place, the former copies were destroyed, so far as I know; and every fresh bye-law is confirmed by the college-seal, and the College act on those bye-laws.

10. Then the only mode of knowing what were the bye-laws at any particular date would be, by going through the Annals, to see when each bye-law was made and when it was repealed; and in that manner arriving at the knowledge, one by one, of the whole body of the bye-laws?—Yes.

11. You are not to be understood, that the College caused to be obliterated in the minutes of their proceedings the bye-laws passed at particular dates, but that,

F. Hawkins, M.D.

13 March 1834.

in the editions of the body of the bye-laws, they obliterated the repealed bye-laws?—Exactly so.

12. Therefore the Committee could find, by going through the Minutes of the College from the beginning, what were the bye-laws in force at particular dates?—To a certain extent; but in some portion of the Annals, the bye-laws are referred to as in existence, and known at the time; but the bye-laws themselves are not now in existence. I may mention, perhaps, that a complete copy of the existing bye-laws in 1696 is inserted in the annals of that time.

[*Dr. Hawkins was again interrogated respecting some of the past transactions of the College, as recorded in the Annals; which the Committee determined to investigate, by searching the Annals themselves.*]

13. On the 1st of April 1765, were not the statutes respecting the admission of candidates revised?—At that period the statutes were all revised, the old statutes were repealed, and new statutes enacted that had been framed with the assistance of Mr. York. I find that those statutes were printed for the use of the fellows only: if I can find a copy of it, I shall be happy to produce it.

14. Is that the only edition of the statutes that was ever printed?—As far as I am aware, with the exception of certain extracts I mentioned before; but I believe a copy had also been printed previously, but surreptitiously.

15. Are the minutes of 1771 lost?—The minutes extend to June 1771, and then a volume is lost; the next begin in 1781

16. When was the bye-law passed “that the president might, if he chose, recommend annually two licentiates of ten years standing?”—I believe the date when the dispensing bye-law allowed the president that power is stated in the Return.

17. It appears by the Return to be in 1772?—Then that is lost.

18. Is there any entry on the minutes relating to the application of Dr. Wells to be examined in 1797 or 1798?—On the 30th of September 1797, “a motion was made and seconded, that Dr. W. C. Wells having been seven years a licentiate, and of 36 years of age, should be proposed for examination by the College, in order to become a fellow, according to a clause in the statute *De Permissis*; but the previous question having been then moved and seconded, ‘that the above motion should be now put,’ the previous question was balloted for and decided in the negative.”

19. Will you refer to September 1789, and see whether there is any notice of the proposal of Dr. Sims?—I find no entry; I can only explain that by supposing that if the motion was not seconded, it fell to the ground, and was not entered.

20. Are you aware that Lord Kenyon, on Dr. Stanger’s application to the Court of King’s Bench, stated that the seconding of such a motion was not necessary?—I am not aware of that.

21. Will you see if there is any entry in 1798 respecting Dr. Wells?—On the 25th of June “Dr. Pitcairn gave notice that he will propose, on the day after next Michaelmas, Dr. William Charles Wells to be examined in order to become a fellow, according to a clause in the statute *De Permissis*.” The question was decided in the negative.

22. In 1772 the dispensing statute was enacted, that a licentiate of seven years standing and 36 years of age may be proposed by any fellow for admission into the college; and in 1798 there was added a clause requiring a fellow proposing a licentiate to give notice of his intention. Has any licentiate, from the first enacting of that statute down to the present time, ever been elected under that statute into the fellowship of the College?—No licentiate has been elected.

23. Are you aware that on an application to the Court of King’s Bench by Dr. Stanger for a mandamus against the College of Physicians, this statute was referred to, as really giving an opportunity to the licentiates of finding admission into the college, from which, as they complained, they were excluded: that Mr. Justice Lawrence, when the case came to be argued, put the question, “Where is the difficulty of a gentleman getting some one gentleman of the college to propose him;” and that the Judges appeared to have contemplated, that under that law admission into the College was really afforded to the licentiates?—I suppose that it is afforded, for within these few years a licentiate was so proposed; and I know an expectation was entertained that he would thus find admission into the fellowship; but he died before the time required was expired.

24. There appears to have been an impression at the time, that under the statute no admission would really be granted; for in reply to the question of Mr. Justice Lawrence, Mr. Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, who was counsel for Dr. Stanger,

Stanger, makes this observation: "There has been no person admitted; there have been many trials, but nobody has ever got through that wicket, nor ever will;" and his prophecy appears to have been accomplished?—The fact to which I allude has taken place subsequently to the speech of Lord Ellenborough.

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13 March 1834.

25. Is there not another dispensing statute besides that of 1772 by which licentiates are admitted?—Certainly there is, by which many licentiates have been admitted to the fellowship.

26. By a return of the College, it appears that there was another dispensing statute of 1784, empowering the president to propose to the comitia yearly any two licentiates of 10 years standing; will you state the form in which that statute first passed, and whether it was not subsequently narrowed to one licentiate to be so proposed in each year, and subsequently to one in two years?—I am not prepared to state these forms at the moment, but will refer to the Minutes.

Martis, 18^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D., called in; and Examined.

27. YOU are President of the Royal College of Physicians?—I am.

*Sir H. Halford,
Bart., M.D.*

28. Besides the bye-laws, is there any book of rules and orders of the College?—No; there are some memorials by which we are enabled to know the form of business.

18 March 1834.

29. In the annals of the College, June 12th, 1812, there is this entry: "That it is the opinion of the College, that no fellow do interfere in promoting a charter solicited by any medical or any chirurgical society, without having first obtained the leave of the president and fellows of the College at one of the comitia majora, and that the above resolution be inserted in the *Book of Rules and Standing Orders*." That would appear to imply that there are books of rules and standing orders?—I have a book in my possession, as President, by which I am informed of the course of my duties. For instance, that the censors are to be proposed out of a certain ratio; they are directions of such a description as that.

30. You apprehend it is that book which is referred to?—Yes; that for the governance of the president himself.

31. It appears that the resolution read is not only for the governance of the president himself, but for the governance of the president and fellows of the college?—I do not remember to have read that in the book to which I allude, of the directions for the president's conduct.

32. There probably might be, besides the book of statutes, some book of standing orders?—I am not not aware of any. I will refer to the book I have, and see whether that is contained there; I have never heard it alluded to at all since I have been president.

33. What are the officers now belonging to the College?—A president, four censors and seven elects; there are eight elects, out of which the president must be one; there is also a registrar and a treasurer.

34. Will you describe the peculiar duties of each of those officers?—The four censors form a board of examiners, with the president; and they examine persons who apply for a license to practise physic.

35. They examine those who apply for a license to practice within the precinct of London?—Yes.

36. Are there any other duties which fall upon the censors?—To visit the apothecaries' shops.

37. Those are duties directed by the Charter and Acts of Parliament?—They are; and they are to summon people whom they understand to be practising without having taken out this license.

38. Are those all the duties of the censors?—Those are their principal duties; I do not recollect any other at this moment.

Sir H. Halford,
Bart., M.D.

18 March 1834.

39. What is the duty of the elects?—The elects choose the president from their number; and the president and three elects examine the extra licentiates.

40. That is also agreeable to the Act of Parliament?—Yes, to the statute and to the charter.

41. By extra licentiates, you mean those who practise without the precinct of London?—Just so.

42. Do any other duties fall upon the president?—I think not.

43. If there are other duties besides those enumerated by you, where will the Committee find the record of them?—In the statutes of the College.

44. Have you ever had occasion to look into the origin of the bye-laws of the College which restrict the admission into the College almost exclusively to the graduates of the English Universities?—Yes; I am acquainted, I think, with the general principles upon which the College is governed under that head.

45. Out of what circumstances do you think the practice referred to, which is not according to the original bye-laws of the College, arose?—From the original connexion between the Universities and the College. The first founder of the College, Linacre, established lectures at Oxford. The successor of Linacre founded a college at Cambridge, Caius College; and there has been a natural connexion between the University and the College of Physicians ever since.

46. Are you not aware that for nearly two centuries after its first institution, admission into the College was given to the graduates of foreign universities, provided they could produce testimonials of admission *ad eundem* at one of the English universities?—I believe there are instances of that; but it has not been the common practice. Certainly Sydenham was not a fellow of the college.

47. That is a very modern period compared with the first institution of the College. Have you examined the early admissions into the College sufficiently to satisfy yourself, that a great number of those admitted were graduates of foreign universities?—I have not made it my business to examine particularly the former arrangements of the College; I am satisfied with the practice of the College for the last 150 years, at least. I know there have been disputes upon that subject, and that the statutes have been altered from time to time. I know, moreover, that they have always been subject to legal revision, within the last 80 or 90 years, before they have been put into force and acted on as to their legality.

48. You are aware that up to a comparatively recent period, a statute was prevalent in the College, restricting the fellows to a certain number?—Yes, there was such a statute.

49. That statute prevailed up to the middle of the last century. Was not that statute declared to be illegal by Lord Mansfield?—I think I recollect his judgment to that purport.

50. Therefore the mere prevalence of a custom would not be a guarantee for its propriety?—That suggests the propriety of submitting every statute to legal authority, before they were put into force; and that has been the constant course for many years past.

51. Has the College any reason to doubt, at present, whether the bye-law restricting the admissions, except under certain circumstances, to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, is a lawful restriction or not?—I take it to be an election, and quite at the option of the College. If a person is once licensed, they may take that person into a fellowship whenever they please, after ten years. That is the rule; he is eligible into a fellowship after ten years.

52. You are now referring to a special statute of the College made subsequent to the year 1765, allowing any fellow to propose a licentiate for election into the order of candidates, provided he had been a licentiate ten years?—It is not confined to the proposal of a fellow, but the president has the power.

53. There are two dispensing bye-laws; the first is, that the president may propose a certain number of licentiates within a certain interval; and the other, that any fellow may propose a licentiate of ten years standing, at any time?—Yes; that is the statute at this moment.

54. Has the College any reason to doubt the legality of confining the choice of the electors to the graduates of the two English Universities, there being no mention of any such restriction in the Charter, and the Act of Parliament confirmatory of it?—I apprehend the College is convinced that it does not necessarily confine itself to the members of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; there is a certain preference of those members in the mind of the fellows of the College; for they are people who have undergone a moral and intellectual trial in the universities
from

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Bart., M.D.

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from whence they came, to which they are not subject at the foreign universities. They are domiciliated at Oxford and Cambridge, but not at Edinburgh, or Aberdeen, or any other universities from whence they may come: and the reason, I apprehend, for the probation of ten years is, that those people who have not been so domiciled, may have an opportunity of giving a proof of their moral qualifications, as well as their intellectual ones. That is the reason of the preference of the members of the English universities, in the mind of the fellows, for the election of licentiates into their body.

55. How many licentiates have been elected into the College on the proposal of a fellow, from the first passing of that statute down to the present time?—I do not know that any one has been elected; but I do not know why they have not been elected. I know very well, that one was proposed a very short time ago, and that he probably would have been elected, but that he died before the period of election could come on.

56. You are aware that, at the time of the trial in the Court of King's Bench, in the case of Dr. Stanger, this bye-law was referred to by the counsel of the College, as so qualifying the old restrictive bye-laws, as to remove the objection which Lord Mansfield made to them, of being too narrow. The bye-law was represented as one by which the licentiates could gain admittance into the College. Upon this assumption, Mr. Justice Lawrence observes, "Where is the difficulty of a gentleman getting some one fellow of the College to propose him?" Dr. Stanger's counsel observes in reply, "There has been no person admitted: there have been many trials, but nobody has ever got through that wicket, or ever will." The view taken by Mr. Law, that the statute was never intended to be acted upon, seems to have been very correct; for from the time of its first enactment, not a single fellow has ever found admission under it into the College?—I do not know what the reason is which prevents a person from being so proposed. He is to be submitted to an examination, and that might deter persons from wishing to be proposed.

57. Are you aware, that in 1789, after the passing of the statute, Dr. Burges, a fellow of the College, proposed a licentiate, Dr. Sims; and the objection then taken was, that the proposal was not seconded; whereas no mention of the necessity of there being a seconder was to be found in the statute itself; and Lord Kenyon, upon the hearing of Dr. Stanger's case, expressly says, that no seconder is necessary. The words of Lord Kenyon are, "If it had been a *sine qua non*," (meaning by *it*, the having graduated at Oxford or Cambridge,) "if it had controlled the parties who are to form their judgment, and taken from them all power of decision upon candidates, it would have had that seed of death in it that Lord Mansfield found in the bye-law, which he decided to be bad. But this is not so: here every person has a right to address himself to the honourable feelings of those breasts to which Dr. Stanger must at last have addressed himself, if this mandamus went. If they find him to be (as I am inclined to believe he is, from what I hear of him,) possessed of all the requisites of medical learning and moral character, he will address as powerful arguments to those gentlemen, every individual of whom is called upon to exercise his opinion upon the subject. *He is not to wait to be seconded*; the bye-law does not require that. If any one proposes him, the question is submitted to a majority; it goes then to that tribunal which, I hope and believe, is the sanctuary of honour and good faith; and he may as well address himself to them now, as if this mandamus went." In 1789, previous to this opinion given by Lord Kenyon, Dr. Burges, a fellow, proposed Dr. Sims, a licentiate; and the objection was taken, that as the proposer was not seconded, they could not go to the ballot. Accordingly, in examining your annals, it appears that no entry whatever is made of that proposal, because it was not seconded; and in the Return made by the College last year to Parliament, of the number who have been proposed and rejected in each year, there is no notice of any one having been proposed and rejected in the year 1789. Are you aware that a person under this bye-law was proposed to the College for the first time in 1789, and that they did not even go to the ballot on the proposal, upon the plea that it was not seconded?—I am not aware of it.

58. Are you aware of a second attempt to find admission into the College by a licentiate, Dr. Wells, in 1797 and 1798?—I am.

59. Are you aware of the objection that was taken to Dr. Wells's first application, viz. that no notice had been given to the fellows of an intention to propose him?—It is a standing order amongst us, that no fellow can make a proposal without first of all communicating it to the president. If there was a want of

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form in doing that, the fellow who proposed him was answerable for that omission.

60. Is there any mention, in the statute in question, of notice to the fellows being necessary?—It is a general rule that every thing proposed should, in courtesy, be mentioned to the president first of all.

61. Are you not aware that, subsequent to this application by Dr. Wells, the College passed a statute, that notice in such case should be necessary; admitting, therefore, by passing such a statute, that to give notice was not the rule previous to its passing?—It should seem to imply that; but it is matter of courtesy, acted on, though not expressed, perhaps.

62. Are you aware that Dr. Wells alleges that he actually did give notice?—I am not aware of all the circumstances of that case; no judicial inquiry, I believe, was held upon it.

63. You were probably acquainted with Dr. Wells?—Yes.

64. Probably you considered him a person of the highest honour and character?—I firmly believe so.

65. Therefore what he has himself recorded you would believe to be correct?—A man might take a false view of his own case. I do not impugn his honour or his virtue in any respect.

66. You admit that, after Dr. Wells had been proposed, before the next anniversary of the College, the College thought it necessary to pass a bye-law, expressly providing, that in all cases of proposing licentiates to be admitted as fellows, a quarter of a year's notice should be given?—Yes. The comitia majora ordinaria are held quarterly.

67. Does not that seem to imply that no such notice was required by the previous statutes of the College?—Perhaps it came under the general head of the courtesy that belonged to the transaction of business with regard to the president; but if it were imputed to him as a fault that this courtesy was not paid, then a written bye-law was necessary to make it the practice in future.

68. Dr. Wells says, "When I had perused *that* account," (meaning Mr. Gurney's short-hand report of the proceedings on Dr. Stanger's application,) "I hastened to inquire whether any licentiate who came within the conditions of the bye-law, meant to avail himself of it; but finding there was none, I determined to apply for an examination of my own fitness to be a fellow of the College (whatever reason I might have for being fearful of its issue), rather than allow the grounds of the decision to run any hazard of being forgotten, from want of an early appeal to them. I mentioned my intention to two of my friends among the fellows, Dr. David Pitcairn and Dr. Matthew Baillie, who, by immediately offering to propose me, removed the first, and, in the opinion of the Judges in the Court of King's Bench, the only difficulty in the way of obtaining the object. On the 29th of September 1797, a motion was accordingly made at the College by Dr. Pitcairn, and seconded by Dr. Baillie, not that I should be admitted a fellow, but merely that I should be examined concerning my fitness to become one hereafter." Dr. Wells afterwards goes on to say, "I proceed to assert, that notice was given to the College of Dr. Pitcairn's intended proposal. If the proper person for receiving it was absent from his duty, the fault lay with him. Among the many illiberal circumstances of the bye-law for admitting licentiates to an examination, is this: that no person can be proposed under it, except upon one day in the year, namely, at the general meeting of the College immediately after Michaelmas. I had not been able, before the 20th of September, to ascertain whether or not I could be proposed in 1797. Two days after this, and seven days before the meeting of the College, I went to the president's house in London, to inform him of what was intended; being desirous that, although such a notification was not required, it should not afterwards be said that an attempt had been made to surprise the judgment of the College. I was told there that he was in the country, at a considerable distance from London, but that he was expected to return in a day or two. Upon this I wrote a letter at his house, which I left there, to acquaint him with the object of my visit. Three days after, however, I learned that he was still out of town, and probably would not come to it till the day preceding the meeting of the College. In consequence of this information, I immediately sent a letter to him in the country, to make known what was meant to be done. On the same day I called upon the officer of the College whose business it is to summon the fellows to their meetings, and authorized him to acquaint those whom he should see that I was to be proposed for examination. I gave the same information myself

myself to one fellow, my colleague, Dr. George Fordyce. If I did not give it to more, this was from fear lest the doing so might be regarded as an indirect solicitation of votes. Yet, notwithstanding all this supererogatory care to apprize the president and fellows of the College of what was intended by Dr. Pitcairn, they were bold enough to refuse even to allow his proposal to proceed to a ballot, on this pretence, among others, that it had not been properly notified to them." After reading this, which will bring the circumstances, perhaps, to your recollection, are you still of opinion that no notice was given to the College?—I cannot pretend to contradict that as a fact; but it ought to be recollected that it is the statement of a person who was disappointed in an object, and therefore I think the representation there ought to be received with some little degree of caution.

69. Supposing the facts here alleged to be correctly stated, would you then adhere to the opinion that no notice was given?—That is a matter that everybody can decide as well as myself, if those are the documents from which the inference is to be drawn.

70. Supposing those facts to be correctly stated, would you still maintain that no notice was given?—I could not, if that is all true. I was asked, in the first instance, whether I believed Dr. Wells to be a man of honour and credit; I do so; but I cannot be responsible for every statement made by Dr. Wells in a matter on which he was disappointed.

71. On what ground was it that you stated that no notice was given?—I have no means of speaking to a fact of that kind; I was not an officer of the College.

72. Is there any record in the College to that effect?—I do not know.

73. You are aware, perhaps, that Dr. Wells was not even balloted for, but that one of the fellows moved the previous question, which was carried?—The records of the College will state that to be the fact, if it is so.

74. Is it not the fact, that subsequent to this rejection of Dr. Wells, not a single licentiate has ever been elected into the College under that statute?—One was proposed the other day, and would, if he had not died, I firmly believe, have been elected into the College under that statute. I have no hesitation in saying so, for it was unanimously received.

75. That was the only case in which a licentiate has ever applied since that period?—I do not apprehend that any act of injustice is done to the individual by not giving him the fellowship; he of course has no right to demand it; he has a right to call for admission as a licentiate, and great injustice is done if he does not receive that according to his qualification; but, I apprehend, no licentiate has a right to demand to be admitted a fellow; and that would have governed my judgment, probably, in Dr. Wells's case.

76. They do not claim to be admitted as fellows, but to be examined with a view to being admitted as fellows?—Yes; they have already undergone that examination as licentiates and have been admitted, and the College needs not entertain any further demand from them.

77. Do you call that a demand which is authorized by the existing statutes of the College?—Yes, I do; the College may make what conditions in respect of a compliance with those demands it pleases.

78. Does not this statute of the College say, that any fellows shall be at liberty to propose a licentiate to be examined with a view to the fellowship: "*Liceat porro cuilibet sociorum in comitiis majoribus ordinariis, postridiè divi Michaelis habendis, aliquem qui annos septem integros in numero permissorum fuerit, annumque ætatis suæ tricesimum sextum clausurit, examinandum proponere.*" If a fellow thinks proper to propose a licentiate to be examined, do you call that a demand upon the part of the licentiate proposed to be examined?—No, not exactly; it is permitted to any fellow to propose a person under such conditions; I do not call that a demand upon the part of the licentiate.

79. With what view did you make use of the word "demand?"—In reference to the whole of the circumstances. I think there is a difference between Dr. Stanger's case and Dr. Wells's case. The impression upon my mind is, that there has been a demand of being admitted into the fellowship. In examination, the College takes care to guard against that, by saying it shall undergo a certain form. Whether the seconding is according to law, was a matter of doubt; that appears to have been overruled by Lord Kenyon; but I speak of the general fact, that a licentiate has nothing to complain of, if he is not admitted a fellow; he has a great cause to complain, if he is qualified for his examination as a licentiate, and is refused an examination in order to his being licensed; that is a hardship, but the other is not.

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80. In reference to the non-entry of the proposal for the admission of Dr. Sims, such non-entry being grounded on the alleged fact, that the proposal had not been seconded; are you aware of any and what injury that could accrue to Dr. Sims, or any other candidate to be proposed for examination for subsequent admission into the College, or any other electoral body, where success is to be obtained by a majority, if the person, so proposed by one, could not obtain the vote of a second person in his favour?—I cannot conceive that he would sustain any injury under those circumstances.

81. How do you account for these two unsuccessful applications, and the third, of Dr. Pearson, which never came to a ballot, being the only applications for admission under that statute that have taken place during the period of 70 years?—It is impossible for me to say what passes in the minds of those people who are to undergo an examination, as the consequence of their application.

82. There is another statute which allows the president, as a matter of favour, to propose licentiates for admission into the body of the College; when was that statute first passed?—I cannot tell the year; it has been acted on largely of late years; but I have never considered it as a matter of favour. I have considered myself only as the proper channel of communication between the licentiate and the College.

83. Do not the words *speciali gratia** occur?—Yes.

84. Does not that imply favour?—The president must be a person of many years standing, and most likely to know the eminence at which these licentiates have arrived; therefore he is made the organ of communication with the College.

85. In what form was that statute first passed?—Some time ago, it was every two years; now it is once every year.

86. Was not the time of its first passing very shortly after the period at which Lord Mansfield had condemned the bye-laws as being too exclusive?—Perhaps it might; I do not know what was the reason of the College for passing it; but that is the law, and it is now acted on.

87. In the form in which it was first proposed, was not it lawful for the president every year to propose two licentiates for admission into the College?—One or two, at his discretion, I think it was; but not more than two.

88. Then he might propose two, if he pleased?—I presume so.

89. In the first form it stood thus, that he might propose one or two every year?—I am not sure of the form.

90. Was not it subsequently altered, that he might propose one or two every two years?—I really cannot tell that.

91. What is the later form?—The later form is, that the president has the power of proposing every year, at his discretion, a person of the number of licentiates to be admitted a fellow. I have been president of the College 14 years, and I think seven or eight have been admitted during that time from the number of licentiates; and persons of all persuasions, of all descriptions, of all religions.

92. When was the present form given to the statute, that the president might propose a licentiate every year?—It was since the building of the new College.

93. Previous to that, the president might propose one candidate every other year?—Yes, every alternate year.

94. Has that been acted on every year since 1823?—No, not every year: it is necessary that they should be proposed in a certain form, and on a certain day. In the year of the late King's illness, I was locked up at Windsor, and was not at the College.

95. It appears that, under this qualifying statute, not an inconsiderable number of licentiates have found admittance into the College?—Yes; there are at least seven or eight, or nine, within my presidency.

96. How do you account for licentiates having been admitted according to this statute, on the proposal of the president, and none having been admitted under the statute, on the proposal of a fellow?—I know not any reason, excepting that on the proposal of a fellow, the licentiate is to undergo an examination; on the proposal of the president, he is not examined.

97. Many have been admitted by the proposal of the president, but none by the proposal of a fellow?—No: one was proposed by the fellows the other day; but he died before the ballot could take place.

98. When

* The examinee and examiner are both in error; words of this import are to be found in a statute of the College, that is repealed, but are not to be found in the present statute referred to.

98. When was Dr. Pearson proposed?—I think in the year 1829 or 1830.

99. Did you exercise the privilege, as president, of recommending a licentiate for admission last year?—No, I did not, last year. I have done it within this last fortnight, and I will state fairly before the Committee, that if I had seen a person of extraordinary eminence, who was entitled to that distinction, I would have done it last year.

100. Who is the person you have selected for admission into the College this year?—Dr. Wilson Philip.

101. Was not Dr. Wilson Philip as celebrated for his discoveries in physiology last year as he is this year?—Perhaps he was; I believe he was; he must be of ten years standing; he was about eleven years, perhaps.

102. You have stated as a reason for not recommending any licentiate to the College last year, that you could not find one licentiate who was sufficiently distinguished to be entitled to that honour?—I did not mean that there were not many licentiates of great merit, but I did not see one of pre-eminent distinction.

103. You are sure you did not state that?—No; it could not be necessary.

104. Was not it a fact, that Dr. Wilson Philip was as well known last year for his discoveries in physiology as he is this year?—I believe he was; but there was a controversy going on at the time with an eminent person with whom he was engaged, and, perhaps, it was better to let that be determined before he was proposed.

105. You did not exercise the privilege last year?—I did not.

106. What advantages, in your opinion, result from confining admissions into the College almost exclusively to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge?—I know of no advantage beyond the opinion that the world may have of those persons, from their education, being more likely to be accomplished physicians; I know no reasons upon earth but that; the fellows have no privileges whatever that a licentiate has not.

107. What advantages to the public do you think result from that exclusion?—Men are tempted to seek the best education that the country can afford.

108. You mean the best literary and scientific education, or do you mean the best medical education?—The best preliminary education to the study of physic.

109. Do you think the best medical education is given to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge?—I believe that the physic that they may acquire at Oxford and Cambridge is undervalued by those who reproach the Universities for not being schools of physic; but that is of very little importance, if they have their preliminary education. They will go and find physic wherever it is to be found, afterwards.

110. Then it is to the superior preliminary education they acquire at Oxford and Cambridge you attribute any advantage which arises from the restriction alluded to?—I believe so; they have no other claim to preference but that; they have no advantage over the licentiates whatever; the licence to practise is necessary to the fellow as well as to the licentiate; they are both licentiates in the first instance; they are elected to the fellowship afterwards, and with some degree of preference, because they are known to have passed through an ordeal, to have been domiciliated in the college at the University, subject and subjected to all the rules of that college, as well as the laws of that university. As to licentiates who come to us, we have no knowledge how they have spent their time before they began the study of physic, or where they studied; for they may have got a degree at a university without having resided there.

111. Is it to the literary or the scientific part of their education, or the moral discipline you refer?—Both one and the other; the moral and intellectual discipline they undergo at the English Universities.

112. Do you mean that those are the only seats of learning in which due preparatory education is given to those who intend to enter into the medical profession?—By no means the only place; I know those places well, and I know there is an opportunity of undergoing moral discipline, of which the great body who come for a licence have no proofs to give, that they have undergone it.

113. Have proofs ever been asked for; have the College ever endeavoured to inform themselves as to the scientific or literary education, and as to the moral habits and discipline of other parties who have not been educated at the two English Universities?—You may learn their scientific and literary acquirements by examination; but not their moral qualities. I am glad that question is asked: it is upon that ground that we insist upon the licentiate remaining a certain number of years a licentiate before he can be admitted into the fellowship. A young

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man goes to Edinburgh, or St. Andrew's; he used to get degrees without going at all; at Glasgow they get them after two years; at Edinburgh, now, it requires four years, but it used to be three; but the College requires a residence at a university two years; it requires that a person shall have taken a degree after having been resident at a university for two years; then the College expects that they shall remain in the list of licentiates ten years: that makes twelve. We who go to Oxford or Cambridge, are eleven years before we get our degrees, so that that brings it pretty nearly to the same standing. In one case, the head of the college at which the person has resided, bears testimony to the moral character of the individual before he presents him for each of his degrees; we think this is counterbalanced by insisting on a licentiate remaining in the eyes of his brethren to have his conduct observed, before he is eligible into the fellowship. It comes to pretty nearly the same.

114. You will have no objection to giving the same facilities to admitting licentiates, not graduates of the English Universities, into the College of Physicians, provided you could inform yourselves of their moral habits and of their scientific and literary education?—I do not say that it is necessary that they should be admitted, but that they are qualified to be admitted; and if the College approves their qualification, they are eligible.

115. You prefer the restriction of admission into the College to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, because you can better inform yourselves of their literary and scientific education, and of their moral habits?—Yes.

116. Provided you could inform yourselves of persons, not graduates of the English Universities, being equally well qualified by good moral conduct, and by literary and scientific acquirements, ought you not, consistently with your own arguments, to give to them the same facilities of admission into the College which you give to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge?—If I could have the same satisfactory proofs, I would admit them in the same manner.

117. It appears from the Return made by the College to Parliament during the last session, that from 1771 down to the present time, there have been 147 graduates of Oxford and Cambridge admitted; that in the same period there have been 19 licentiates admitted on the recommendation of the president, and four licentiates recommended by the president rejected; thus, in 63 years, it appears that there have been only 19 licentiates admitted, and that of those, seven have been admitted in the last 10 years. Do you think that amongst the licentiates who have practised in London during that time, a much larger proportion than 19 have not been qualified, both by their education and moral habits, to be admitted into the College?—Probably.

118. If there are many more qualified by their education and moral habits to be admitted into the College, how do you account for a greater number not having been admitted?—I account for it by the acrimony of the disputes between the fellows and the licentiates, and the violence with which the latter pursued their claims to the fellowship; the repeated decisions of the Court of King's Bench had determined the question of right.

119. Can you account for their not having been admitted?—No otherwise. We have been more liberal lately in their admissions than formerly.

120. Do you not believe the fact to be, that there always has been a very large proportion of the licentiates practising in London, who from their moral character, from their scientific and literary acquirements, from their medical knowledge, and their extent of practice, have been eminently qualified to do honour to the College, if admitted thereinto?—No doubt about it; but no injury has been done to them: they have been able to make their fortunes just as well as the fellows have, and they have always done it. I see no advantage to the fellow, except in the opinion the public may have in favour of a person who has been well educated at one of our own universities, instead of not knowing where he has been educated.

121. Does not the practice of a physician depend upon public opinion?—Certainly, in a degree.

122. Then why should they be placed on a lower scale?—It is not on a lower scale.

123. What proportion do those admitted on the recommendation of the president, bear to those who have been admitted under the ordinary law as candidates, since the period when the recommendation of the president first came into operation?—I think it must be one in four, but I am not quite sure.

124. What is the proportion between the licentiates practising in London, and the

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the fellows practising in London? Is it not the fact, that there are in London 60 resident fellows and 136 practising licentiates?—Yes; I believe so.

125. During the last ten years, there have been admitted, under the ordinary law, 39 fellows, and by the president's recommendation seven, which is between a fifth and a sixth: it appears also, by the printed list of the College, that there are 136 licentiates in London and 60 fellows: do you mean that a considerable proportion of those 136 are not persons who, if they were admitted to the College at once, would do honour and credit to it, both from their moral character and their various acquirements, literary and scientific?—I do not think I am called upon to hazard an opinion upon that at all. Why should I? I am sure there are a great number of very honourable and very proper men.

126. Is it the principle of the College to admit into the College as many as possible of the faculty practising in London, who are qualified by their moral character, scientific, literary, and medical acquirements, or is it their object to restrict the admissions as much as possible to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge?—I am sure it is not their object to restrict it to Oxford and Cambridge; but generally they have a prejudice in favour of those people, who they know must have been well educated previously to commencing the study of physic.

127. Do they take any pains to inform themselves of the acquirements of those gentlemen who have not had the good fortune to be educated in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge?—They live with them in habits of the same intercourse as with fellows. When they have formed their reputation, it comes to the knowledge of the fellows under those circumstances.

128. In that case they can only be admitted by the recommendation of the president?—I think too much stress is laid upon the recommendation of the president. The president is a person who must be of a certain standing; he must be of more years standing, probably, than most of the other fellows of the College; and if he is in the active practice of his profession, he must have a better knowledge of the character and qualifications of the practising physicians than any other individual has, and he therefore selects the persons. The College has confidence enough in him to let him so select, and they ballot on his recommendation.

129. Do you not think it would be a better system of election if the recommendation were to come, not from the president, but from a certain number of the fellows? Was not such a bye-law once proposed to the fellows?—I had no objection when that proposal was made, but I do not think it would be a bit the better for it; I do not think it would improve it.

130. Does a fellowship give any power to practise physic?—None at all; it is the licence obtained previously that gives them that.

131. The licentiates and the fellows have it equally in their power to practise?—They stand precisely on one and the same footing; and if you take the circumstances of the standing, the licentiate would have considerable advantage. A person going to Oxford, 20 years of age, and a person going to Edinburgh, one of them is licensed in five or six years afterwards, and the other is not licensed till 12 years from the year he enters; the one is getting his bread from the moment he has his licence, while the other is spending his time in preliminary study.

132. As to the advantages attending the being a fellow of the College, do you agree in this opinion, that "the chief advantages which a physician enjoys from a fellowship of the College are in consequence of his being often placed by it in very conspicuous and honourable situations: soon after receiving it he becomes an examiner of the fitness of other physicians to be fellows or licentiates, a visitor of the shops of apothecaries for the purpose of inspecting the quality of their medicines, and a commissioner under the Act of the Legislature for licensing houses for the reception of lunatics;" the last-mentioned advantage is now indeed done away "by these means; though he may be a very young physician, he nevertheless appears to the world as a man of rank in his profession. Such a circumstance, to the great number of persons, must be highly gratifying, without regard to its consequences; but in medicine, the slightest sign of distinction is frequently a source of profit to the possessor; for as men in general have not sufficient knowledge or discernment to choose their physicians on the ground of merit, they commonly take these to exhibit marks of public approbation and confidence; a fellowship, therefore, by bestowing such marks, is often greatly conducive to the advancement of the interests of a physician." Do you accord in this opinion respecting the advantages which appertain to the fellowship?—No; I have never found it in the course of my whole experience of 40 years.

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A licentiate is just as capable of being a physician of the Royal Family; just as capable of being a physician of public hospitals; just as capable of being a teacher of physic in the metropolis as a fellow is; a fellow has no real advantage therefore over him.

133. Is not admission into the College much in request?—I cannot answer that with any degree of confidence.

134. What proportion of the physicians, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, who come to practise in London, become fellows of the College; and what proportion remain satisfied with continuing licentiates?—They are all eligible to a fellowship; at the end of a year they are immediately proposed to be candidates or inceptor-candidates, and then they are balloted for, as a matter of course, to be fellows.

135. Of those who came to practise in London, and are graduates at Oxford or Cambridge, what proportion are fellows or candidates, and what proportion are there content to remain licentiates?—They almost universally become licentiates and fellows of the College.

136. Is not that a proof that, wherever a power of admission into the College is given, the admission is thought desirable?—It conveys to the world a notion that such physicians have been well educated.

137. If all to whom access to the College is given, avail themselves of the opportunity, is not that a proof that admission into the College is thought desirable?—Take the contrast, that they do not come to us; they would pass as persons who had not had the advantage of the education they really have had.

138. The fact is, that those to whom access is given, do obtain it?—Because they would do themselves an injury if they did not do it. If there is any advantage in the belief that a person must be of superior attainments who has had superior advantages, they would forego the advantage of that, if they did not put them forward.

139. In admitting licentiates into the College, is it a rule to admit none but such as have previously, while in that capacity, obtained distinction in their profession?—They are all persons who have obtained distinction. That is the motive, I believe, in general, of being proposed to the College.

140. The admission of a person into the College is, therefore, a proof that the person selected has obtained eminence in his profession?—Undoubtedly.

141. Consequently, the opinion the College have expressed must be of advantage to him in his profession?—Undoubtedly.

142. Suppose that the rule were inverted, and that you opened the College without limit, and admitted any person, being a licentiate, who asked to be admitted, abandoning altogether the rule that eminence and previous distinction should be the ground of admission; would it not follow, as a matter of course, that as that admission would not prove previous distinction, any advantage in the profession would necessarily cease to be obtained by that admission?—Certainly; the only distinction is, that admission into the fellowship implies preliminary education, or acquired eminence afterwards.

143. Is any pains taken by the College to inform itself strictly of the course of medical education which the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, soliciting admission into the College, have passed through; or is there simply an examination into the three departments of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics?—They are examined in two dead languages; in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the practice of physic.

144. Is it required that they shall have gone through any regular curriculum of study? Are they obliged to produce testimonials from professors of the courses of lectures they have attended?—No.

145. Is there any course of hospital practice which they are required to have attended, as a qualification for admission?—No; they are not required to produce proofs of it; but, in their examination, of their knowledge.

146. There are three examinations?—There are.

147. On each of the different branches of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics?—Yes.

148. How long does each of these examinations last?—I think it depends upon the readiness with which a person seems to answer: you can find out very easily whether he is informed or not. A short examination will detect ignorance; a long one would not disclose all a man knew.

149. Ordinarily speaking?—It takes about two hours in the examination: there may be three or four people during that time.

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150. All the fellows have a right to attend the examinations?—If they please.
151. It is not the practice for them to attend?—No.
152. The examination is left to the president and censors?—It is.
153. May not the person examined have a very complete knowledge of the theory, and yet not have had the advantages of practice?—The second examination is upon the theory of physic. If he is well acquainted with the theory of physic, which is found out by his second examination, it will afford a good presumption that he will acquire practical knowledge, if he be not already perfect, in time; there is a liberal construction of that kind.
154. Have any of the candidates, coming from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, ever been rejected?—Yes.
155. Within your own knowledge?—Yes, within my own knowledge.
156. How long ago is it since any candidate from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have been rejected?—Within the last few years; very few years; I would not wish to be too particular, lest it should lead to particular names; but I speak to the fact with confidence.
157. If a return were called for of the proportion that have been rejected since the year 1771, such a return could be furnished?—I suppose it could.
158. Is the examination of those who wish to be licentiates, of the same character as the examination of those who come from Oxford or Cambridge?—Precisely, except the examination in the Greek medical classics.
159. Are the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge examined as well in the Latin as in the Greek medical classics?—It is in the breast of every censor to put them on, if they think proper to do so; but they construe the Greek into the Latin, therefore we have an opportunity of knowing their acquisition in Latin.
160. Are they occupied long in that?—No, they are not.
161. Do they examine the candidates for a licence in the Latin medical classes?—Yes, Celsus and Sydenham; and since I have been president, we have introduced some other books, Sir George Baker and Huxham, and Akenside and Gregory.
162. What is the object of examining the candidates for the fellowship, and not the candidates for the licence, in Greek?—They generally decline being examined in Greek; they may not have studied the language.
163. Are the candidates for a licence ever asked to be examined in Greek?—Sometimes; I asked a gentleman two months ago, “Do you choose to be examined in both the dead languages, or in only one of them?” He immediately replied, “In both of them.” An examination was then made, and he passed an extraordinarily good examination. The fact was then recorded by a private memorandum, which will distinguish that person, probably, hereafter.
164. In the medical part, the examination of the licentiates is the same as that of a person soliciting to become a candidate?—Yes.
165. No curriculum of medical study is enjoined?—No; a scheme has passed the college, but has not yet been publicly divulged.
166. Is a particular attendance on the hospitals now enjoined?—Yes, particularly.
167. On the licentiate?—Yes; those who become candidates will be expected to have been hospital attendants.
168. The question refers, not to the new scheme, but to what is the existing qualification required?—We do not ask the person where he has got his knowledge of the practice of physic, but are content if he has got it.
169. Then, in fact, hospital practice is not a requisite qualification for becoming a candidate?—Yes; a person is often asked respecting his own experience, whether he has ever administered the medicines: “Have you ever given those by your own prescription?” It will be said sometimes, that a larger dose of medicine has been given. “Have you known it given in your own practice, or is it in the practice of any body else?” Which goes to the hospital practice.
170. Is he rejected, if he has not gone through a certain portion of hospital practice?—No; but it is actually necessary to his knowledge of the practice of physic.
171. The hospital practice is not required as a necessary qualification for the practice of physic?—Not under that name.
172. If a person, examined for the licence, has not undergone hospital practice, he will not be competent in all probability to answer the questions?—Probably not; but if he answers the question on the practice of physic, I would not ask him where he obtained his knowledge.

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173. He is not required to produce a certificate of his attendance on the hospital?—No; he is required to produce his knowledge.

174. Is it the practice to examine them on their knowledge of pharmacy?—Yes, particularly.

175. Is that examination practical? Are any drugs, for instance, produced, and is he required off-hand to state the nature of them?—The nature of them is required, and particularly chemical preparations.

176. Are the drugs produced, and is he required to state off-hand what they are?—No.

177. In which of the three examinations is the candidate examined in pharmacy?—The third; in the practice of physic.

178. What is the interval between the three several examinations?—The censors' board is held the first Friday in every month, therefore there are three consecutive months; but it may not suit the convenience of the licentiate to take the next month; he will take the following one, perhaps.

179. Is it a question that is always put, in what hospital they have acquired their medical knowledge?—No.

180. Is not more attention paid to medical education at the Scotch Universities than at Oxford and Cambridge; are not the students required to attend more courses of lectures, and are not those courses of longer duration?—I have been at both of them, and I really do not see that there was a less good opportunity of acquiring information at the English University than at the others: there are clinical lectures, and anatomical, and exceedingly good lectures.

181. It has been stated, that the duration of the courses at Oxford and Cambridge is by no means equal to that of the same courses at the Scotch Universities; that consequently many subjects treated in detail at the latter, cannot be so fully investigated as the former?—Let the superior merit as a place of teaching at the Scotch Universities be what it will, the English graduates go there; so that I contend for it, that the fellows of the College (those who come to be candidates in order to be fellows hereafter,) have all the advantages that the people educated at the Scotch Universities have, besides that of the preliminary education.

182. That cannot comprehend all who are educated at Oxford and Cambridge, but a certain number?—I believe they universally go elsewhere: Paris some of them will go to; but there is an interval between the two degrees at Cambridge and that at Oxford, in which they may be absent. I went to Edinburgh for two years, between the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

183. Are not the examinations at Edinburgh, previous to graduating, conducted with great strictness?—I never was present at an examination of that kind; but some of the persons who have passed there, have been rejected at the College. I should guess they were not carried on with great strictness.

184. Are the persons who present themselves to the College for a licence, examined as to their knowledge of midwifery?—Not as to the practice of midwifery, perhaps; but they are expected to know the diseases of women and children: the very act of delivery is not considered as falling within the province of the physician, therefore they are not questioned upon that; but the diseases of women and children they are competent to speak to.

185. Are they invariably examined as to their knowledge of the diseases of women and children?—Most undoubtedly, they are liable to be examined generally; every censor puts such questions as will satisfy his own mind best, as well as the president.

186. Is it understood that a candidate will be rejected, who comes to his examination uninformed upon the subject of midwifery?—I consider that he would be liable to be rejected for the want of knowledge upon that subject, as well as any other connected with the healing art.

187. Are the candidates for a licence examined as to their knowledge of the principles of surgery?—The principles of surgery come under the head of anatomy and pathology, and therefore they are examined upon those points; upon the practice of surgery they are not examined.

188. You have stated that those who solicit of the College a licence as extra licentiates, are not examined by the censors, but by the president and elects?—Yes, the president and three elects.

189. Upon what subjects are they examined?—They are examined in the same manner, in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the practice of physic.

190. Do you mean that the examination of those who are candidates for being extra

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extra licentiates, is as strict as that of the candidates for a licence to practise within the precinct of London?—It is finished at one examination instead of three.

191. The whole examination is finished in one day?—Yes.

192. What time does it usually occupy?—It takes longer, of course.

193. What is the usual time?—There is no fixed period; it takes an hour generally.

194. Is an hour sufficient time for the examination of a person's qualification to practise physic?—If an hour is not sufficient, they may take an hour and a half, or two hours; there is no reason why they should not.

195. If three hours are thought sufficient to examine one claiming to practise in the precinct of London, how is it that only one hour is given to those who claim to practise in other parts of the kingdom?—They are generally persons who have been in practice some time who are examined; they are not generally young men.

196. Is any record kept in the books of the age of the parties who come to be examined?—No; they must have attained a certain age before they can receive a licence; they must be 26. The registrar inquires into the age, and place of graduation, of the person soliciting examination.

197. Is there any restriction as to the age of the extra licentiate?—I think not; but nine times out of ten they are persons in an advanced period of life, persons who have attained to eminence and still are practitioners, upon which a degree is not absolutely requisite.

198. If persons claiming to practise in the precinct of London came to be examined, after they had been for some time engaged in the practice of physic, are they subjected to a less strict examination than younger candidates?—I do not know that there is any difference; we satisfy ourselves of the competency of the person to practise; whether by a longer or a shorter examination, will depend very much upon the readiness with which the person answers.

199. Is there a rule at present as to the admission of king's physicians into the College?—No; there are as many physicians to the king who are licentiates, as there are fellows.

200. The former statute as to the admission of king's physicians into the College is repealed?—I believe there was formerly a rule, that they took their seats at the right hand of the president the moment they were made king's physicians; but that is done away now. Many are now only licentiates: there is as full an opportunity for their being selected for king's physicians as for the fellows.

201. Have the bye-laws ever been suspended for the purpose of admitting a king's physician to be a fellow of the College?—No; there was an instance, some ten years ago, of the King desiring to make a licentiate his physician, and he spoke privately to me, and said, "You had better make him a fellow of the College." He was proposed by me, as president, and was elected.

202. It was not necessary at that period, that *virtute officii*, as king's physician, he should be elected a fellow of the College?—No, not necessary.

203. The preamble of the statute for the admission of fellows into the College by the president is this: "Quandoquidem fieri potest ut inter permissos numerentur viri quidam egregii, et de re medicâ præclare meriti, quos statutum nostrum de sociis in ordinem sociorum cooptari vetat." Was the principal point in which the candidate was one of the egregii et de re medicâ præclare meriti, that he was physician to the King?—No; I beg pardon; I do not know that we have a more intelligent or able fellow of the College than this gentleman is. It might be so far a recommendation, that he was a physician of the King: he was physician of a considerable hospital at the time, and he had acquired a certain degree of eminence in the country before he came to London, and was living in the good esteem of the whole medical profession.

204. How did it happen that his qualifications had not already recommended him to attention, and occasioned his being admitted a fellow of the College, by exercise of the president's privilege?—There might have been others who appeared to the president, perhaps shortsightedly, even more talented than that individual; elder men.

205. Are there not many cases in which it is desirable that physicians should be acquainted with the minor operations of surgery?—Yes; and I think they acquire those at the public hospitals, and wherever they acquire their education.

206. Are those who claim the licence, examined at the College respecting their knowledge of those minor operations?—No; if they are examined upon other subjects and their examination is satisfactory, it is very fair for the examiners to give them credit for these, which they do not practise themselves.

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207. What do you think are the principal uses to the public of the College of Physicians, as now constituted?—I think the public seems to appreciate it very properly, by looking at it as a tribunal by which persons properly educated are admitted into the profession.

208. There were in former times long contests on the part of the College to exclude apothecaries and surgeons from the practice of physic?—Yes, from practising as physicians. I apprehend that physic has been practised universally from long before the charter was granted to the College of Physicians.

209. You are no doubt aware of the early endeavours on the part of the College of Physicians, both by fine and imprisonment and by actions at law, to restrict both surgeons and apothecaries from practising physic?—Yes.

210. Is not a very large class of persons besides physicians now in the habit of practising physic?—Yes; you cannot exclude a surgeon from giving a dose of physic to a man who has broken his leg; it is impossible to do so.

211. All surgeons and all apothecaries practise physic; a large portion of their practice consists of that?—Yes.

212. Druggists also practise physic?—I do not know that; it does not come to my knowledge that druggists practise physic at all.

213. Do not a great many of them prescribe across the counter on the application of patients?—I have no knowledge of that fact; I have heard it imputed to them from time to time, but I do not know it; I dare say if a person went into a druggist's shop, and said that he wanted a dose of physic for such a complaint, they would sell it him.

214. Is there not a great tendency at present on the part of the public to employ the general practitioner?—Not greater than it has been in my experience of 40 years. There have always been one or more persons who have acquired credit with the public as general practitioners, without being physicians.

215. According to the law at present, the apothecaries are allowed both to prescribe and to dispense medicines; and the surgeons, according to legal decisions, are allowed to practise, and to send medicines to their own patients in surgical cases?—Yes, and the College have been under difficulties in embarking in prosecutions, in consequence of the Legislature having given to apothecaries the power of practising; they cannot call them to account; and if they prosecute a person as a surgeon, which we have done within the last few years, we are met by the defence, as we were in that case, that he was practising as a surgeon.

216. You are aware, perhaps, that in a late case a surgeon was allowed to recover at law his bill for medicines dispensed in the course of his surgical practice, which puts the surgeon on the same footing, as to recovering the amount of his bill, as the apothecary?—I do not know the particulars of that case.

217. The state of the law, therefore, induces the College of Physicians no longer to embark in a series of prosecutions for the purpose of restricting medical practice to the members of their own profession?—They are deterred by the great expense, and doing it with a great improbability of success, by its being pleaded that they are practising as apothecaries, or that they have administered those medicines as surgeons, which the case obviously required.

218. Did the College of Physicians oppose, in the first instance, the Apothecaries' Bill?—It was a matter of serious deliberation; but their counsel advised them not to oppose it, and they acquiesced in that advice.

219. They began by petitioning Parliament against it?—Yes; I was one of those that was sorry that the power was ever given out of the hands of the physicians to license practitioners of that description; but since they have had it, I must do the apothecaries the justice to say, that they have executed that act extremely well; and that the character of that branch of the profession has been amazingly raised since they have had that authority; I only do them justice when I state that, though I was very much against it in the first instance.

220. Did any correspondence take place between the College of Physicians and the Society of Accoucheurs on the subject of the College examining in midwifery all persons claiming to become licentiates?—Yes.

221. The correspondence on that subject went through the Secretary of State's Office, which was communicated to the College of Physicians?—Yes.

222. Did not the College of Physicians decline complying with the request of the society?—Yes; they do not know where to limit it. Half the women in London are delivered by women; and we do not know whether we should not have

have half the women to examine, if we undertook it; it is impossible to undertake it.

223. Was it not submitted that they should examine in midwifery all the male claimants for the licence to practise physic?—They do, as far as they think it necessary.

224. What reasons did the College of Physicians assign for not paying any attention to that representation?—I have not the reasons by me. I remember they were very well considered, and were thought to be satisfactory.

225. Does the statute of the College still exist, that none engaged in the practice of midwifery shall be admitted as fellows of the College?—Certainly.

226. Therefore none of the censors of the College, whose business it is to examine those who claim a licence, can have practical knowledge on the subject of midwifery?—That does not follow: they have attended, in their studies through the hospitals, as well as others. It does not follow that they are ignorant of that; they have every knowledge of the difference between the *homine nato et non nato*. The reasons the College gave, I presume, were satisfactory in the eyes of the Secretary of State, who referred it to the College.

227. Are those who claim a licence to practise physic required to renounce the practice of midwifery?—By no means.

228. Is the College now in the habit of giving limited licences to practise midwifery only?—No, not now.

229. Nor to practise as oculists or aurists?—No.

230. All those who are licentiates of the College, and who are engaged in the practice of midwifery, have a general licence to practise as physicians, and are not confined to that particular practice?—No; there are many amongst the licentiates who do practise midwifery, who are amongst the most estimable members of the profession, many of them.

231. Since, according to your own statement, midwifery forms one of the subjects of the examination of the College, would it not be desirable to repeal that bye-law which excludes from admission into the college any person engaged in the practice of midwifery?—No, I do not think it is expedient.

232. Will you state your reasons?—I think it is considered rather as a manual operation, and that we should be very sorry to throw any thing like a discredit upon the men who had been educated at the Universities, who had taken time to acquire their improvement of their minds in literary and scientific acquirements, by mixing it up with this manual labour. I think it would rather disparage the highest grade of the profession, to let them engage in that particular branch, which is a manual operation very much. As to all the knowledge of the diseases of women and children, it is expected of us; and we hope that we are thoroughly informed upon them.

233. If a gentleman engaged in that branch of the profession should happen to be a man of good moral character and good education, do you think it would tend to lower the College of Physicians, by bestowing on him the distinction of a fellowship?—I do not say the admission of a single individual would, but if it were generally done, I think it would.

234. If the admission to the fellowship were restricted to those of good moral character and of good education, would it in that case tend to lower the character of the College?—I think it would be better not; it has never been done; it has always been objected to; there is a mixture of manual operation, a sort of surgical operation, with the practice of physic, which we think does not quite accord, and we are sure it is not necessary.

235. In one of the Acts of Parliament granted in favour of the College, there is a special clause in which there is reserved to the college, as a part of medical practice, the practice of surgery; have they ever been in the habit of granting licences to practice surgery?—No.

236. Is it a ground of exclusion from the fellowship of the College that the candidate is in the practice of surgery?—We expect of him that he disfranchises himself from any community that is not strictly medical.

237. Is that necessary before he shall obtain a licence to practise as a licentiate?—Yes; that he should not be of the Apothecaries' Company or the Surgeons' College.

238. Of any surgeons' college, is it not?—I forget the very word; but it is, that he must have disfranchised himself, if he was a member of either of those bodies.

239. For what purpose is it that you require them to disfranchise themselves

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from being members of any college of surgeons, or company of apothecaries?—Because we think it would diminish somewhat the high respectability of men of education, who stand on the same ground as members of the English Universities.

240. Is it not desirable for the promotion of science, that the three branches of the healing art should be kept distinct?—Certainly.

241. Are you not aware, that with regard to some of these colleges, the members have a pecuniary interest in remaining members; for instance, those who are members of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, have a pecuniary interest in the Widows' Fund of that college, and that therefore injustice would be done by requiring them to disfranchise themselves?—I know nothing about that.

242. Are you aware of any correspondence between the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, upon the subject of disfranchising a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, before he could be admitted as a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am not aware of any correspondence; but it is always asked of the person, "Are you a member of the Apothecaries' Company or the College of Surgeons? if you are, every due time will be allowed you to disfranchise yourself, but that must be done before you can be allowed to be a licentiate here." We wish to keep the practice as respectable as possible, and as distinct.

243. The object is to keep the practice respectable?—Yes.

244. At all events to keep it distinct?—Yes.

245. With a view to keep it respectable?—I believe that is the motive, that a physician should be properly a physician.

246. With a view also to the advantage resulting from the division of labour?—Yes; a man may take in more than he can manage always.

247. Is there not that intimate connexion between the different branches of medical science, that up to a certain point it is necessary both for the physician and the surgeon to have undergone a common course of education?—Yes, it would, to a certain point. It is necessary for a physician to have a certain degree of knowledge of surgery; and he must also be acquainted with the composition of drugs and the mode of putting together prescriptions; and it makes a part of his study in the progress of his education as a physician.

248. What advantages arise from preventing a person who is fellow of a college of surgeons, from being a licentiate of the College of Physicians, unless he has first resigned his fellowship in that college of surgeons?—I believe the habit of this country has always been to expect that division of the branches of the profession.

249. What advantage results to the public from that?—I think there is an advantage results from it; a man paying his attention exclusively to his particular branch; and he will know it better, in consequence, on the ground of the division of labour.

250. Has there not been of late years a desire rather to increase than diminish this division of labour?—Yes; persons have been more eminent in consequence of their attention to those particular branches, exclusively.

251. Preliminary education being in all cases general?—Yes.

252. Have the laws of the College been ever suspended in favour of any individuals practising midwifery, to admit them as licentiates into the College?—No, I think not: we do not object to their practising; we are glad if a licentiate will practise midwifery.

253. One of the laws is, that a candidate for a licence must have resided two years at an university?—Yes, that is the law.

254. Do you recollect whether that law has ever been suspended in favour of individuals?—It has; I remember two instances.

255. Do you recollect an instance where the degree of Doctor of Physic has been obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the law respecting the residence at universities has been suspended?—The knowledge I have of the two last Archbishops has been this; that they have said, I will not give you a licence unless you will go and show your competency to the College of Physicians; unless you will assure me that you will go forthwith and show your competency to the College of Physicians.

256. The question refers to a suspension of the statute of the College respecting residence at the Universities in favour of an individual?—I do remember two instances. It is a privilege of the president to nominate an eminent person to become a licentiate. Sir Charles Clarke and Dr. Mason Goode were so nominated by me.

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257. Should you think it a proper thing to suspend the statutes in favour of particular individuals?—No, not frequently; the claim must be a very extraordinary one to attention if they did.

258. The College of Physicians opposed the granting of a charter to the Medico-Chirurgical Society; and for the purpose of arresting the support which certain individuals of the College were giving to the charter, they passed the following order: "That it is the opinion of the College that no fellow do interfere in promoting the charter solicited by any medical or chirurgical society, without having first obtained the leave of the President and Fellows of the College." You were one of the parties who were members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; were you a party to soliciting the charter?—I do not recollect that; I was president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

259. Your name appears to a petition in favour of the charter?—I have forgotten it; a most respectable society it is.

260. Do you recollect the circumstances attending that opposition?—Not particularly.

261. Are there any grounds why a mere charter of incorporation, such as that solicited by that society, should not be granted?—It depends upon the terms upon which it goes. To the mere incorporation I think there can be no objection.

262. Do you approve of passing laws or orders like that which has been read, expressly to meet particular occasions?—Perhaps not; I dare say I should not.

263. As a practice, you would not approve of such restrictive proceedings?—No, certainly not; it is another thing to grant degrees as the petition of the London University desired; I object to that strongly. It is not necessary I should state my reasons for it, I suppose, or I am prepared to do so.

264. Do you approve of the practice of paying apothecaries by the amount of their bills for medicines, and not for their attendance?—No; I set my face very much against that; I had rather they were paid for their trouble, for every apothecary who enters a house, enters it with that mark upon his forehead. You are to take as much medicine as I can get you to take, and that procured by me at as cheap a rate as I can procure it. It is a bad system only to be paid according to the proportion of physic they can get a person to take.

265. Do not apothecaries now make a charge according to their visits?—In some instances, I believe, but not universally.

266. Is not the practice increasing?—Perhaps it is; I wish it were universal.

267. By a Return laid on the table of this Committee from the College of Physicians, it appears that the income of the College for the year ending July 1831, was 1,099 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*; for the year ending July 1832, 1,203 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*; and for the year ending July 1833, 1,072 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.*; in the three instances, including all the sums receivable by the College on every different account. The same Return states the expenditure of the College for the three consecutive years. Will you state to the Committee what is the pecuniary interest which the individual fellows of the College have, or can have, in the funds of the institution to which they belong?—They can have none whatever. It is rather a matter of expense than otherwise to the fellows.

268. What is the highest salary receivable by any fellow of the College from the funds of the institution?—The highest that is received is on a particular lecture; I think that is 32 *l.* a year; the Lumlian lecturer gets 32 *l.* a year. That was a benefaction and a stipulation, certain conditions stipulated by the person who left it for that purpose, to have a lecture given.

269. From the Return which has been transmitted from the College, it appears that, in the two first years, the larger part of the stated income of the College has arisen from the rents of lands and houses; and in the third year, the proportion of 437 *l.* out of 1,072 *l.* From what sources is the permanent income derived, to be described as rents of lands and houses?—There are two small estates, one left by Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and one by Dr. Hamey, and a house, inhabited by Linacre. In the general deterioration in the value of land, the rent has fallen very considerably.

270. Both of those are benefactions from former fellows of the College?—Yes.

271. Of the funds so left to the College by former fellows, increased as they may be by the addition of fellows each year, you have stated that the largest sum received by any fellow is the sum of 32 *l.* Can you state to the Committee what

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266. Is not the practice increasing?—Perhaps it is; I wish it were universal.

267. By a Return laid on the table of this Committee from the College of Physicians, it appears that the income of the College for the year ending July 1831, was 1,099 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*; for the year ending July 1832, 1,203 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*; and for the year ending July 1833, 1,072 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.*; in the three instances, including all the sums receivable by the College on every different account. The same Return states the expenditure of the College for the three consecutive years. Will you state to the Committee what is the pecuniary interest which the individual fellows of the College have, or can have, in the funds of the institution to which they belong?—They can have none whatever. It is rather a matter of expense than otherwise to the fellows.

268. What is the highest salary receivable by any fellow of the College from the funds of the institution?—The highest that is received is on a particular lecture; I think that is 32 *l.* a year; the Lumlian lecturer gets 32 *l.* a year. That was a benefaction and a stipulation, certain conditions stipulated by the person who left it for that purpose, to have a lecture given.

269. From the Return which has been transmitted from the College, it appears that, in the two first years, the larger part of the stated income of the College has arisen from the rents of lands and houses; and in the third year, the proportion of 437 *l.* out of 1,072 *l.* From what sources is the permanent income derived, to be described as rents of lands and houses?—There are two small estates, one left by Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and one by Dr. Hamey, and a house, inhabited by Linacre. In the general deterioration in the value of land, the rent has fallen very considerably.

270. Both of those are benefactions from former fellows of the College?—Yes.

271. Of the funds so left to the College by former fellows, increased as they may be by the addition of fellows each year, you have stated that the largest sum received by any fellow is the sum of 32 *l.* Can you state to the Committee what

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is the number of fellows who receive any pecuniary benefit from the College, and what is the average of the sums which such fellows receive from the College?—The utmost number of those who receive any thing from the College at all, is eleven; and the average of their receipt is 22 *l*.

272. The funds of the College, of which a statement has been submitted to the Committee, contain sundry items for the admission of fellows: the sums by which the College is supported are partly derived from the contributions of the existing members?—Exactly so.

273. No object, therefore, of a pecuniary nature can be supposed to weigh with the members of the College?—Probably not, as it is a fact that the members of the College have contributed 8,000 *l*. towards the building their present college.

274. You have stated that the funds of the body are derived from the benefactions of former fellows, or contributions of living fellows in a great measure?—Precisely so.

275. With the exception in the first year of 180 *l*. 10 *s*., in the second year of 252 *l*. 14 *s*., and in the third year of 324 *l*. 14 *s*. for the admission of licentiates. Are the Committee to understand that the fees for admission of licentiates include the fees paid by those who were educated at the two English Universities, as well as by those who were educated elsewhere, and who are equally eligible to practise physic on the payment of such fee and the obtaining of such licence?—Exactly; there is a difference between what a fellow pays and what a licentiate pays.

276. What do the censors receive for the discharge of their duty?—20 *l*. a year a-piece.

277. In the Return made by the College as to the patronage which the College exercises, there is no notice taken of their power, in case of a vacancy, to recommend a physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Dr. Hamey's foundation; is that power still exercised by the College?—It is still exercised.

278. That is an accidental omission?—It is.

279. You have stated that the College is not able to exclude irregular practitioners from practice, and that the College have abandoned their attempts to put down such practitioners by legal proceedings?—Not altogether; for it is within three years a prosecution was instituted which cost the College 200 *l*.

280. It failed?—Yes; for the defendant pleaded, at last, that he had been only practising as a surgeon.

281. You state that it is not the wish of the College to confine the practice of the physicians to the fellows of the College, and to exclude from it the licentiates of the College?—Certainly not; far from it.

282. Of what public use is the College, if it is not able to restrict the practice of irregular practitioners, or to confine the practice of medicine to that particular class which is distinguished by superior education?—It still has the power of examining those who are candidates; it is the tribunal to which they must appeal, before they can be permitted to practise physic at all; and we are deterred only by the power the Legislature has given to the apothecaries and surgeons.

283. If the three inferior grades of surgeons, apothecaries, and even druggists, are enabled to practise medicine, of what particular use is the restriction which the College, as licenser, exercises over the practice of physic?—I do not think its use is confined merely to prosecutions. We did interfere with those who have exercised it improperly, as long as it would answer any good purpose; but we are thwarted to a certain degree by the privileges Parliament has thought proper to give to the society of Apothecaries, and who conduct themselves well; but we do not abandon it; if a gross case occurred it would be prosecuted.

284. What is the use of their prosecuting such an individual, in the superior grade of the profession, while a druggist, across the counter, is able to prescribe and to dispense medicine?—I do not know the fact of a druggist prescribing: it is not a notorious thing; let the apothecaries call them to account, if they have the power of doing it.

285. Are you not aware, that in the Apothecaries' Bill there is a clause reserving to the druggists all the powers hitherto enjoyed by them; and that they contend, that so long as they do not visit patients, but confine themselves to prescriptions across the counter, they are doing nothing illegal?—I am not aware of it. I have never observed great abuses, on the part of the druggists, in prescribing; you cannot prevent a patient from sending a prescription to be made up at the chemist's or druggist's instead of the apothecary's, if he prefer it. If a man

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289. Do not they require the sanction of some public body, who, from their previous experience upon matters of practice, are competent to decide who are so educated as to be likely to practise medicine with security and good effect?—Certainly.

290. Does not the College of Physicians give to the public, through their sanction, that knowledge which enables them to judge who are the persons they may safely employ, and save them the painful necessity of asking an ignorant individual across the counter?—Certainly.

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292. Are the public likely to respect the decision of the College of Physicians, when they see persons eminent in their practice, as physicians, excluded from the highest honours, viz. the admission to the fellowship, which it is in the power of the College to bestow?—They are not excluded. I do not know the class of persons who are excluded, who come enabled to pass an examination. We elect into the fellowship or examining body such as we think most likely to do that duty properly.

293. Dr. Fothergill, as probably you know, was excluded. Dr. Wells was excluded, although some years afterwards thought deserving admission, when invited by Dr. Baillie, to allow himself to be proposed to the College. When eminent physicians like these are excluded from the College, is the public likely to respect the decisions of the College?—I believe they do respect the College of Physicians, notwithstanding those instances; I believe the College is very much respected. Witness the large attendance at the evening meetings.

294. The persons who practise as licentiates have received the sanction of the College, by being admitted to the rank of licentiates?—Certainly, just as much as they do for a fellowship. The fellowship is the examining body, and that must be taken from the body of licentiates; for every one who comes here does not practise physic afterwards as a fellow of the College, but as a licentiate.

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297. What is the mode of appointing committees of the College, is it on the recommendation of the president?—Not precisely so; the president and the elects, the college-officers, form the committees generally, with the addition of two or three persons who have any thing to bring before them.

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301. Who recommends the individuals who are to form those additions?—The president nominates them.

302. It is very uncommon for the recommendation of the president not to be attended to?—He proposes them to the College. I do not know an instance in 14 years being president, where any fellow has desired to be a member of the committee, that he has not been appointed. There is no undue authority or prejudice exercised in respect of any set of persons.

303. There have been plans under the consideration of the College for regulating the period and course of study to be pursued in future by persons applying for the licence of the College?—There have.

304. Are there no doubts whether the College possesses the power or not to exact this course of study?—No; there is no doubt about that, I believe.

305. You think it expedient to enjoin a period and a course of study from all who come to solicit the licence?—I think it is necessary now, particularly from the improved knowledge of the day, that we should increase the claims of information.

306. You say, “now, particularly from the improved knowledge of the day;” do you mean that medical men now are better informed than they were?—I think so.

307. Are you of opinion that the improvement is not confined to physicians, but extends to the humbler grades of the profession?—Yes.

308. You think it therefore necessary that physicians should keep pace with this great improvement?—Yes; I think we should enlarge our claims for knowledge.

309. In what state of progress are those new propositions; have they been submitted to the College for consideration?—Yes; and have passed three times.

310. Then, in fact, they are regulations which are enacted?—They require to be put into statutable Latin, which has been done now, so that they are very nearly enacted.

311. Is there not an old recommendation of the law officers of the college, that the statutes should not be in Latin, but in English?—I do not recollect any opinion of that kind having been given; it is designed that they should be promulgated in English, undoubtedly; but we have always preserved our statutes in Latin.

312. This the Committee are to consider as a statute respecting the period and course of study, which the College is about to promulgate?—Exactly so.

313. Are you of opinion that there should be in London, as being the first medical school in the Country, from its large hospitals, in which every form of disease is sure to occur, some authority empowered to grant medical degrees?—I am firmly of opinion that is necessary at this time of day.

314. What is the constitution that you are disposed to recommend for such a board or body, empowered to grant degrees?—It appears to me that the best and most effectual of the plans proposed would be, to give the College of Physicians the power of granting that medical distinction; for from whatever part of the world persons come, they have no right to practise without the sanction of the College. When the College has granted its licence, let it have the power of granting also the title. With regard to any private schools, it would be wrong to lodge it there; there would be a competition for the maximum of acquirement in the minimum of time. Any one of the schools should be considered as a particular college. If you were to grant that particular college the university honours, or to all the colleges the power of granting degrees, they would have the cognizance only over their own pupils, and would hold out as an inducement to get pupils, “We will grant you a degree at the end of two years, we will grant you a degree at the end of one year.” It would create such an abuse, as to endanger the respectability of the profession. Our business is, not to teach physic, but to find out the qualifications of those who have been taught.

315. What induces you to think such a power would be best lodged in the College of Physicians?—Because we are disinterested in the medical schools; the other would, I think, be liable to abuse. By giving their own pupils the degrees, they would get a large acquisition of pupils; but it would be in their power to say, “We will be content with less qualification.”

316. Do you not think, as a general principle, it is desirable to separate the duties of examiner from the duties of teacher?—Yes; and our duty is, not to teach, but to examine into the qualifications of those who have been taught.

317. Granting, as a principle, that the examining body ought not to be composed of the body of teachers, do you think that the College of Physicians is the fit

fit body in which to lodge that power of examining and conferring degrees ; and why do you think so ?—The College of Physicians at present take cognizance of all persons desirous of a licence to practise ; they cannot practise without the cognizance of the College, who, under such circumstances, are disinterested in the inquiry into the information that such persons have attained.

318. May not the circumstance of the College of Physicians having, for the last century and a half, been disposed to show favour to graduates of the two English Universities, without regard being had to the period and course of study which other medical students have undergone, lead to very great suspicion on the part of the public, that if the College of Physicians in future is to grant medical degrees, it will be partial in the same direction in which it hitherto has been ; viz. in favour of students coming from the English Universities ?—I do not think they can possibly deviate from their present plan, of giving some sort of preference ; making those examiners in future who have brought proofs of this preliminary education.

319. You are not in favour of a Board, consisting of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, to examine in their several departments of medicine ?—I should not object to there being a Board of that description to license general practitioners, but not physicians. The College asks for no extension of power. Under those circumstances, if they choose to say, “ We will not expect a degree, but only certificates of attendance on certain lectures ; we will then examine you ; we will not ask for a degree ; ” which will be absolutely necessary, if the College of Physicians had not the power of granting the degrees : we ask for no extension of any authority, nor of the power we have at present : we have determined that a person shall come here, and present his certificates of five years’ attendance at the various hospitals, a course of anatomy and botany, and so on. What are we to call him when we have examined him ? We cannot call him doctor ; though he is from thenceforth M. D. to all intents and purposes. We have nothing to do but to annul the statute which requires two years to have been spent at a university, and then we can examine on the certificates. The College of Physicians ask, therefore, no extension of authority in asking that power ; and, I have reason to believe, the Universities have no objection to that.

320. At this moment they possess the power of conferring on the person holding their licence the title to practise ?—Yes.

321. The distinction you make now, is between the power of granting a licence, which with a degree may or may not enable a person to practise, and the power of granting the preliminary degree ?—Yes.

322. In no case can a degree, if granted by the College, be held to supersede the necessity of a licence ?—No.

323. So that if a degree be granted by the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or any other, that would be followed by a distinct licence to practise ?—Yes.

324. Is it intended that the new statute respecting the period and course of study shall extend to the candidates for a fellowship also ?—Undoubtedly, it is for the licentiates in the first instance ; therefore it must be for the fellow, as being amongst the licentiates ; that is the preliminary step to a fellowship.

325. Is it proposed that the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, coming before the College, shall in future produce testimonials to the same effect as the candidates coming from other colleges ?—Precisely so.

326. Would not some advantage attend the appointing a general Board, composed of the three classes of practitioners, to examine all parties who come for a degree ; inasmuch as apothecaries may be supposed to know much more of pharmacy, and surgeons much more of surgery, than physicians ordinarily do ?—Not for the doctorate ; perhaps it would be desirable to make a Board to examine general practitioners ; but for the degree of Doctor of Physic, I think the thing should remain as it is, and that those who wish to be surgeons should be examined by the College of Surgeons ; but let the general practitioner make himself amenable to a general Board, if you please.

327. You propose that the Board to be appointed to examine general practitioners should be more competent, as being composed of members of each of the three branches of the profession, than the Board by which you propose to examine physicians ?—I consider this as applicable to the cases of persons who want to practise more particularly in the country, in the general practice of physic, administering to diseases, and performing operations in surgery, and serving out medicines. I think a Board of that kind might be of use ; but still, for the

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physicians and surgeons, I would have their particular tribunals, by which they should be licensed.

328. Have not at present the licentiates of the two universities authority to practise without the precincts of London?—Yes.

329. They are licensed to practise, without receiving any authority from the College of Physicians?—Our licence extends only over London, and seven miles round London.

330. Any person receiving a licence from one of the universities is enabled to practise in any part of England, beyond the precincts of London, without your licence?—Yes.

331. Do you think it advisable that this Board should have the power, not only of granting licences to practise, but also of conferring medical degrees?—I think that a Board, which should consist of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, should have authority only to give licences to general practitioners, not degrees.

332. What do you consider to be the purport of a degree?—A title; something that would imply to the world at large that this was a physician.

333. You have stated that you thought medicine was an art of that nature, that the public are not likely to understand what are the qualifications of those who tender themselves to practise in that art, and therefore that certificates should be given by some competent authority, certifying whether those who tender themselves are well qualified to practise or not?—Yes.

334. Is not the import of a degree to give the public an assurance that the graduate is fit to practise?—Yes.

335. Then why would not you give to this Board the means of certifying, by a degree, that the party applying had been examined and found qualified?—Because none but physicians are judges of a physician's qualifications.

336. If the apothecaries were to examine into the party's knowledge of pharmacy, and the surgeons were to examine into the party's knowledge of anatomy, and such parts of surgery as it is necessary for a physician to know, do you not apprehend that the examination would be much more complete than if the examination were conducted by physicians alone—No; for the generality of the practitioners of the kingdom, I should have no objection to a Board of that kind; but not for physicians.

337. Do you not think that a Board, constituted of the most eminent persons in the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Company of Apothecaries, would form a more complete Board of Examiners than the present Examiners of the College of Physicians?—I do not; surely not.

338. You think the anatomists in the present body of censors of the college are as complete anatomists and physiologists as can be selected from the body of surgeons?—I have not a doubt that the physicians who are teachers of anatomy, are as competent to teach it as any surgeons in London.

339. Would you recommend this Board of the College to be established for the examination, not only of physicians, but of general practitioners?—I do not think it necessary; for I think the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries will do their duty in their several halls; but I would not object to this, if it were desired, for general practitioners.

340. The effect of the plan proposed would be merely this: that the College should attach the title of *Doctor* to the licentiate whom they examined and approved?—Precisely.

341. Do you not think it better that the examination should be completed at the time of conferring the degree, than subsequently, when the application is made for a licence to practise?—I do not know that there is any great advantage in that; but in case the College of Physicians had the power of conferring the degree, a successful examination and the degree would go together.

342. Do you not think that a physician who had been many years engaged in practice, would look upon it in some measure as a degradation to be examined respecting his fitness to be or not to be a physician?—When the president of the college proposes one to the college to be a fellow, there is no examination.

343. Do you think that licentiates who have been engaged for a long period in practice in London, will not object to submit to an examination of their fitness to practise; and that this may have been one of the reasons why so few have applied to be admitted under the seven years statute?—I should think that it very likely might have some influence on some minds, and that the idea of examining again is painful. Those proposed by the president are not examined; they are recommended to his notice by their eminence.

344. Does

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344. Does not that show that it is better to have the examination on the completion of the period of study than subsequently?—I do not see why it should.

345. It does not at present; but is it not better to have an examination at the close of the period of study, than to defer it to a subsequent period, when the party is engaged in practice?—It is generally applied for on the close of the period of study.

346. What do you consider a fit curriculum of medical study for the claimants of a degree in physic or a licence to practise, to have undergone?—I think the resolutions the College have come to, not only prescribe that, but comprehend every thing.—[See Appendix, No. 12.]

347. This the Committee are to understand to be the curriculum of lectures, manual operations and hospital practice which you recommend, as sufficient for those to undergo that would be physicians?—Yes; particularly the medical education. I speak with distinction with regard to the preliminary education.

348. To what extent ought preliminary education in science and literature ought to be required?—It is difficult to say; but the more there is of it the better, most undoubtedly; what is the minimum of it I cannot undertake to say.

349. As the avowed object of the College of Physicians, in confining the fellowship in a great measure to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, is to insure a good literary and scientific education, probably you are prepared to state what you consider to be the minimum of such preliminary education which should authorize admission into the College?—That I would state on consideration. I might omit something that might be essential. I think a knowledge of both languages, a knowledge of metaphysics, a knowledge of mathematics, are absolutely necessary as a preliminary education to physic. I have stated in the paper to the College of Physicians what was my opinion upon that subject; and that paper I have since published, and shall be happy to lay before the Committee.

350. Would you extend this as well to surgeons and general practitioners as to physicians?—I say it is absolutely necessary with regard to physicians; with regard to the others, the more the better.

351. Why is it absolutely necessary with regard to physicians?—It is necessary with reference to the dignity and the respectability of the profession.

352. Do you not think, that considering the numbers of those for whom the general practitioner practises, it is of more consequence that he should be well educated than the physician?—No.

353. You must be aware that the number of patients for whom the general practitioner prescribes, is much larger than those for whom the physician prescribes?—Yes; but there are persons who will not appreciate those advantages; the multitude will not.

354. It is an object to secure the attendance of well-qualified men on the public in general?—Undoubtedly.

355. The object being the public good, is it not highly desirable that this preliminary knowledge shall be extended also to the lower grade of practitioners?—As much as possible, and I should be very glad if that could be done; but there must be many persons who, from particular circumstances, cannot be expected to have bent their minds to those abstruse inquiries that would enter the mind of a physician, and it is not absolutely necessary.

356. Why should it be necessary to a physician, who is principally called upon to prescribe for the rich, and not extended to those who prescribe for the poor?—It is impracticable to obtain it; there is a number of practitioners wanted, and there are men who cannot afford funds to procure this kind of information. Physicians will not be prevailed upon to expend pounds upon their education, when they are to expect to receive only pence in return. If this information is required of this class of persons, the town would be ill provided with medical assistance. It would be impossible that they should get them.

357. What disadvantages do you think would arise from the following measures, viz. confining the interference of the State to the granting of certificates or degrees to such persons as are found to be qualified, according to the various requisite standards of qualification; and removing altogether from the statute-book every statute whatever that imposes fine or imprisonment on the unqualified for practising physic?—I think that would only shift the power into different hands.

358. Are the present laws efficacious in confining the practice of physic to those whose attainments in literature and in general or medical science qualify them for the practice of their profession?—It is impossible to enforce any regulations which

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will do that ; there are people who will die in their own way ; they will have what assistance they think proper ; you can only say what is the best.

359. When was the last edition of the Pharmacopeia published by the College?—I think in the year 1824 or 1825.

360. Do you recollect how many editions have been published?—No, I do not.

361. Was not the first edition about 1750?—Probably it was ; then there have been editions in later periods, in 1812 and 1825. There is another very nearly ready for publication ; it has been delayed by circumstances not under our control.

362. Is not the present Pharmacopeia very much in arrear of the improved *Materia Medica* of the present time ? Are there not many medicines and preparations included in the small edition of the Pharmacopeia, published by St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as quinine, iodine, prussic acid, and other articles, which are not to be found in the College edition of the Pharmacopeia?—Those will be all included ; and in the mean time there is no difficulty in getting at those substances ; but it requires a good deal of care and experience to say what is to be recommended by public authority, and what not.

363. Did not the period of 40 years elapse between the publication of the Pharmacopeia about 1750, and the subsequent edition?—I do not recollect whether there was any intermediate one.

364. Considering the very rapid improvements that the *Materia Medica* is constantly undergoing, do you not think it expedient that editions of the Pharmacopeia should be published at very short intervals?—It appears prudent that they should be so ; it is desirable that there should be a general pharmacopeia for the United Kingdom. Application was made to the Colleges of Dublin and Edinburgh to assent to this ; the College of Dublin could not do it, for they had just published a new edition, and sold it to the bookseller, and it would have been unjust to have deprived him of the sale. The College of Edinburgh assented instantly. We then said, " Will you put down any formula you may think proper ; we will consider it, with every prejudice in its favour, to insert it as the formula of the whole kingdom ? " They proceeded to suggest certain formulas ; they were considered, and the thing was almost ready for publication, when the physician of Edinburgh, who had charge of it, died. There was an interval before the appointment of his successor ; but all these matters will be included, after that consideration which the importance of such matter deserves.

365. Would not the Company of Apothecaries, whose business it is to attend to subjects of pharmacy, be better qualified for editing a Pharmacopeia than the College of Physicians?—No ; for it is the application of medicines to disease that is to be considered.

366. Their business is to state the due proportion of certain compounds?—But we ought to have the first chemists in the country to prepare those medicines, and we believe we have such in the College of Physicians.

367. Were there not great mistakes in the edition of 1812?—I believe not.

368. Were there not great mistakes in the chemistry?—I believe not. Dr. Wollaston assisted in its formation.

369. Are you not aware of the criticisms on that edition, published by Mr. Phillips?—I believe no work has ever come out that was not the subject of criticism ; but I cannot speak to my knowledge of Mr. Phillips's criticisms. There might have been something that might have been improved.

370. Do the College consult with the apothecaries on the subject of the Pharmacopeia?—They not only consult with them, but they get the processes performed in their laboratory.

371. Since when have the processes, as followed in their laboratory, been followed?—The last editions, at least. I speak from my own personal knowledge.

372. The College of Physicians have obtained considerable information from the Society of Apothecaries?—They visit the shops in combination with them, and see the specimens of the best drugs that can be produced, and avail themselves of all the information they can derive from that. They always begin with the Apothecaries' Hall, that they may see the best specimens which can be produced ; but there is a very good understanding between the apothecaries and physicians, and there is a very liberal communication with them upon the mode of preparing medicines ; they have done every thing which the College of Physicians could wish, and the College of Physicians has felt grateful to them for their assistance.

373. Are there any statutes excluding the holder of any particular religious creed from the fellowship of the College?—No ; we have no oaths among us ; and we have

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have Dissenters among us, as well as members of the Church of England. We have no oaths by which they can be excluded, and therefore they are aware it is no objection to us that a person is a Dissenter.

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374. Catholics are not excluded?—Not at all; we ask nothing of their creed whatever.

375. By the operation of the law respecting graduates at the Universities, it so happens that great preference is given, of course, to members of the Established Church?—The Universities do not admit persons under those circumstances; and, therefore, those who come in through the medium of the Universities may be concluded to be members of the Church of England; but there is no question asked of the licentiates who come in.

376. It is a *sine quâ non* for admission, that the candidate shall have been educated at one of the English Universities?—No, I protest against that being so held; there is no rule of the kind; they are all licensed, and they all come under the head of licentiates. The moment a person comes from Oxford or Cambridge, if he passes his examination, he is a licentiate.

377. In consequence of the almost entire restriction of admissions into the fellowship of the College to the graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, is not the fellowship nearly confined to members of the Church of England?—It is very much so, and that arises very much from this circumstance, that we have no opportunity of knowing any thing about the education or moral character of persons who have not been educated there, but have had their degrees at St. Andrew's, Aberdeen and Edinburgh, or Paris; and in Aberdeen it was not necessary, till of late, for persons to go down for their degree; but on two persons signing the certificate, and on the payment of fees, he was made a doctor. Is not this a reason that we should give a preference to persons who have been domiciled in a college, and subject to the laws of that university, as being a proper person to have, I will not call it the governance of the College, but the examination of those who are to be members of the College hereafter.

378. Have you ever heard of a legal opinion like the following, on the bye-law restricting the admission to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge; that as the original Act of Incorporation gave the fellows an unrestricted right of electing any person of the same faculty, whom they might think proper, a bye-law restraining them to the exercise of that right in favour of particular persons, and to the exclusion of others, and thus narrowing the number of the eligible, is a violation of the Charter and the Act of Incorporation, contrary to the constitution of the society, and therefore invalid?—That is not true; there has not been any bye-law passed wherein a limitation of the fellowship is imposed; but there is a preference to those whom they know to have been well educated.

379. But is not the effect of it to restrict the number of the eligible?—I do not think it is.

380. Do you not think that it fetters the judgment of the fellows?—There is a prejudice in favour of those persons, for the reasons which I have given; and therefore they are elected as being proper to be the governing body of the College afterwards.

381. Is not the bye-law, in consequence of its defining who shall be eligible and who shall not, such a restriction, as not being contained in the Charter, is invalid?—Perhaps the College of Physicians, like every other body, may have made bad laws, contrary to the statutes of the kingdom; but I doubt it, for it has always been usual to consult the law officers of the Crown before they enacted their statutes. We have not done any thing without such sanction. Mr. Yorke, when Attorney-general, was the person consulted in the time of the greatest dissensions between the fellows and licentiates.

382. What, if any, are the offices the President of the College holds *ex officio*?—At present he is President of the Vaccine Board, and Trustee of the British Museum.

383. Has he any thing to do with the Charter House?—No.

384. Was he not consulted in recommending a professor at the King's College?—I was a subscriber to the original institution, and a member of the Council, and as such my opinion was asked; but not as the president of the College of Physicians.

385. Is he a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum?—Yes, and so are the four censors as long as they are in office; and he is an elector of the Tancred Charity. There are scholarships of law, physic, and divinity; there are seven electors of those; the seven are, the President of Chelsea College, the President of Greenwich Hospital,

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Hospital, the President of the College of Physicians, the Master of the Charter House, the Master of Caius College, Cambridge, the Master of Christ's, and the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn for the time being.

386. Are not any medical matters which come before the King in Council, ordinarily referred to the President of the College of Physicians; as in the instance of the Bulam fever, the cholera, or questions of that kind?—Yes, and a thankless office it is; for I have been called to the Penitentiary, and made three or four visits, of three or four hours at a time. I never got any remuneration; I do not complain of that; the public are very welcome to my services; but that is not to be held as a peculiar privilege of the College of Physicians, or the President.

387. Has he been consulted about the appointment of a Regius Professor in the Scotch Universities?—No.

388. Is there any officer of the College of Physicians who, before taking any office, is obliged to take the sacrament?—He was obliged to take the sacrament, with regard to the censors' Board; but since the Act for the removal of all the disabilities of the Dissenters, he does not now take it.

389. Up to that period, all Dissenters were of necessity excluded from that office?—That would exclude him, if he could not conscientiously take it; that was by the law of the land, not an order of the College.

390. Can you account for its not having been the practice of the College to publish the bye-laws of the College? Dr. Stanger, in the course of his publication, states that, on an application to the College to know what were the statutes which were passed subsequently to the year 1765, empowering any fellow to propose a licentiate for admission into the order of candidates, he was refused all information upon the subject?—I can only answer that question by stating, that there are five copies of the bye-laws, one in the hands of the president, and one in the hands of each of the censors; and as the censors are changed every year, it is abundantly understood; for every fellow, in his turn, has them in his hand for a year.

391. Can any licentiate, on application, have a copy of the statutes?—No.

392. Are not those the statutes he is bound to obey?—If he requires any information, he has an opportunity of obtaining it, as far as he is concerned; they are printed, all that relates to that class.

393. As regards the licentiate, would not the best mode of giving the information be, to furnish him with a copy of the statutes?—He is furnished with a copy of all the bye-laws which concern him.

394. Do you mean that each fellow is furnished with a copy?—No, but they are furnished to the president and to the censors, who are changed every year.

395. Are the fellows furnished with copies?—In turn, every fellow may get them.

396. The censors are the office-bearers of the College?—Yes.

397. Those are generally persons of some experience; the time when it is desirable they should be informed of the bye-laws is when they are first elected?—Such a one as that as to education, will be promulgated as widely as possible.

398. What is the objection to publishing, for the information of the fellows, the bye-laws of the College?—Every fellow has access to them, and therefore it is not necessary. A great many complaints have been made, I think, without foundation. It has been imputed to us, that there is an illiberal principle in not opening the library to the licentiates. The real fact is, that we have expended so much money in improving the college, 8,000 £., we cannot afford to increase the establishment; but no licentiate is ever refused a book, if he will only ask a fellow.

399. The fellows alone have access to the library as a matter of right?—Yes.

400. Do not the licentiates contribute equally with the fellows to the support of the College?—No; they pay nothing but the fees on their examination to become licentiates.

401. Is there practically any difficulty in a licentiate having access to a book?—Not the least in the world; but that we cannot keep up fires, and librarians, and so on.

402. Only, that it is a matter of favour?—Every licentiate knows some one fellow.

403. Is personal attendance necessary on the part of the fellow introducing the licentiate to the library; or will a licentiate going to the library, taking with him the order of a fellow, be allowed access?—The fellow puts down his name as having taken this book out of the library; he is answerable for its return; he lends it to the licentiate. A licentiate has only to mention the circumstance that he wishes to see a preparation, or a book, or any thing, and he is never denied access.

404. If

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404. If he goes alone, unaccompanied by a fellow, and desires he may be admitted to the library, and consult a book, will that be allowed at any reasonable hour?—He never would fail to find admission at any time, in the form required.

405. If a licentiate goes to the College of Physicians, and asks permission to walk up stairs and consult the library, will he be allowed to do so, going unattended by a fellow?—No; but he may get at any book he wants, by condescending to ask a fellow, and he becomes responsible. Those books we have received from the legacies of former fellows who have left them for the use of their successors. If we allow indiscriminate access to the library, how should we keep those books together?

406. Supposing that a licentiate wished the loan of a book, is it sufficient he should take a note from a fellow to the librarian, in order to obtain the book?—Yes.

407. Is that the ordinary mode of doing it?—Yes; he can take a note and ask the beadle to let him have that book, the fellow having made himself responsible for it; and it is the best mode perhaps of doing it. But it is the regular question at the ordinary meetings, “Are all the books in the library?” The librarian answers, “They are, except such and such books which such a one has taken out.” He is fined five shillings for every book not brought back again.

408. Are the regulations for the library the same now as they were formerly?—Precisely; it has always been conducted in the same way.

409. The usual course with regard to lectureships in the College, is to give them to some of the younger fellows, is it not?—The original founders have appointed that it shall be some of the junior fellows who shall give the lectures; and there is a sort of reason in it. It may be some question of anatomy, and he has lately come from his course upon those subjects.

410. In the course of the examination of Dr. Hawkins, it appeared that there was one volume of your annals lost, from 1771 to 1781; can you ascertain how that came to be lost?—We can only conjecture; much pains were taken to find it out, unsuccessfully.

411. Is there an entry of its loss made in the annals?—I am not sure; but it is a fact very well known.

412. Are there any oaths taken not to divulge the proceedings of the College?—A person, when he is admitted, gives his faith that he will not do it.

413. Are there any secret statutes of the College?—None, but what are open to the whole body of fellows.

414. Whatever orders there are in the order-book are accessible?—Yes.

415. Ought those who wish to become licentiates to undergo distinct examinations upon the subjects of pharmacy, midwifery, and surgery?—No, not distinct examinations; they are included in the general examination.

416. Are you not aware that it is the ordinary course, in the examination of Edinburgh, to go seriatim through the several branches of medical science, and to inform the students of the day on which they will be examined in each branch?—I am not aware of the practice there, but that is our practice; the president and each of the censors is at liberty to put every question he pleases.

417. Is it not a more secure way of insuring proficiency in those branches of science, not to leave it to chance, but to make it certain that they will be examined in each branch?—Our business is rather to find out what they do not know, perhaps, than to confine ourselves to what they do know.

418. If they were examined on every branch of general science, would it not make their examination so extensive that they could not examine sufficiently upon any branch of medical science?—It is quite with the censors to examine on any subject they please; and if the examined be found deficient, they will run the risk of being rejected.

419. Does not a boy at school often risk the chance of being detected in his want of preparation on the subjects of his lesson?—Perhaps it may be so; that is human nature.

420. Are the regulations respecting the museum the same as those with regard to the library?—The museum and library are all in the same room, and subject to the same regulations.

421. You state, as a ground for the non-admission of licentiates generally, the great expense the fellows have been at in building the college?—Yes; that they cannot afford to have an additional establishment of librarians; it has been discussed again and again, and we cannot, on the ground of not being able to afford it.

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422. Before the building of the college, how was that regulated?—It was, I believe, under the same regulations.

423. On what ground did you exclude the licentiates from admission to the library?—They were never excluded; if they are desirous to view any particular book or preparation, they may have access to it in the museum; it is solely to save expense, that that is not done which we shall be able to do by and by; there is every disposition to do it, but the College has laid out an enormous sum of money.

Mercurii, 19^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

William Macmichael, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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424. WHAT office do you now hold in the College of Physicians?—None.

425. What offices have you filled in succession?—I have been Censor, and I have been Registrar.

426. Have you been a Commissioner of Lunacy?—I have.

427. Were you ever a member of the Vaccine Board?—As censor, I was.

428. Were you a member of the first Cholera Board?—I was a member of the Board of Health.

429. That is now dissolved?—Yes.

430. You are one of the Physicians to the King?—I am.

431. Have you examined the Annals of the College with reference to the case of Dr. Wells, who was disappointed of being admitted to examination for a fellowship?—Yes, I examined them occasionally.

432. Can you explain the circumstances of that case?—The substance of the entry in the annals is thus: Dr. Pitcairn, in June 1798, gave notice that he would propose at Michaelmas next, Dr. Wells to be examined as a fellow.

433. Are you aware that there are two periods at which he was proposed, one in 1797, the other in 1798; and that he was rejected at the two periods on different grounds?—I have examined only one, I do not know of the other: the fact was, that Dr. Pitcairn gave notice that he would propose Dr. Wells at Michaelmas next to be examined as a fellow, but Dr. Pitcairn was absent on that day; on which the College decided by ballot, that, according to the existing bye-laws, the proposal could not be made by another fellow, as his deputy: therefore Dr. Wells was never proposed.

434. Therefore you do find in 1798, Dr. Wells was never proposed?—No.

[The Annals of the College for 1797 were produced.]

435. Will you turn to the minutes of the 30th of September 1797?—A motion was made and seconded, that Dr. W. C. Wells having been seven years a licentiate, and of 36 years of age, should be proposed for examination by the College, in order to become a fellow, according to a clause in the statute *De Permissis*; but the previous question having been then moved and seconded, that the above motion should be now put, the previous question was balloted for, and decided in the negative.

436. Will you look between the period of the 30th of September 1797 and the 30th of September 1798, and ascertain whether a bye-law was not passed by the College, making it requisite that previous notice of intention to propose a licentiate for examination by the College should be given?—It was; the 2d of April 1798, a motion was made and seconded, that the following clause in the 13th chapter *De Permissis* be inserted in the said statute, after the words, “eundem examinandum proponere,” which was carried for the first time in the affirmative, viz. “Dummodo prius (scilicet in comitiis majoribus ordinariis, postridie Nativitatis Divi Johannis Baptistæ habitis) id se in animum suum induxisse palam enuncieverit Collegio. Statuimus etiam, ut qui permissum aliquem examinandum proponit, his utatur verbis: Liceat mihi proponere Presidenti et Collegio virum egregium A. B., qui annum ætatis tricesimum sextum clausit, et qui ultra annos septem medicinæ facultatem exercicit, ex quo tempore in permissorum numerum

admissus

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admissus fuerit, et quem scio esse aptum, habilem et idoneum, tam moribus quam doctrinâ, qui in societatem nostram eligetur." Dr. Pitcairn proposed him in June.

437. Dr. Pitcairn was taken unwell?—It is not said that he was taken unwell, but that he was in the country.

438. Dr. Wells's disappointment was occasioned by the absence of the fellow who had given notice that he would propose him?—Yes.

439. It would not have been consistent with the statutes that he should be proposed by anybody else?—It would have been informal, I conceive.

440. It appears that notice having been given by Dr. Pitcairn, that he would propose him a second time, when that time came, Dr. Pitcairn was absent?—He was.

441. Can you invalidate the following statement: "In the end of June 1798, Dr. Pitcairn, though much debilitated by a dangerous illness under which he had lately laboured, attended at the college to give notice, that he should in the following September again propose me for examination. To this notice he premised, that he conceived it to be unnecessary, since the merits of his first proposal had not yet been considered; but unfortunately for mankind and himself, he was shortly after again taken ill, and was in consequence obliged to leave London for the recovery of his health, a few days before the time arrived for making his motion. Previously to his departure, however, he wrote a letter to Dr. Baillie, in which, after stating his own inability to propose me, he delegated that office to him. Accordingly, Dr. Baillie produced this letter at the meeting of the College in September, and then proceeded to execute his trust. This was resisted by the same men who had opposed the former motion for my being examined. It was urged by them, that the new bye-law required the proposal to be made by the very person who had given notice of it. To this it was answered, that as the avowed object of the notice was to allow time for inquiry into the character of the person to be proposed, the spirit of the bye-law prescribing it had, in the present case, been completely satisfied; and it was asked whether a delegation had never formerly been received, when he who had declared his intention of bringing forward any motion, was prevented by illness, or the unavoidable duties of his profession, from attending at the college to propose it. No reply was made, but the question was immediately put, whether the present delegation should be admitted. A ballot being taken, 12 votes were found against the delegation, and 9 in favour of it?"—That is the statement of a disappointed individual. I did not belong to the college at that time; I know nothing but what is on the annals.

442. Were you acquainted with Dr. Wells?—No, I did not know him.

443. Do you know that even before he was first proposed to the College, he was considered a man of that character, that he was a fellow of the Royal Society, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and the author of many known medical and scientific papers?—He was physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, but he was never an eminent physician. He has written his own life, and he says he never succeeded in his profession; that he gained very little by his profession; that is his own testimony in his life; he was a very clever, scientific man.

444. You must know that there are other men of great eminence who have deserved to succeed, but have not succeeded in their profession?—Certainly.

445. Therefore his never having gained a great income by his profession, is no proof that he was not eminently qualified to be elected into the College of Physicians?—It is no proof that he was not qualified, certainly.

446. Do you not think that the College are bound to adhere to the letter of their bye-laws?—I think so; they have no option.

447. According to the letter of their bye-laws, Dr. Wells could not be examined upon that occasion?—Certainly not.

448. Have you examined the annals to ascertain whether, in the case of any other motion, there was ever a delegation from one fellow to another?—I have not heard of such a thing, and do not think there are any notices of that sort.

449. You do not know whether the like objection was ever made in other cases?—I do not know of other cases.

450. At what period in the history of the College do you consider the order of licentiates to have been established?—At the same time that the charter was granted by Henry the 8th.

451. Is there internal evidence in that charter to show that the order of licentiates was then contemplated?—A power is given by that charter to certain people

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to license practitioners in physic; and a fine is named (which is the same fine as now exists) for unlicensed practitioners, therefore there must have been licentiates.

452. Are you aware of Lord Mansfield's opinion, as given in his judgment in the case of *Rex v. Askew*, in 1767; that it appears from the original charter of Henry the 8th, and by the Act of Parliament by which that charter was confirmed, that the charter had an idea of persons who might practise physic in London, and yet not be fellows of the College?—I have read that opinion; that was his opinion.

453. Was not the claim of Doctors Archer and Fothergill distinctly made in the year 1770, for the purpose of trying the right of the licentiates to the fellowship, and as distinctly rejected by the court?—It was, according to the reported cases.

454. Was not the application made by Dr. Stanger in 1797 for a mandamus to require the College to admit him to be examined for a fellowship, rejected by Lord Kenyon and the three other Judges of the Court of King's Bench unanimously, upon the expressed ground, that the bye-law requiring a qualification he did not possess, that is to say, a degree at Oxford or Cambridge, was good and reasonable?—It is so stated; I have read it.

455. It has been said that the doctors and first presidents of the College were closely connected with the two English Universities?—I believe the founder of the College, Linacre, founded medical lectures at Oxford, and was himself a professor there.

456. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to consider the object of those distinguished persons to have been, not merely to create a medical institution, but the advancement of medical science in this country, and its establishment on a firm basis of literature and philosophy?—I think so.

457. With regard to the effect of this connection of the College with the Universities, has it not, in your opinion, been to contribute very much to the respectability of the profession, and to raise it to a degree of consideration here, such as it has never attained in any other part of Europe?—I have no doubt of that.

458. It has been said, that for some years after the first institution of the College, graduates at foreign universities were freely admitted to the fellowship?—The foreign universities, at that period, were the most celebrated schools of medicine; Padua, for instance.

459. The state of medical science at that period was much further advanced abroad than in England?—It was.

460. That will account for the admission of foreign graduates at that time?—The case is so.

461. The case is very much altered now?—I should say, there is no better school for the study of physic than the Metropolis, for instance, in this country now.

462. The foreign schools have no advantage, in point of medical science, over those in this country?—No, not at present.

463. Rather the reverse?—Yes, rather the reverse.

464. Looking at the history of physic in England, does it appear that the original connection of the College with the two Universities has been constantly maintained?—It would appear that most of the distinguished fellows of the College, and physicians, have been connected very closely with the English Universities; I could enumerate them.

465. Since when?—Since the foundation of the College itself, 300 years ago; but I will enumerate some: Harvey, for instance, was Warden of Merton College for some period; Friend was the Professor of Chemistry at Oxford; Glisson, called the greatest anatomist of his age, was 40 years Regius Professor of Physic in Cambridge; Dr. Heberden was a Professor of Materia Medica in Cambridge. These are instances I remember.

466. Do you not consider it essential to the character of an accomplished physician, that he should have received, in addition to his medical attainments, the best and highest education within the reach of an English gentleman?—Yes.

467. Is not an accurate and extensive acquaintance with classical literature and philosophy of importance with regard to the cultivation of medical science, and a great advantage in the exercise of the medical profession?—Of the greatest.

468. Are you aware of any means by which those acquirements can be better attested, than by a degree at Oxford or Cambridge?—I know of no other means so satisfactory.

469. Do you not consider it to be desirable, with regard to the advancement of
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medical science, and for the sake of the public, as concerned in such advancement, that a higher qualification should be required from those who aspire to the first honours of the profession, than could reasonably or conveniently be expected from those who merely claim to practise in the profession?—Yes, very desirable; it is for the honour of the profession, and for the good of the public.

470. Can such higher qualifications be supposed to be attained in the length of time, or included in the course of study, necessary to the attainment of a degree at the Scotch Universities?—It is scarcely possible, in three or four years, to complete all those studies which require, according to the present system of English education, eleven years.

471. Is it not desirable, on these grounds therefore, that an inducement should be held out to some of those, at least, whose object is the pursuit of the medical profession, to undergo the longer and more complete intellectual probation, and more extensive study required at Oxford and Cambridge?—Yes, I think that very desirable.

472. Can it be imputed to the College, that any partiality for the English Universities has rendered them in the slightest degree indifferent to the real substantial qualifications of those who come to them with credentials from the Scotch Universities?—Every person examined undergoes the same sort of examination, with the exception of the English graduates being examined in Greek, and there is no favour shown to one candidate more than another.

473. You do not consider that they are inclined to overlook any imperfections in those who come with credentials from Oxford and Cambridge?—I am quite sure they never do overlook any, and I have had great opportunities of observing, because, being Registrar of the College of Physicians for about seven or eight years, I was always present at the examination of every candidate, and I never saw any instance of favour shown to one candidate more than another.

474. Do not you think that the character and reputation of the College have been well supported by those who have been admitted fellows, in general?—I think some of the most distinguished physicians in this country have been fellows of the College of Physicians, and one might enumerate them; the names that occur at this moment; Mead, for instance; Friend, Sir George Baker, Dr. Warren, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Baillie, Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Young.

475. It has been stated that several of the fellows admitted of late years under the dispensing statute, have been Dissenters: are you aware of any eminent fellows of former days who were Dissenters?—Mead was a Dissenter; he was the son of a Dissenting minister; Akenside, the poet, who was a fellow of the College of Physicians, was a Dissenter, and, I believe, a Dissenting minister himself, before he began the study of physic.

476. You are acquainted with the names of those who have been admitted under the dispensing statute within the last ten or twelve years?—I have the pleasure of knowing them all.

477. What motive do you suppose to have directed the College in electing, and the President in proposing those gentlemen?—I know of no other motive except their eminence and their own merit.

478. Do you suppose either the College or the President to have been influenced by any motives of private favour?—None whatever.

479. That they owe their admissions solely to their eminence in the profession, and their high character?—I believe so entirely.

480. Do you believe the words "*speciali gratiâ*" occur in that statute?—They do not occur; I looked at the statute this morning; there are no such words to be found in that statute, nor, I believe, in any other.

481. Is not the person to be elected under that statute, thus designated in the statute, "*utpote morum integritate, doctrinâ, et artis medicæ peritiâ insignem*?"—Those are the words.

482. What is the nature of the patronage said to be enjoyed by the College, with regard to the appointment of physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital?—When a vacancy of physician occurs in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, notice of it is given to the College of Physicians, and, according to the will of Dr. Hamey, I think it is, the College of Physicians recommends a person to be elected. If the Hospital takes that recommendation, the College has to pay a certain sum, I think 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year, to him; so that it is a great burthen on the College, rather than a piece of patronage.

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483. If they do not take the recommendation, is the sum payable?—No, I conceive not.

484. Has the College been in the habit of exercising the patronage, subject to this payment?—They always recommend a fellow.

485. Do they make the annual payment?—In my time the Hospital has not followed their recommendation.

486. The Hospital is not bound to follow it?—By no means.

487. Does this apply to all vacancies for physicians for St. Bartholomew's Hospital?—To all; one vacancy is the utmost that ever occurs at once; it is not often that two physicians resign or die together.

488. They are not compelled to make such recommendation?—They do as matter of form; they adhere to the conditions of the will.

489. The patronage would be burthensome to them?—Certainly it would.

490. Is not the desire at present universally evinced by all classes of Dissenters to be admitted to a participation in the benefits of an education at the two Universities, a strong testimony in favour of the superiority of that education?—I think it forms the most unequivocal proof.

491. If, as you have stated, the principal object of limiting the admission into the College to graduates of the English Universities, be to secure a higher degree of qualification in the candidates, might not the object be more advantageously attained by examination, without reference to the schools from which the candidates come?—The College of Physicians is appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidate touching his knowledge of medicine.

492. Supposing the object be to require a higher degree of qualification from persons intending to enter into the higher branch of the profession, would it not be desirable to obtain that object rather by ascertaining the qualifications through means of an examination, than by presuming that they have been acquired by residence a certain number of years in particular universities?—The possession of a degree from an English University has always been supposed to imply previous knowledge. For instance, in other professions, in the law, the possession of a degree alone of the English Universities gives certain privileges; a barrister is called to the bar sooner, and in some courts it is necessary to have a degree. In the civil law courts, for instance, it is necessary to have a doctor's degree from an English University before they can practise.

493. Would it not be better to ascertain the existence of that previous knowledge by examination, than to imply its possession from a residence, for a certain time in an English University?—It is ascertained, in a certain degree, as the candidates from Oxford and Cambridge are examined in Greek.

494. Are not the qualifications necessary for an accomplished physician, too various and extensive to be ascertained by the test of a personal examination?—It is impossible to examine a candidate in every branch; it would take up so much time; therefore the examination is rather on certain points, which, if the candidate answers well, you are sure that he is acquainted with other branches: no one can construe Aretæus, for instance, unless he be a good Greek scholar; but it would not be necessary to put him on in Euripides at the same time.

495. Does it not require some additional testimony, besides that which could be had from a personal examination?—It always requires the testimony which a degree gives before the College will lose its time; a man may knock at the door, and say, examine me; it is impossible the time of the College should be so taken up.

496. Would you consider an attention to classical reading and philosophy as part of the proper education for the duty of a physician?—Most of our best treatises on physic are written in Latin; it is not possible to read them without a knowledge of that language. Till lately, no book on medicine was ever written in any language but Latin; none of our English medical authors wrote in English: Harvey's work is written in Latin; Sydenham wrote in Latin.

497. That merely implies that there should be a competent knowledge of the Latin language?—No; many of the works are also in Greek.

498. It would be of very little importance to the College where that stock of Latin and Greek had been obtained?—I think that is of no consequence.

499. That competent knowledge is ascertained at the College by examination, and is not merely implied by residence at the Universities?—It is ascertained by an

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an examination ; the examination itself is in Latin ; the questions asked, and the answers given, are in Latin ; there is no English talked at the Board.

500. You state that a power is given by the charter to appoint licentiates ; and that there is internal evidence from the charter itself, that it was intended to create them ; what are the words in the charter to which you refer ?—I cannot quote them, but that it may be allowed to the president and the community to judge of the competency of other physicians, and to license them.

501. The nomenclature of science generally is founded on the Greek languages, is it not ?—It is.

502. In reference to what you have stated as to university degrees ensuring a previous good education, in the profession of the law is a university education required as a qualification for admission to any of the honours of the profession ?—No ; it gives a privilege ; a man is called to the bar earlier.

503. There is no other advantage that you are aware of ?—None, that I am aware of.

504. With reference to the last question, are the Committee to understand that it is of no advantage in the profession of physic, with respect at least to eligibility into the College, that the party should have been at a university, and have there taken a degree ; except so far as this, that without it, he would have to stay seven years at least in London, before he could be so eligible ; and that if he has a degree from the University, he must pass from the commencement of his attention to physic twelve years ?—The precise difference is this ; that now the University of Edinburgh require a residence of four years ; formerly a residence of three years was sufficient, before they granted a degree ; so that in fact the Edinburgh graduate could be a fellow of the College in ten years ; an Oxford or Cambridge graduate could not be so in less than twelve years ; the advantage is in favour of the other, in point of time.

505. Have you seen much of the continental schools ; of the practice of physic in other countries ; and of the relative rank and influence which the profession holds in other countries, compared with our own ?—I have been abroad a great deal, some time ago.

506. State to the Committee, so far as your observation has enabled you to form an opinion, whether in any country in Europe the profession of physic holds so high a rank as it holds in this country, compared with other classes and other professions ?—A physician in this country holds a much higher rank than in any country in Europe I have visited.

507. Does this observation apply to every class of the profession, physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners ?—I think it does.

508. What is your understanding of the terms you have just made use of, that physicians have a higher rank in society ; do you mean that they are men, generally speaking of them as a class, of greater ability in their profession than the similar class on the Continent ?—That would be very invidious to answer ; they are admitted into the highest society in this country, and are not admitted into the highest society abroad.

509. You have stated that the English physicians mix in the highest class of society in this country ; have you reason to believe that, with some rare and splendid exceptions, this is not the case with respect to the profession in other countries ?—That is the case.

510. Generally speaking, the English physician is comparatively higher than the Continental ?—Certainly.

511. To what cause, operating on a large mass, would you attribute such a result ?—In the first place, the circumstance of many physicians in this country being educated at the English Universities. There they have the same education as those who fill the highest stations in life ; they are brought up with those persons, and afterwards become physicians. I think the distinguished post which they hold, elevates the whole profession ; that all physicians partake of the dignity which their education and their good conduct give.

512. From your observation with respect to the personal conduct of physicians in other countries, and from what you know by reading also, do you believe that physicians, as a class, stand higher or lower in foreign countries than they do in our own country ?—I should say the English physician ranks highest in moral character and in all endowments, owing to his having had a longer and more liberal education.

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513. Physicians in foreign countries are generally admitted to practise without any previous discipline, in respect to their moral character and habits?—I believe so.

514. Have you collected from observation and inquiry respecting the medical profession abroad, that their examination is limited to purely professional acquirements?—I believe so.

515. The public have not that security for the moral character in society of a physician in foreign countries, which they are held to have in this country?—That is the fact.

516. You attribute this, in part at least, to the discipline of the English Universities; to the effect of such discipline in improving the conduct of the persons there educated, which raises them in public estimation; an estimation in which all of the same profession participate who are afterwards associated with them?—I think it can be reasonably attributed to no other cause.

517. Do not physicians in foreign countries constitute a larger portion of the whole medical profession than they do in this country?—Yes.

518. Do you consider the discipline of the English Universities such as to be, in every sense, a security for the moral character of the candidates?—It would; by giving him right feelings and enlarging his mind, it is the best security you can possibly have.

519. Will you advert to the words in the charter, from which you collect that the licentiates are therein provided for?—They are mentioned in the charter.

520. Will you read the words?—"Concessimus etiam eisdem præsidenti et collegio, seu communitati et successoribus suis, quòd nemo in dicta civitate, aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exerceat dictam facultatem, nisi ad hoc per dict' præsidentem et communitatem, seu successores eorum qui pro tempore fuerint, admissus sit per ejusdem præsidentis et collegii literas, sigillo suo communi sigillitas, sub pœna centum solidorum pro quolibet mense quo non admissus eandem facultatem exercuit, dimidium inde nobis et hæred' nostris et dimidium dicto præsidenti et coll' applicandum."

521. Is it perfectly clear from those words, that it contemplated, at the time of granting the charter, that there should be a class of physicians forming a distinct and separate class from the persons composing the college?—That seems to be the most natural interpretation; and that was the opinion of Lord Mansfield, who was not very favourable to the College. I do not know how the expression can otherwise be interpreted.

522. Have you ever noticed the words of Lord Mansfield with regard to the construction he put upon those words in the charter: "It appears from the charter and the Act of Parliament, that the charter had an idea of the persons who might practise physic in London, and yet not be fellows of the College; the president was to overlook not only the College, but also 'omnes homines ejusdem facultatis.' So when the College or corporation were to make bye-laws, these bye-laws were to relate not only to the fellows, but to all others practising physic within London or seven miles of it?"—I have read that opinion.

523. "The restraint from practising physic is thus expressed: 'Nisi ad hoc admissus sit, by letters testimonial under their common seal.' Now what does this ad hoc mean? It must mean 'ad exercendum facultatem medicinæ admissus sit.' And this is agreeable to the words used in 3 Hen. 8, c. 11, concerning admissions by the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's. The supervisal of the censors is expressed to include not only the physicians of London, but "omnes etiam qui per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdam medicinam exercent." The same observation holds as to punishments. This must regard those who had a right to practise in London and within seven miles of it, and were not fellows of the College. These observations convince me, that the charter had an idea that some persons might practise by licence under their seal, who were not fellows of the College?—I have read that opinion."

524. Does it appear from the charter, that it contemplated that any persons, *having the degree of doctors in medicine*, were to form a distinct class of persons from the members of the College?—The charter incorporated a certain number of persons, whose names were mentioned, and all those who at that time practised physic.

525. At the time of granting the charter, every person practising physic in London was entitled, as a matter of right, to become a member of the College?—I believe so, if he chose to apply.

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526. It was not compulsory ; but as a matter of right, if he chose, he might become a member of the College?—I believe so.

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527. Do you recollect, from an examination of the annals of the College for the first 70 or 80 years, what was then the practice of the College under the charter ; whether at that early period, there was a separate class of licentiates?—I believe there was.

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528. Can you refer to any passage in the abridged annals by Dr. Caius, previous to 1555, or in the subsequent authentic annals of the College, to confirm your opinion?—I have not had the annals in my possession for four years, therefore I cannot answer to that point.

529. Are you aware whether any distinct mention of the two classes of fellows and licentiates occurs in the annals of the college before the year 1581?—It is possible the annals may be imperfect ; but the charter gives the power.

530. Is it to be collected from the charter, whether or not the persons who were to be admitted ad hoc, were a distinct class of inferior practitioners, and not persons having the degree of doctor of medicine?—No, I think not ; “*exerceat dictam facultatem*,” means to practise physic as well as the president ; not that he is to do any thing inferior.

531. Did not the College at that early period grant licences to practise in particular departments of medicine, as oculists, and so on?—It is very possible ; the whole supervision of the profession was given to the college.

532. The permission, in the first instance, being given to all persons who were of the faculty of medicine to enter into the college, can you collect from any evidence whether, from the period of 1518 down to that of 1581, there were any bye-laws by which doctors of medicine (wheresoever they may have graduated) were excluded from the college?—My opinion is that the bye-laws are private regulations of the College, which they are entitled to enact, and which they may alter as they please. There are no documents of bye-laws of so early a date as those that I have ever seen.

533. Do you mean that there is a perfectly arbitrary power in the College, without respect to the charter, or the Act of Parliament confirming the charter, to enact what bye-laws they please?—Not an arbitrary power to do any thing illegal.

534. Not a power to do any thing inconsistent with the charter, or the Act of Parliament confirming it?—No.

535. You mean that they have a power only to make such reasonable bye-laws as are consistent with the charter and the Act of Parliament?—Just so.

536. Are you aware that the practice of the College, from the year 1647, if not earlier, down to the period when Lord Mansfield delivered his judgment, was to limit the fellows to a certain number, varying at different periods from 20 to 80 ; and that Lord Mansfield declared that any such limitation was illegal?—I am aware of that.

537. You are aware that the practice of the College for above a century, from 1647 to 1752, or even later, was declared by Lord Mansfield to be illegal?—I recollect that he said he thought them unreasonable, and perhaps illegal.

538. This is an extract from the case of the King *v.* Askew : Lord Mansfield says, “The licences probably took their rise from that *illegal* bye-law, now at an end, which restrained the number of fellows to 20. This was arbitrary and unjustifiable. They were obliged to admit all such as came within the terms of their charter ; yet it is probable that the practice of licensing was in consequence of their having made it.”—I think the inference drawn is not borne out by the charter. I think it was very unwise of the College to limit the number, and a very unreasonable bye-law. The College ought not to fetter themselves by any such bye-law ; but that the practice of licensing began from that, I think is not borne out by the history of the college.

539. The question was, whether you were aware that Lord Mansfield had declared that practice of limiting the number of fellows to be illegal?—I think it unreasonable, and probably illegal in all respects.

540. The judgment of Lord Mansfield upon the cases that occurred about the year 1767, and afterwards, have been referred to. Are you aware that in the case of Dr. Letch, his Lordship concluded his judgment with a recommendation to the College to settle all other matters amongst themselves, without coming to this court ; at the same time intimating to them a caution against narrowing their grounds of admission so much, that even if a Boerhave should be resident here, he could not

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be admitted into the fellowship?—Yes, and I think that very good advice which he gave.

541. Are you aware that in the next case, the *King v. Askew*, that came before Lord Mansfield in the same year, his Lordship, towards the close of his judgment, gave this advice? “I think that every person of proper education, requisite learning and skill, and possessed of all other due qualifications, is entitled to have a licence; and I think that he ought, if he desires it, to be admitted into the College; but I cannot lay it down, that every man who has a licence from the College by letters testimonial to practise physic in London, and within seven miles of it, does thereby actually become a member of the College, and obtain a right to vote in corporate elections.” Then, after some other intermediate matter, he goes on: “As now constituted, the College is at present to be considered as the body corporate. I have a great respect for this learned body; and if they should think proper to hearken to my advice, I would wish them to consider whether this may not be a proper opportunity for them to review their statutes; and I would recommend them to take the best advice in doing it, and to attend to the design and intention of the Crown and Parliament in their institution. I see a source of great dispute and litigation in them as they now stand. There has not, as it should seem, been due consideration had of the charter, or legal advice taken, in forming them. The statute 14 & 15 Hen. 8, c. 5, after reciting the charter, mentions it to be expedient and necessary to provide, that no person of the politic body and commonalty aforesaid be suffered to exercise and practise physic, but only those persons that be profound, sad and discreet, groundedly learned and deeply studied in physic. I do not say that no man can be a licentiate who is not perfectly and completely qualified to be a fellow of the College. Many persons of no great skill or eminence have been licensed; and there seem to be fewer checks, guards and restrictions upon granting licences than upon the choice of fellows. Yet it has been said, that there are many amongst the licentiates who would do honour to the College, or any society of which they should be members, by their skill and learning, as well as other valuable and amiable qualities; and that the College themselves, as well as anybody else, are sensible that this is, in fact, true and undeniable. If this be so, how can any bye-laws which exclude the possibility of admitting such persons into the college stand, with the trust reposed in them, of admitting all that are fit? If their bye-laws interfere with their exercising their own judgment, or prevent them from receiving into their body persons known or thought by them fit and qualified, such bye-laws require regulation. Such of them indeed as only require a proper education and a sufficient degree of skill and qualification may be still retained. There can be no objection to cautions of this sort; and the rather, if it be true that ‘there are some amongst the licentiates unfit to be received into any society.’ It is a breach of trust in the College to license persons altogether unfit. I do not speak more particularly, but I recommend it to those who are likely to be established the masters of the College, to take good advice upon the points I have been hinting to them.” Are you aware of that having been Lord Mansfield’s advice?—I am aware of it.

542. In the *King against the College of Physicians*, the case of Dr. Archer, Lord Mansfield, in delivering his judgment, said, “I have foreseen the labyrinth and maze of litigation that this learned body would be involved in by persisting rigidly on both sides in pursuing the points of their dispute, and contesting about a feather. I have read over all their constitutions, statutes and bye-laws; and many of them appear to be narrow, if not illegal.”—The College has taken his Lordship’s advice, and revised the statutes; none of those illegal statutes exist now.

543. You allude, probably, to the alterations that were made in the statutes between the period of his Lordship’s latter judgment, delivered in 1770, and the period of 1784, particularly to two statutes, one of which allows the president to recommend for election a fellow of 10 years standing, and the other, which enables any fellow to propose for election a licentiate of seven years standing and 36 years of age?—Those are the principal ones; but there is another also, I recollect, that has been abolished, respecting the number of years that a candidate should have been resident at the University. It was said he ought to be two consecutive years at the same University where he graduated: that was found very inconvenient, and perhaps unreasonable; that has been abolished; they alter their statutes according to existing circumstances.

544. The principal are the two, one enabling the president to propose for admission without examination a licentiate of 10 years standing, and the other enabling

enabling a fellow to propose for examination a licentiate of seven years standing, and if he pass examination, for admission into the college?—Yes.

545. Are you aware, that with respect to the statute enabling the president to propose, it was passed very shortly after Lord Mansfield had bestowed his advice?—I do not recollect the date.

546. Do you believe it was very shortly after Lord Mansfield delivered his opinion?—Very likely, but I did not belong to the College at that time.

547. You were for some years Registrar of the College?—Yes; but I am not now, nor have been for some years.

548. It appears by the Return of the College to this Committee, to have been in the year 1784 that that statute passed, and that on the 30th of September in the same year it was determined, that the power should not be exercised if the number of fellows should exceed 50: there must be some inaccuracy in that; for it appears by a Return of the College of Physicians to the order of the House last year, that so early as in the year 1771 this power was exercised, and that there were four such admissions?—I did not make that return; I have not looked at the annals for four or five years, except to-day.

549. It appears that at some period between 1771 and 1784 the College did pass this dispensing statute, allowing the president to recommend a licentiate for election without examination?—Yes.

550. It appears also by a Return of the College, that in 1772 the other dispensing statute was passed, enabling a fellow to propose a licentiate of seven years standing to be examined?—Yes.

551. Were not those dispensing statutes appealed to on the trial which took place between the College of Physicians and Dr. Stanger, and insisted on as qualifying the exclusive statutes, and thus removing the objections which Lord Mansfield made?—I looked at Dr. Stanger's case a day or two ago; I think it was so, but I cannot be quite certain.

552. Were not you here yesterday when a passage from the proceedings to that effect was read?—Yes, I heard it read.

553. If that be a correct report of the trial, Lord Kenyon made distinct reference to the new dispensing statutes, as qualifying and removing the objections made to the old exclusive statutes?—I think I recollect that that was so.

554. How do you account for the circumstance, that under the seven years qualifying statute not a single election of a licentiate has taken place from the time of its passing down to the present period?—I presume that the circumstances of being publicly examined by the whole College would be a great objection to any one wishing to avail himself of that privilege.

555. Are you aware that Dr. Sims was proposed, and that the College would not proceed to the election on the ground that he was not seconded?—I have been told so; but I think that a person proposed and not seconded has no very great chance of being elected. He would probably be black-balled.

556. Are you not aware that Lord Kenyon delivered his opinion, that under the statute no seconder whatever was necessary?—It is so said in the report.

557. The next application made was that in favour of Dr. Wells, who, at the time of his being proposed, was a fellow of the Royal Society and physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, and above all, was proposed by two men so eminent in their profession as Dr. Baillie and Dr. Pitcairn?—He never was proposed at all, according to the annals.

558. It appears that he was proposed in 1797, but that an objection was taken, that no notice had been given. If a person so distinguished as Dr. Wells, a fellow of the Royal Society, physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, proposed by two men so eminent in their profession as Dr. Baillie and Dr. Pitcairn, was not even balloted for, whether he should be examined as to his fitness to be admitted a fellow or not, do you think it a reasonable conclusion on the part of the licentiates, that however eminent their qualifications might be, if they endeavoured through this bye-law to obtain admission into the College, they would be disappointed?—I am not aware that Dr. Wells ever was eminent as a physician: he wrote some papers for the Royal Society on Dew, and was considered a clever man; but he was not at all an eminent physician, and he was an extremely irritable man.

559. From what do you collect that he was not an eminent physician?—I am not very conversant with his papers, or his works on physic or medicine; they are not voluminous; his papers are chiefly philosophical.

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560. His life has been published, written by himself?—He has written his own life.

561. Is there any evidence in that of any great eminence?—He was a clever man, but not successful in his profession.

562. Have you never read any of his medical works?—I do not recollect any at this moment; they are not often quoted.

563. The titles of his medical writings are the following: "Observations on Erysipelas;" "An Instance of an entire Want of Hair in the Human Body;" "Observations on the Dropsy which succeeds Scarlet Fever;" "A Case of Aneurism of the Aorta, attended with Ulceration of the Œsophagus and Wind-pipe;" "A Case of Epilepsy and Hemiplegia, apparently produced by a sharp Projection from the inner Table of the Skull;" "A Case of Tetanus, with Observations on the Disease;" "A Case of Aneurism of the Aorta, communicating with the Pulmonary Artery;" "A Case of considerable Enlargement of the Cæcum and Colon;" "A Case of an extensive Gangrene of the Cellular Membrane, between the Muscles and Skin of the Neck and Chest;" "On Rheumatism of the Heart;" "On the Presence of the Red Matter and Serum of the Blood in the Urine;" "Of Dropsy, which has not originated in Scarlet Fever;" "Observations on Pulmonary Consumption and Intermittent Fever, chiefly as Diseases opposed to each other." These were published in the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. There is also a case of Aphonia Spasmodica described by him, and communicated by Dr. Carmichael Smith, in the second volume of the Medical Communications. Previous to his being proposed at the College of Physicians, he had written an "Essay on Single Vision with Two Eyes;" "Two Letters in Reply to Dr. Darwin's Remarks in his 'Zoonomia,' upon the 'Treatise on Single Vision with Two Eyes;" "Observations on the Influence which incites the Muscles to contract in Mr. Galvani's Experiments," published in the Philosophical Transactions in 1795; "Observations and Experiments on the Colour of Blood," published in the Philosophical Transactions in 1797. His Treatise on Dew was published some years afterwards.—There is one paper I do recollect, which is a very important one, that on the Rheumatism of the Heart; all the others are such as the magazines and the publications of the present day abound with. He is not the author of any great work; that on the Rheumatism of the Heart is a very important one.

564. Do you not consider him to have been a man of great talents?—He was a very clever man.

565. Do you not consider him to be a man of singular virtue and independence of mind?—I did not know him.

566. Have you read his life?—I have.

567. Should you not consider that if that life is true, which was dictated by him on his death-bed, he was a man of singular virtue and independence of mind?—Yes, I should conceive so. I have not read it for 10 years; it is a curious work.

568. You state that he had not written any great work on medicine. How many of the present College of Physicians have written great works on medicine?—It is not so necessary to write great works now: the science is advanced so much, that it is not to be expected that we should have very voluminous publications.

569. Is there so great an alteration in the state of science and of the times between the period when Dr. Wells was rejected, 1797, and the present, as to make it necessary for a candidate to have written a great work at that time, though such a qualification is not requisite at present?—No, he might be a very clever man, and yet not a fit person to be a fellow of the College of Physicians.

570. By what do you think that fitness ought to be determined?—At all events, the goodness of his temper. I should think he was notoriously a man of extremely irritable disposition, and therefore had probably made a great many enemies; but I never knew him.

571. Do not you think it a great testimonial in favour of a man's moral character to be proposed and seconded by two such persons as Dr. Baillie and Dr. Pitcairn?—They were very eminent men.

572. How do you account for not a single person obtaining admission into the college under this qualifying statute, from the time of its passing down to the present time?—I stated that a public examination at the College might weigh with many persons, and induce them not to present themselves; but I do not know the motives that actuate other persons.

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573. The statute is of this nature; a licentiate of seven years' standing may be proposed by a fellow. In order to become a licentiate, he must already have passed before the censors three examinations and ballots, and one ballot before the whole College of Physicians. Then, under this statute, the College first agree by ballot that the licentiate may be examined as to his fitness to become a candidate; and subsequently to such ballot, he must undergo before the whole College three examinations and ballots; and lastly, if approved of at these examinations, he may be elected by ballot of the whole College into the order of candidates?—Yes.

574. When a person has already undergone a medical examination, in order to become a licentiate, the same sort of medical examination that, in order to become licentiates, the graduates from Oxford and Cambridge are required to undergo, is it a reasonable thing to subject him a second time to three medical examinations?—It may be unnecessary; the unreasonableness of it does appear to that extent: that may be the reason why so few persons have ever come into the College by that statute.

575. The only deficiency of which, according to your former answers, a licentiate, not a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, may be suspected, is that he does not know the learned languages sufficiently; that he is not well informed on classical literature and science; and that the College is not able to have so satisfactory a testimonial of his moral habits as they would have if he had been educated at Oxford or Cambridge. In the case of a person applying as Dr. Wells did, after having already undergone medical examination in order to become a licentiate, do you not think the inquiry of the College should be limited to those points in which licentiates are suspected to be deficient?—It may be so far a little unreasonable, and I think it is.

576. Do you think that any physician, after he has been established in London in practice seven years, would like to undergo an examination?—It is probable that they would not, because they never are so proposed; that may be the reason.

577. From physicians of what standing are the censors usually selected; are they of long standing generally, or the juniors in the College?—There are two senior censors, who may be of 40 years standing; and there are two juniors.

578. Upon whom does the labour of the examination generally devolve; on the seniors or the juniors?—On all alike, and the president also.

579. Are there many men who, after engaging in practice for a considerable time in London, (whatever may have been their ability when they first came from a University to pass examination,) would not be liable to be puzzled on being examined by the whole College; do not men usually cast down most of the scaffolding of learning, after they have obtained the object of their wishes?—Yes; and therefore so few or none have been admitted in that way.

580. From that you infer that there is something about the bye-law which renders it in a great measure inoperative?—I think there is.

581. You stated in a former answer, that of those admitted lately into the College, some were Dissenters?—I have been told so.

582. Will you attend to the names of those admitted by the recommendation of the president in the last 10 years; Dr. Southey, Sir James M'Gregor, Dr. Prout, Dr. Roget, Dr. Holland, Dr. Babington; which of those are Dissenters?—I do not know, of my own knowledge, that any are; I do not think I should be called on to answer that question.

583. During the 15 years preceding 1823, there were no admissions of licentiates into the college in any way whatever. From 1823 down to the present time, being a period of 10 years, as appears by a Return made by the College to the House last year, there have been seven licentiates admitted on the recommendation of the president; having heard the names of those licentiates read, do you or not know whether any of them, without mentioning their names, are Dissenters?—Sir Henry Hallford, the president of the College, who proposed them all, stated that. I heard him state that yesterday.

584. Then you state that, not on your own, but on his information?—I do not know it of my own knowledge.

585. Do you state that on his information?—I do not state it on my own knowledge.

586. Did you ever hear of any one being excluded from the College on religious grounds?—Never; I have stated the instances of very celebrated men who are dead, Mead and Akenside, who were Dissenters.

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587. You have stated that the graduates of foreign universities, at the time of the institution of the College of Physicians, were better qualified than those of the English Universities for admission into the College, on account of the foreign universities being greatly in advance of the English in respect of medical education?—Yes; Harvey, for instance, graduated at Padua, though he was a Cambridge man.

588. Do you apprehend that the foreign universities were at that time as much advanced in medical science as the Scotch Universities now are?—No, I should think not.

589. Do you not think that, as schools of medicine, the Scotch Universities are in advance of Oxford and Cambridge?—Yes, I think they are.

590. Whatever claim, therefore, the graduates of foreign universities had in early days for admission into the College, the graduates of the Scotch Universities would now possess the same claims upon the College?—I do not consider the Scotch Universities the best schools of medicine of the present day; I think the Metropolis is the best school of medicine.

591. If therefore a Scotch graduate has completed his medical education, by attending hospital practice in London, you would think that would give him an additional claim for admission into the College?—An additional claim, but not the best claim.

592. What better claim do you think, as far as medical education goes, a person could have, than having gone through a course of medical education in a Scotch University, and afterwards having gone through a course of hospital practice in London?—The best medical education I think would be that, that would secure to a man a preliminary education at the English Universities.

593. The question put respects medical education, as distinguished from preliminary education?—Medical education is not the only education a physician should have; therefore I cannot answer the question in that particular way.

594. Do you recollect from any part of the early history of the College, that the graduates of foreign universities were examined into their qualifications as regards preliminary education?—Almost all the graduates of foreign universities received their preliminary education here. They went only, for instance, to Padua and Leyden to complete their medical education, having got their first degrees here, as was the case with Harvey, and most of the distinguished fellows of the College.

595. You are of opinion that one advantage attending the English Universities, is the opportunity they afford of ascertaining the moral habits of the graduates; are you aware that it is the practice in any other universities than those of Scotland, to countenance the practice of term-trotting, as it is called; that is, of allowing licentiates already established in London, who perform the formal exercises, and go through the formal residence required by those universities, to obtain from those universities medical degrees?—I do not know any person that has done so.

596. Is there not a college phrase applied to that practice at Oxford or Cambridge, namely, term-trotting?—Yes, there is such a phrase.

597. Does not that imply that there is such a practice?—I should suppose so.

598. What sort of residence is it that is required?—I do not know how much or how little; I did not term-trot myself. In how short a time it may be possible for a person to obtain a degree, I cannot tell; but I am sure that it is not a common practice. I should think not one in twenty of the College of Physicians has done so.

599. Do you know that it has happened?—Yes; but if I were asked to point out a term-trotter, I could not do it.

600. If this be a mode of obtaining a degree from Oxford or Cambridge, and therefore a qualification for admission into the College of Physicians, does it give any particular opportunity of ascertaining the moral habits and qualifications of parties?—I do not consider that anybody has a claim, on the ground of qualification, to the fellowship of the College of Physicians; that a person who comes from either Oxford or Cambridge can claim a fellowship; he gets nothing but a licence; if he is afterwards elected into a fellowship, that is a spontaneous act on their part.

601. Still it is that qualification, without which he will find the greatest difficulty in obtaining admission into the College. Do you think that such a mode of obtaining a degree affords any reasonable security to the College of Physicians of the moral habits of the parties, in that manner soliciting entrance into the College?—A short residence of course gives a less opportunity of knowing any thing of the individual;

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individual; but it is very little the practice, according to my belief. I do not think that it is allowed at all at Oxford.

602. Do you know whether the parties who obtain their bachelor of physic degree at Cambridge, by the practice of term-trotting, are examined as to their attainments in classical literature, in mathematics and natural philosophy?—At Oxford we are all examined alike. I do not know the practice at Cambridge; we must take degrees in arts at Oxford.

603. While you were censor of the College, did any licentiates thus qualified ever come before you?—I do not recollect that any did: it is possible.

604. You did not think it necessary in those cases to subject them to any peculiar examination, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were qualified in classical literature or the sciences?—The examination of all candidates for a licence is the same; the only thing we require of them is, to produce a degree. We do not ask them where they got their information; if they have it, they pass, and are admitted.

605. Inasmuch as this opportunity is, or was lately afforded at Cambridge of obtaining degrees in physic, the presenting the testimonial of a Cambridge degree to the College of Physicians was no certain criterion of the graduate's having performed at the university the usual exercises in classical literature and in the sciences, or of his having those moral habits for which it is contended a residence of the usual period at College affords the best security?—The probability is that they have resided: the exceptions are very few indeed; the presenting the degree is not sufficient, they must also have a licence to practise. That is a document we require them to present; the Bachelor of Medicine's degree does not entitle them to be examined.

606. You do not subject those who have obtained a degree at Cambridge by term-trotting, to a severer examination than you subject those who have gone through the usual course of study?—We have no means of knowing the fact: it would be very impertinent of the officer of the College to ask a candidate how he had kept his terms, if he had the document.

607. Do you think it is impertinent in the College to endeavour to ascertain, to the best of its ability, what the real qualifications of the candidate presenting himself are?—We ascertain those qualifications by examination.

608. What qualification is it you do ascertain by examination?—Medical.

609. And a certain portion of classical, namely, that he can construe a passage out of some Greek and Latin medical author?—The whole examination is in Latin: unless he is a competent master of the language, he cannot understand them. No word of English is spoken at the examination.

610. You do not, in fact, subject them to any severer examination than you do those who have regularly passed their studies; and you think it would be impertinent in the College to ask them the particulars how they passed their studies?—It would be very unusual: it is not required by the charter nor practised by the College.

611. Is there not some inconsistency in the view you take of this subject, when you state that the principal advantage of confining the fellowship to the graduates of English Universities is, that it affords you a good criterion of their having passed through a proper course of preliminary studies and acquired good moral habits; and yet you think that it would be a work of supererogation in the College to inquire whether the person really has passed through these studies, to which so much importance is attached?—The possession of a document from the University presupposes, in nineteen cases out of twenty, or probably more, that residence which gives security for good conduct and qualifications.

612. Of what date are the regulations at Oxford to which you allude, which require a person, before he can take a degree in medicine, to have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts?—Always, I believe. It is a great many years since I was at Oxford, and they existed then; and I always understood they had been so long previously.

613. You approve of confining the fellowship to the graduates of the English Universities, as affording the best education within the reach of an English gentleman: do you think that the gentlemen who come from the northern parts of the island are not fitted, from their acquirements, to take their stand on the same level with the gentlemen educated at Oxford or Cambridge? Is there any distinction between their standing in society, so that those who have graduated at the English Universities gain admission into one class, while the graduates of the Northern Universities

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versities are confined to another?—No ; I have never said that, that the choice of the College of Physicians was confined to the English graduates. The fact is, that there is more facility, perhaps, given to those who come from Oxford and Cambridge ; but I consider all physicians in the country alike in point of rank, and very much superior to the rank they hold abroad.

614. You have stated, that you consider the physicians of this country hold a higher rank in society, generally speaking, than physicians on the Continent ; are not many medical men on the Continent made ministers and councillors of state, Humboldt at Berlin, Cuvier at Paris, and Hern at Vienna ; do they not mingle with the highest personages in much greater number than in this country, and also receive higher honours on the Continent than they receive in this country?—Honours are given very easily abroad ; but the distinction which may be given to Cuvier is no great distinction. Humboldt is a traveller ; he has never practised.

615. You have spoken of some of the most distinguished physicians, Mead and Akenside, who were Dissenters, as having been fellows ; do you know in what manner they obtained admission into the college?—I do not know as to Akenside ; but Mead, who graduated at Padua, was incorporated at Cambridge, and then afterwards he was made a fellow.

616. Do you not know, that before the passing of the statute at Cambridge and Oxford, restricting *ad eundem* degrees to the graduates of the sister English University, or of Dublin, by payment of the usual fees, it was very easy for the graduate of any Scotch or foreign University to be incorporated in an English University, and thus to find admission into the College of Physicians?—They would not necessarily find admission into the college.

617. Did that impediment to their admission then exist to the same degree as it does now?—I believe that is the fact.

618. Are you aware that Mead and Akenside, and those other parties to whom you allude, were admitted into the College of Physicians by obtaining mandamus degrees at Oxford or Cambridge?—Perhaps they were.

619. In the period of 11 or 12 years which has been alluded to as constituting the term of medical study at Oxford and Cambridge, is not that period included during which they are studying, not medicine only, but the arts?—Yes.

620. In the comparison you have made between the period of medical study at the English and Scotch Universities, have you not omitted in the period of study in Scotland the years given to preliminary education, while, by the last answer, you admit that you have included preliminary education in the time assigned to medical education in England?—I did not say that 12 years were a term for the medical studies, but that 12 years must elapse before the man could be a doctor of physic and a fellow of the College of Physicians : I conceive that a period of those years being devoted to the study of arts and literature constitutes the chief advantage.

621. If a Scotch graduate were to produce a certificate, that besides the period of three or four years given to medical study, he had devoted two or three years to studying the arts : in making the comparison between the English and Scotch periods of study, you ought to take those two or three years of studying the arts into account?—Certainly.

622. Would that imply the same degree of controul and restraint as if there had been residence within the walls of one of the college institutions of this country?—It would depend upon how he had devoted his time to the arts, and whether he had studied.

623. Suppose proof were given that he had not studied in a university, but in his parent's own house, do you apprehend that the moral controul would be greater or less?—The presumption is, that a person who has been at the university has undergone that moral controul. A special inquiry in every case would be impossible, were it necessary to know the parents, and go to their houses, and see how they live. These laws are made for society in general, not for particular cases.

624. You have stated that you are not aware of mandamus degrees having been granted at Oxford?—I am not aware, of my own knowledge, of any one having been made a doctor by mandamus.

625. Have any proposals been made of licentiates to be examined in order to become candidates, except of Dr. Sims, Dr. Wells and Dr. Pearson?—I do not recollect any others.

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626. Do any fellows of the college or any inceptor candidates practise surgery? —I do not think they do; I do not know that they do.

627. Do any of the licentiates practise surgery?—I believe not.

628. Would it be in the power of any one of them to become a surgeon to a metropolitan hospital?—He might be a surgeon; the Act of Parliament of the 32 Hen. 8. gives to the physicians the right of practising surgery.

629. In spite of this power granted to the College of Physicians, do they not require, before they admit a person to be a candidate or licentiate, that he should renounce any college of surgeons to which he may happen to belong?—Yes; I think that each branch of the profession is sufficient to occupy all a man's time and talent; I think he would be a better physician if he were only a physician, and a better surgeon if he were only a surgeon.

630. Therefore, whatever may have been his previous studies, though he may have been a distinguished member of the College of Surgeons, he would be disqualified from being elected a surgeon to any metropolitan hospital, after being elected a fellow of the College of Physicians?—He may be a surgeon, but not a member of the College of Surgeons.

631. Then if renouncing the College of Surgeons would create a disqualification to his being appointed surgeon to an hospital, that renunciation would occasion a loss to him?—The College of Surgeons have no power; anybody may practise surgery.

632. Do you not know that it is a rule in most of the metropolitan hospitals, that the surgeon of the hospital shall be a member of the College of Surgeons?—That depends entirely upon the governors.

633. Would not the fact of not belonging to the College of Surgeons disqualify a man from being a surgeon to most of the metropolitan hospitals?—All hospitals have different laws which they keep to themselves. I know that a man cannot be a surgeon to the army or navy without belonging to the College of Surgeons.

634. Do you know whether any fellows, candidates, or inceptor candidates practise midwifery?—Not that I know of.

635. Is it a disqualification for an inceptor candidate to practise midwifery?—The College do not desire their inceptor candidates to practise midwifery.

636. Would it be a ground for the censors making a report to the College, and advising a forfeiture of his situation in the college as inceptor candidate?—No; an inceptor candidate is only a licentiate; it is only a disqualification to be a fellow. A candidate is a licentiate and nothing else, and he might practise midwifery, but he would not be elected a fellow.

637. Do any of the present fellows, candidates, or inceptor candidates practise pharmacy?—None, that I am aware of.

638. Do any of the licentiates practise pharmacy?—None, that I am aware of.

639. Have any of the inceptor candidates or licentiates been examined by the Apothecaries' Company, since the period of their so becoming inceptor candidates or licentiates?—Not that ever I heard of.

640. Is it not considered an objection to election into the College that an applicant has practised pharmacy *pro mercede*?—Yes.

641. Is that a rule that has been invariably adhered to?—I believe so.

642. Was it adhered to in the case of Dr. Babington?—Dr. Babington never was an apothecary. They may be apothecaries at an hospital, but they cannot sell medicines and drugs.

643. Did Dr. Luke of Cambridge, and Dr. Hooper of Oxford, apply to be admitted into the fellowship?—Yes.

644. Were they refused on the ground of their having practised pharmacy *pro mercede*?—Yes, in the case of Dr. Hooper, I know; but the other I do not.

645. Did not the same objection apply to Dr. Babington?—No; he never sold drugs; he was, I believe, merely house apothecary to Guy's Hospital, but not a person who sold *pro mercede*.

646. Was the subject canvassed, and was that distinction drawn at the time of his election?—It was a subject of conversation.

647. What was the age of Dr. Pearson when, being a licentiate, he was proposed for examination, as a fit person to be a candidate?—He was very old, I believe 80; he was extremely anxious about it. I thought it a very extraordinary wish on his part; he came to me himself, and told me he should like it of all things.

648. He was to be examined, at the age of 80, by the whole College, as to his

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knowledge of those studies he had been pursuing probably all his life from the age of 20?—Yes; but he knew that himself, and yet he chose to propose it.

649. It was stated by a former witness that there was every probability of his succeeding in case he had not died. Had he gone through any examination?—No, he died.

650. Would not his admission have depended upon his proficiency in all of the subjects of his examination?—I suppose a great allowance would have been made for his age.

651. Was not it rather premature to predict, before the period of his examination, whether he would have been admitted or not?—I never predicted that he would have been admitted.

652. If any person did predict that there was every chance of his being admitted, would it not have been rather premature to make that prediction before he was examined?—It would depend on his power of prophecy.

653. Might it not depend on an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Pearson on the part of the person who gave that testimony?—I cannot say.

654. Would not his acquaintance with the Greek language have been a subject of examination?—Yes, he would have been examined in Greek, and I know he studied Greek very hard immediately before he died.

655. What is the salary of the Registrar?—I think 40*l.* a year.

656. In what manner was the first Cholera Board nominated, and by whom?—The Privy Council nominated them.

657. Who recommended the members?—I do not know.

658. You were one of that Board?—I was.

659. Do you know any thing respecting the remuneration each member of that Board received?—I think we got about 16*s.* a day.

660. Was the remuneration equal to every member of the Board, or did the president receive more?—He received the same as all the rest.

661. Who was the secretary?—Dr. Seymour.

662. Did he receive more or less?—He received the same.

663. Were there any licentiates among that Board, or were they all fellows of the College?—There were many who were not doctors who belonged to that Board; Sir William Burnett belonged to the Board, he is not a fellow.

664. Was not this Board superseded by another Board?—Yes; in short we were discontinued, and we were extremely glad of it.

665. Was the second Board composed exclusively either of fellows, or of licentiates, or of both?—I do not know who were the members of it, I do not think they were fellows.

666. The choice of the Central Board, as it was called, was not confined to fellows of the college?—No, it was chiefly physicians who had had great opportunity of seeing the cholera, and had recently returned from Russia; who must have known more about the disease than ourselves, who had never seen it.

667. Do you know by whom the second Board was nominated?—I suppose the Privy Council.

668. Is the same disqualification which arises from practising pharmacy *pro mercede*, also extended to practising midwifery?—Yes.

669. Who are the members of the present Pharmacopeia Committee of the College?—I am not one; Sir George Tuttell is one, Dr. Watson, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Prout; Dr. Babington was a very efficient one while he was alive. I think Dr. Latham is also one.

670. When was the Pharmacopeia Committee first formed?—Five or six years ago.

671. How was it appointed?—It is a nomination by the College; it is not an office sought after, it is rather a burthen thrown upon the members.

672. With whom did the idea of a general Pharmacopeia for the three kingdoms, which had lately been under the consideration of the College, originate?—I do not know.

673. Do you know whether the proposition originated with the College, or whether it was suggested by any person in the College of Edinburgh?—I do not know; I should think it originated with the College here. I know they have been extremely anxious to communicate with the Colleges of Dublin and Edinburgh.

674. There have been various suggestions lately under the consideration of the College, as to some alteration in its constitution; are you one of those who think that the present constitution should be adhered to, or that it would be expedient to introduce

introduce some change, giving greater facilities for admission than now exist?—I think some changes are very desirable.

675. Of what nature would the changes you would recommend be?—I think it would be very desirable that the College of Physicians should have the power of granting the degree of Doctor.

676. You think that the power, if vested in any metropolitan authority, should be vested in the College of Physicians rather than any other?—I do.

677. Would you suggest any other changes?—I think that a system of education might be pointed out which would be better than the one at present pursued.

678. Do any changes which you contemplate, embrace greater facility of admission into the fellowship than exists at present?—It is my opinion that the admission into the fellowship should be entirely in the breast of the fellows, and be unfettered completely.

679. Have you ever adverted to any legal opinions which have been given, that any restriction on the eligibility of individuals, whereby any particular class is excluded, is unlawful?—I think such a bye-law would be illegal.

680. You think that it should rest in the breasts of the fellows of the College, whenever an individual is proposed, wheresoever he may have been educated, to elect him or not to elect him?—Yes, I think so.

681. Have any propositions for those reforms been brought forward for discussion in the College, since the question of medical reform has been agitated by the public?—Yes, for two or three years before that, it had been talked of.

682. When did the reform committee, if it may be so described, begin to sit?—I do not recollect precisely, but some time ago.

683. Are you a member of the reform committee?—Yes.

684. Have the committee kept minutes of their proceedings?—I think so.

685. At what periods have the various clauses of the Reform Bill been discussed?—I understood the questions to refer to the new curriculum; that has been much discussed.

686. Will you inform the Committee to what objects the attention of the reform committee has been directed?—To the drawing out a scheme for medical education, which would chiefly enable the student to learn his profession in London, and to come to the College to be examined for a licence to practise. That has been considered the great object.

687. Did you also discuss in that committee the proposition of throwing open the election, and removing the disqualifications which have been adverted to in the course of this examination?—Chiefly medical education.

688. The matters discussed before that committee will appear upon the minutes of their proceedings?—I suppose so; but I am not the secretary.

689. Who is the secretary of that committee?—I think the registrar, Dr. Hawkins.

690. What has been the fate of the propositions recommended by the committee?—The propositions recommended by the committee have not been finally adopted; they have been only discussed; because I think the College judged very rightly, that whatever alteration they might make now in their laws, might be supposed to be the effect of fear and intimidation, but they have not given them up; they began them three or four years ago.

691. Were not certain propositions brought forward lately which were negatived?—They were not negatived, they were only postponed.

692. *Sine die*?—No, not *sine die*.

693. How many times has the Reform Bill been read?—I beg to say, that I have given my faith not to reveal the secrets of the College.

[The Chairman intimated his opinion, that as the President of the College had spoken unreservedly on the matters of the College, the Witness might answer the question without any breach of faith.]

I can only say several times; I cannot say how often.

694. Have not certain propositions which have been brought forward, been rejected; not those on medical education, but certain other propositions?—There has been great diversity of opinion on certain points; some of the proposals have been rejected, but the precise points, I cannot say.

695. Whatever has been brought forward and rejected, will appear upon the annals of the College?—If the proposal is not carried, I do not know that it does necessarily appear upon the annals.

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696. Do you mean to say that when you were registrar of the College, and any proposition was brought forward and discussed, but not carried, there was no mention of it on the minutes?—Yes; but very often the thing was talked of, and if they did not come to any ballot or vote upon it, no notice was taken of it.

697. What is the average time taken up in the examination of candidates?—I should think half an hour for each person; but it depends on the readiness of the individual; if he is ready, it occupies but a short time, if not, it takes a longer time.

698. In any part of that examination, is the examinee required, as at Berlin, to dissect, to operate, in order to prove his knowledge of the construction of the human body; so that the examiners may satisfy themselves of the competency of the candidate?—No; we have no dead bodies.

699. Is the examination in pharmacy practical? Are drugs introduced, and are the examinees required to state what they are?—They are not produced; that is the examination of an apothecary.

700. The College undertakes to construct a Pharmacopeia, and is at the head of the medical profession; should not the knowledge of those who are to belong to that body, and who are to practise physic under its licence, be as perfect as it is possible for it to be?—Yes; it is very desirable that it should be perfect.

701. Would not the best mode of ascertaining a man's knowledge of mineralogy be to put specimens on the table, and to require him to describe them and their characters?—They are often required to describe their character.

702. Do you not think that the best mode of ascertaining their proficiency in Materia Medica would be, to prove practically their knowledge of drugs, by stating, out of a number put miscellaneously on the table, what was the name of each, and having done so, to describe their properties?—That examination is so elementary, that every physician is supposed to possess it; and if he knows the doses of medicine, and the chemical processes by which medicines in the Pharmacopeia are made, he is supposed to be competent to prescribe. It is a competent examination in pharmacy for a physician.

703. Is it usual to ask the applicants for a licence to practise, whether they wish to be examined in Greek?—I have never heard any one examined in Greek.

704. If such a practice exists, must it be very modern?—I have never heard a licentiate examined in Greek.

705. Do you know whether any such practice has been lately introduced?—I believe in one instance; I heard yesterday Sir Henry Halford say that he had examined one in Greek.

706. Since when has that practice been introduced?—I suppose within the last month or two.

707. Was not that at the wish of the party?—I only know by common report.

708. As censor, have you been present at the examination of the apothecaries' shops?—Yes.

709. At what periods does this examination of apothecaries' shops take place?—At uncertain times.

710. How often in the course of a year did you go upon such examinations?—Three times.

711. How many shops did you examine in the course of the day?—Twenty or thirty, perhaps.

712. That would make sixty shops in the course of a year, probably. Is there any record kept in any book of the proceedings on such visitations?—Yes.

713. Do they enumerate all the shops they visit?—Yes.

714. Do they also visit the shops of druggists?—Yes, they do.

715. In what manner is the examination conducted?—The examination is in this way: you ask for a drug, it is shown to you, you see whether it is of good quality or not; you have the assistance of the wardens of the apothecaries with you, who are supposed to be very much *au fait* at the external appearance of drugs.

716. Do all the censors go on such visitations?—They do.

717. Except in case of illness?—They must be present, a deputy cannot be appointed; it is the only case in which a deputy cannot be appointed.

718. All the four censors must go?—Yes.

719. Not the president?—No.

720. Is not the power of examining shops confined to the city of London?—

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That is a matter of doubt ; but it is so virtually ; other shops have been examined, but I was never out of the city of London.

721. Do they examine the warehouses of wholesale druggists?—Yes ; I have been in the warehouses of wholesale druggists.

722. Do they examine the shops of the venders of patent medicines?—Yes, I think so.

723. Can you state any instance in which the censors, during their visits, have examined the manufactory or shop of a vender of patent medicines?—I do not recollect any.

724. Are you aware that by the 10 Geo. 1, a statute that has expired, the examination of the warehouses of wholesale druggists and venders of patent medicines was prohibited?—I do not know that.

725. Considering the great number of wares to be examined, and the mode of examination, namely, that you ask for a drug, and it is produced ; do you think the examination really does afford any security for the vending unadulterated drugs?—Yes, I do ; a thing may escape, but if you ask at random for various drugs, without adopting any particular rule, you may judge of the character of the shop. We ask for different drugs, perhaps, in every shop ; it would take us a day to go over the whole shop ; but the examination of some of the most efficient and important medicines would give a very good notion of the sort of character the whole shop possessed.

726. Would it not be very easy for a druggist or apothecary, intending to use bad drugs, to have one specimen of a drug for sale, and another for the censors?—We are not satisfied with seeing what is actually in the drawer, but we ask for the magazine very often.

727. Do you believe that upon those who may be disposed to practise such falsification, the visitation by the College of Physicians has any effect whatever in preventing it?—Yes, I think so ; an apothecary or a druggist who sold very bad drugs, would be in fear of visitation ; he does not know to what the attention of the censors may be directed ; they may hit upon the very thing which is so very bad.

728. What is the number of apothecaries and druggists' shops in the city of London?—I do not know.

729. You do not know the proportion the sixty bear to the whole number?—No.

730. Do you know whether falsification goes on to any extent?—We have found bad drugs and have destroyed them ; I have seen them thrown into the street, which we have power to do.

731. When you find bad drugs, what is your mode of proceeding?—We have power to destroy them.

732. Have you done it?—I have seen them often destroyed by being thrown into the street.

733. Are there any fellows of the College who are teachers of anatomy in London?—Yes, I believe there are.

734. Will you give a list of their names?—Dr. Wilson is one, I know ; I do not recollect any other at this moment.

735. Has the College made any application lately to the Government for a power of granting degrees?—Yes ; a petition has been presented to the King in Council.

736. Has any report been made upon that petition yet?—Not yet.

737. What is the form of admission of fellows and licentiates into the College?—They subscribe a book, and they give their faith to the College that they will support the dignity of the profession.

738. Do they go down upon their knees?—I think they do upon a cushion.

739. When was that form first instituted?—I do not know I am sure.

740. If the fellows and licentiates are so perfectly on an equality in every advantage, to what do you attribute the series of litigation that has taken place between the licentiates and the College, and the present dissatisfaction of the licentiates, which is proved by 77 of those who reside within the London precinct, signing petitions to Parliament, complaining of their treatment by the College?—I think it is owing to a mistaken notion of the value of the fellowship.

741. Seeing that the College is generally consulted by Government upon all matters of great medical import, is it not very natural that the licentiates should wish to have some voice in the deciding upon such matters?—Yes, it is

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natural that they should ; but it is not desirable that the number of fellows should be very great, that would be extremely inconvenient, inasmuch as a large debating body would be, I think, inconvenient. I think the number of fellows now is too great.

742. Are not the officers of the College self-elected?—No ; they are always elected by the College.

743. The question refers to the elects?—They elect one another : that is according to the charter.

744. They, with the president, are the governing body of the College, are they not, though certain duties may be devolved on the censors?—They may be called so ; but the truth is, that the College decides every question by ballot, so that the College is the governing body ; they choose one of their own body president.

745. Great influence belongs to the elects, from their power of electing the president?—That is the only influence they possess.

746. Do not the same individuals remain for a very long period elects of the College?—Unless they resign or die, they are not removed.

747. Do you not think it desirable, considering how very improving the science and practice of physic is in its various branches, to introduce some principle of more frequent election of new members into the governing body of the College than takes place under the charter and statutes?—The president himself is elected every year ; all the officers are elected every year.

748. You were a graduate of Oxford?—I was.

749. You kept your terms there in the usual manner?—I did.

750. What is the form of examination you underwent when you took your degree at Oxford?—I cannot say ; not very severe.

751. In what were you examined?—It is so long ago, I do not recollect it very well.

752. To the best of your recollection, describe the examination you underwent?—I was asked some questions by the Regius Professor of Physic.

753. Of what kind?—On anatomy and the practice of physic.

754. How many examinations were required?—Mine was one.

755. How long did it last?—A very short time.

756. How many acts and opponences were you required to give?—We have no such terms.

757. The only examination of the candidate is that which he is obliged to undergo by the Regius Professor of Physic?—Yes, it was so in my time ; I believe it is different now.

758. In your time did Oxford possess any competent means of teaching medicine?—Yes ; there were very good lectures on anatomy, which I attended ; and there was a very good infirmary, which I attended ; I was a pupil there.

759. Describe the courses of lectures given in your time, and the subjects of the various branches of medical science taught?—The lectures on anatomy were very good.

760. Were there any lectures on physiology?—No.

761. Any on morbid anatomy?—That was included in the lectures on anatomy.

762. Any on pathology?—No.

763. Any on materia medica?—No.

764. Any on therapeutics?—I was a clinical pupil of Dr. Wall.

765. There was clinical practice?—Yes ; but he gave clinical lectures.

766. There was no series of such lectures?—No, but the cure of patients in the hospital was the best way of teaching that.

767. What period of attendance on hospital practice was considered necessary?—I do not know ; there was no stipulated time ; I attended for a year.

768. It was entirely voluntary on your part?—I paid the fees.

769. That was not essential to your passing your examination before the Regius Professor?—It enabled me to pass it better.

770. Perhaps less than a year's study would have been sufficient for passing the sort of examination you appear to have undergone?—I do not consider that I studied my profession at Oxford.

771. The place where you really laid the foundation for all that solid knowledge which is necessary for practising medicine, was not Oxford, but some other school?—Yes.

772. What school was that?—I was three years in Edinburgh.

773. That

773. That you consider a better school for teaching medicine than Oxford?—Yes, I do.

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774. Did you afterwards attend hospital practice?—I attended the hospital in Edinburgh; I was then a pupil in Bartholomew's Hospital.

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775. If the question solely were, where is the best school for teaching the practice of medicine, and all the sciences that belong to it, you would not say Oxford or Cambridge, but some other university?—I should say some other school. I should say now, London, at this moment; because it is much better than it was when I was a pupil.

776. Is the examination of candidates for a licence to practise, *viva voce*?—Yes.

777. No written papers are prepared?—None are ever allowed.

778. No written papers were required in your time by the Regius Professor at Oxford?—No, not in my time.

779. With respect to physicians in the country, the College have no power to examine any, except those who voluntarily apply to be examined, and to receive a licence as extra licentiates?—They have the power to control others; but it is not exercised. He is liable to a prosecution for misdemeanour at common law, if any one practises in the country without a college licence; but I do not know any instance of that power having been exercised.

780. Is it not a matter of fact, that a very large proportion of those who practise as physicians in the country have neither University nor College of Physicians' licence, but that they practise on the strength of degrees they obtained in Scotland or elsewhere?—There are a great many; but there are a great many also who think it a great credit to belong to the College.

781. Do you confirm a statement made by Sir Henry Hallford, that it is only at an advanced period of life that those who practise in the country come to solicit from the College a licence as extra-licentiates?—Those I have seen come for an examination, have been all elderly men; they have been general practitioners, who have been ambitious of becoming Doctors.

782. The examination of those who come to solicit a licence as extra-licentiates is not nearly so strict as the examination of those who ask for a licence to practise in the precinct of London?—The extra licentiates are not examined by the censors, but by the elects; but the licentiates who practise in the country are examined exactly in the same way as those who practise in London. Whether a man settles in town or country, if he applies to be a licentiate, they are all examined alike.

783. Do you mean that the examination is as strict?—Quite; it is the same examination.

784. The Committee were informed yesterday, that the licentiates to practise within the precinct of London are subjected to three examinations, whereas an extra licentiate undergoes only one?—The licentiate often lives in the country; but the extra licentiates are a different class altogether.

785. The question refers to a person who comes for a licence to practise in the country; you call him an extra licentiate?—The extra licentiates are not licentiates.

786. They have no licence to practise within the precinct of London?—They are not licentiates, if they settled at Bath or elsewhere.

787. Do you mean to say, that a person having an extra licence has not all that authority under it which belongs to a licence legally granted?—An extra licentiate cannot practise in London, nor within seven miles of it.

788. Has not an extra licentiate of the College all those privileges regarding the practice of physic which belong to the licentiates of Oxford or Cambridge?—He is to all intents and purposes a physician.

789. There was a suit formerly instituted by a physician of a Scotch university, settled in England, against a person who had accused him of not being a regularly educated physician, and he was defeated in his action by the direction of Lord Mansfield, because he had not a legal title in England and Wales to the denomination of physician; would that objection lie to an extra licentiate licensed by the College of Physicians?—No.

790. He has a licence to practise physic in any part of England and Wales not lying within the precinct of London?—Yes.

791. Is the examination of an extra licentiate as strict, and does it take as much time, as that of a person coming for a licence to practise within the precinct of London?

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London?—I think it is quite as strict; it is not by the same persons, and it is all completed in one day.

792. In how many hours?—It depends upon the readiness with which he answers; he generally comes from a great distance, and it is desirable that he should not be detained long; and that is the reason it is all done in a day.

793. Do you know an instance of a person applying for a licence as extra licentiate being rejected in consequence of not being adequately informed on the subjects on which he was examined?—I do not remember an instance.

794. The rejection of an extra licentiate is not common?—The applications are very few; the persons are exceedingly experienced; they are generally people well advanced in life, and have seen a great deal of practice. He has the reputation generally of being a very clever man in his line; but he wishes to become a Doctor.

795. Have any cases of this sort arisen, that the physicians of the College, being requested to meet in consultation medical practitioners who were not either fellows or licentiates of the College, the bye-laws of the College have been suspended, in order to remove the difficulty in which the physicians of the College were placed, arising out of the statute that prohibits, on pain of a fine payable to the College, the fellows or licentiates from consulting with such practitioners?—I am not aware of the suspension of them.

796. You are not aware of the suspension of the statutes in favour of a particular individual whom the physicians of the College had been required frequently to meet in consultation, and who had not resided two years in a university?—Does the question refer to the suspension of the statute as it respects a particular individual?

797. The question is, not whether the statutes have been suspended in regard to the penalty imposed on individuals meeting him in consultation, but in regard to the particular practitioner, by electing him a licentiate of the College, although he had never resided two years at a university.—I remember the case of a gentleman presenting himself to the College for examination with a Lambeth degree; and in that case, the statute which required a residence of two years in the university was not put in force.

798. Does a Lambeth degree import any superior knowledge of medicine?—The fact is, the College may examine anybody they please, and give him a licence to practise; the possession of a degree is only a regulation they have imposed upon themselves; it is not in the charter, it is not a *sine quâ non*.

799. You do know of a case in which the statute was suspended in favour of a particular individual coming with a Lambeth degree, as respects his not having resided two years in a university?—The statute was altered, it was not suspended; it would appear to be in force, but it was not in force; it was so modified as, I conceive, the College has a right to modify any of its statutes.

800. Was it modified for that particular period, and afterwards re-enacted in its original form; or does it remain in its altered form to the present day?—It remains just as it was altered; it has not been re-enacted.

801. With regard to the museum and library, have any recent additions been made to them by purchase or otherwise?—No, we have no funds; Dr. Baillie left us his museum.

802. What are the conditions upon which the licentiates are admitted to the library and museum?—By asking a fellow to take them in, or to procure for them a book.

803. Must a fellow personally attend to introduce a licentiate, or will a mere order be sufficient?—I think a letter to the beadle would be sufficient.

804. Will that order serve him only *pro hac vice*, or for any length of time during which the licentiate may choose to present himself?—That will depend upon the order.

805. On a general order written by a fellow, "Admit *A. B.* licentiate of the College, until you hear from me to the contrary;" would the beadle be authorized at all times to admit the licentiate so presenting himself?—The beadle would not at all times be present, and there is no other officer; but I conceive that such an order might be used by a licentiate, and the beadle would be most happy to attend to him, and give him every facility to consult the library.

806. Do you know of such an order having lately been acted on?—I never heard of such a one.

807. Do you believe that such a one was ever acted on?—I do not know whether it was asked for; it was not long ago I went to the College to get books out for a licentiate.

808. Are

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808. Are the committees of the College, except in extraordinary cases, generally composed principally of the officers of the College?—Yes; every committee of the College of Physicians consists necessarily of the officers of the College.

809. Is that according to the statute?—According to the book of regulations, I think; the president, the elects and the college officers, that is, the censors, the treasurer, and the registrar, to whose names are almost always added the names of four or five others, who take particular interest in the subject.

810. Then it would be found generally that the majority of the members composing the committees consist very much of the same names?—The censors are changed every year.

811. But the elects and the president would be the same?—Yes, they would.

812. How do you account for there not having been any publication of the bye-laws of the College?—I do not know to what purpose: the bye-laws of the College, affecting licentiates, were published when I was registrar.

813. Are you aware that the statute empowering any fellow to propose a licentiate, remained secret for several years after it was carried?—I do not know the fact.

814. Are you aware that Dr. Stanger applied to the College for information respecting that statute, and that they refused to give the information?—That is very likely.

815. Do you think, where a statute is passed for the very purpose of affording means to the licentiates to obtain admission into the College, it is proper to keep from those very licentiates a knowledge of the statute?—The statute must have been known to every fellow; as the statute says that the licentiate is to be proposed by a fellow. If Dr. Stanger had a friend who was a fellow, that fellow would have proposed him. The candidate need not know it, and I think the candidate never ought to know that he has been black-balled; it is not usual.

816. The question is not, whether he shall be elected or not, but whether he shall know the rules to regulate his admission into the College?—The fellow who is to introduce him knows it.

817. Do you think (to use Dr. Stanger's illustration) that the rule of Caligula is the best; that your bye-laws shall be written in so small a character, and placed so high, that they cannot be read?—These were very legible to those who had the power of acting upon them, who were the fellows.

818. It appears from Dr. Stanger's applying to the College and not being able to obtain information, that he was ignorant of what the words of the law were?—But he could not act upon the law himself; the initiating must be with the fellow.

819. The object of Dr. Stanger was this: he had made one application to the Court of King's Bench, requiring a mandamus, and he was turned back, because the form of his application was irregular. It was of great importance to him, before he applied the second time for a mandamus, to make himself acquainted with the precise terms of the statute; he, therefore, applied to the president and officers of the College for information concerning the words of the statute, and that information was refused to him: do you not think in that case it was of great importance to him to know what was the very word and letter of that statute?—But they could not inform him consistently with the oath they had taken, that they would not divulge the secrets of the College.

820. What, not inform a licentiate of the College, seeking admission into the College, of the terms of that bye-law and statute by which he was to gain admission?—I do not see how he was to obtain admission, unless a fellow of the College chose to propose him.

821. Are you aware that two of the physicians named in the original charter of the college, Chambre and Linacre, were in holy orders?—Linacre was not then; he was latterly, very late in life.

822. Was Chambre in holy orders afterwards?—I do not know.

823. If a person were in holy orders, and presented himself for examination, would he be disqualified from being admitted as a fellow or licentiate*?—I presume so; but I do not know that such a statute exists; I do not recollect it; that Linacre was not a clergyman till two or three years before he died, I know.

824. You do not know that there is such a statute?—I know one or two instances

* The bye-law referred to was in the statutes of the College of 1765, but does not appear in the present collection of statutes of the College.

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instances of fellows of the College taking orders, and that their names do not appear then on the list.

825. If there be such a statute, do you think there is any reason to doubt its validity, inasmuch as two of those who formed the first members of the College mentioned in the charter were in holy orders, either at the time or afterwards, and do not appear to have quitted the College?—I believe Linacre was a prebendary of York; but he did not practise in his profession after that.

826. Have you ever considered whether the statute of the 3 Hen. 8, giving power to the Bishop of the diocese of London and four doctors of physic to examine candidates and grant them licences to practise, has ever been repealed or not?—I do not know an instance of its ever having been acted on.

827. Do the censors take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration before the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, as was directed by the statute of 32 Hen. 8, c. 40?—No, they do not.

828. As far as the restriction to graduates of the two Universities goes, has it not the effect to exclude Dissenters from being fellows?—At present, if they come in that way, but not to their coming in on the nomination of the president.

829. Have you ever considered whether the statute of Elizabeth, confirming all the privileges that ever were granted to or enjoyed by the two English Universities, does not give to the two Universities authority to give licences to practise within the precinct of London?—It is not generally supposed that they have any right.

830. There is a statute of Elizabeth confirming the privileges of the Universities, granting to them all the privileges they have ever enjoyed: this is a statute subsequent to the statute of Hen. 8, by which the exclusive power of licensing the practitioners within the precincts of London was granted. Have you ever considered whether that statute of Elizabeth does not restore to the Universities the power of granting licences to practise within the precincts of London?—I know no instance of a graduate of the English Universities attempting to practise in London who had not previously obtained a licence; and I am quite sure the College would send him a remonstrance if they knew it.

831. Is there a considerable number of persons now practising in the precinct of London without a licence from the College?—As far as I know, there is not a considerable number.

832. Is there a considerable number who, being summoned by the College, have declined taking notice of the summons?—No, not many; I do not recollect one now.

833. Lord Mansfield condemned the limitation of the fellows to a certain number?—Yes.

834. Is there any limitation now to a certain number?—No.

835. Was not Dr. Stanger's application to the Court of King's Bench founded on certain observations that fell from Lord Mansfield?—As far as I can recollect, it was.

836. You are aware that this case was deliberately argued, and his application rejected?—Yes.

837. Do you know that Lord Kenyon expressed himself thus on that case: "I cannot but lament that the learned Judges, in deciding the cases reported in Burrow, did not confine themselves to the points immediately before them, and dropped hints that, perhaps, invited litigation; though, indeed, I cannot see what these parties are contending for that is worth the expense and anxiety attending this litigation." And afterwards, "The principal ground on which it was said in Burrow," that is by Lord Mansfield, "that the bye-laws of the College were bad, was, that they interfered with their exercising their own judgment, and prevented them from receiving into their body persons known or thought by them to be really fit and qualified; and if I had found that that objection existed in this case, I should have thought it fatal. But in the very sentence in which Lord Mansfield expressed himself as above, he added, 'Such of them, indeed, as only require a proper education, and a sufficient degree of skill and qualification, may be still retained.' Two Universities have been founded in this country, amply endowed, and furnished with professors in the different sciences; and I should be sorry that those who have been educated at either of them should undervalue the benefits of such an education." Lord Kenyon added, "The question is, whether this is a reasonable bye-law, that requires a degree to be taken at one of our Universities, which, in general, is supposed to be conferred as a reward for talent and learning. If, indeed, this had been a *sine quâ non*, and it had operated as a total exclusion of every other mode

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mode of gaining access to the college, it would have been a bad bye-law; but these bye-laws point out other modes of admission into the college."—I believe he expressed himself to that effect.

838. Has it not been the practice lately that the statutes shall be submitted to counsel before they are acted on?—Yes.

839. Is it not reasonable to infer, from the unwillingness shown on the part of the licentiates to seek admission to the College on the terms of an examination under one of the dispensing statutes, that the advantages of the fellowship are not very considerable?—Yes; I think that may be considered the motive.

840. Is it not also reasonable to suppose, that an examination by the whole of the College, in the presence of the friends of the candidate for the fellowship, would be fairly and liberally conducted?—I believe it would be very liberally conducted.

841. Then that is one ground for believing it would be fairly conducted, from the open nature of it?—That is an additional ground for believing it.

842. Do you know whether those who obtain a degree at Edinburgh are domiciliated there, or subject to any supervision by which their moral character or habits can be ascertained?—No, they live in private lodgings.

843. So that a degree obtained there cannot be supposed to carry with it a certificate of moral character?—No; it is a certificate of medical competence.

844. Is not the circumstance of the having completed the residence required by the English Universities, and been subject to the discipline observed there, as attested by the degree, the most obvious and the highest testimonial of character and general education that can be procured?—I can conceive of no one better.

845. With regard to the state of the profession abroad, is there not a difficulty sometimes experienced by English physicians abroad, in asserting that rank in society which belongs to them here?—Yes; they are not treated on the footing of gentlemen.

846. Are you aware that Monsieur Royer Collard, a peer of France, is a physician practising at Paris?—I do not know that.

847. Are you aware that the President of the House of Assembly in Bavaria, is a physician?—I do not know that.

848. Are you aware that Monsieur Castello is of the Privy Council in Spain?—In turbulent countries physicians generally rise to very considerable offices. I know a physician in this town, I met him yesterday, who was minister for foreign affairs in Lisbon.

849. Are you aware that Mr. Wylie, a physician, is a privy councillor in Russia?—I know him very well; but I know that the title of privy councillor is a mere titular distinction, not carrying with it any great weight or authority.

850. Are you aware that Baron Grafe is a privy councillor in Prussia?—The same observation probably applies to him.

851. And Mr. Walter, a physician, is also a privy councillor?—He would not be of the Privy Council in England.

852. Do you think Dupuytren, Dubois, Boyer, Desgenettes, and Larrey are persons standing very low in rank in society in Paris?—They are all eminent men.

853. Do you not think that the estimation in which physicians are generally held, is much lower abroad than in England?—I think that physicians abroad rank perhaps as low as our general practitioners do, and that that sort of rank they are in, is rather that of general practitioners, and not physicians, within the English acceptance of the term.

854. With regard to midwifery, does not the actual practice of it belong more to the office of the surgeon than of the physician?—I apprehend that the more distinct the different branches of the profession are kept, the more likely they are to be exercised with skill.

855. Would it not tend to lower the character of a physician, properly so called, if he were to be at liberty to practise pharmacy *pro mercede*?—I think very much.

856. Do not you think Dr. Pearson's desire, at the age of 80, to be admitted a fellow, was a strong testimony in favour of the respectability of the College?—Yes.

857. Do you know whether it was not submitted to ballot in 1828, whether Dr. Pearson should be examined, and whether it was not carried unanimously?—Yes, I was present; I was the registrar at the time; I wrote the note.

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858. Was it not fair to infer from thence that there was a probability that he might be elected?—Yes; very probably he would have been elected.

859. When a graduate of Oxford comes before the College to be examined, do they proceed as if his degree at Oxford implied a perfect knowledge of medicine?—They examine him to every point; the possession of a degree only gives him a title to be examined.

860. Are you aware of any such graduates who have been rejected?—There have been instances.

861. Have there been any of recent date?—I believe so.

862. Do persons educated at Oxford generally consider their medical education as completed there?—They never consider their medical education as completed there; but they always afterwards go to the best schools of physic they can have access to, either in Scotland, in England, or abroad.

863. Perhaps they consider their medical education scarcely begun?—Perhaps they consider very rightly.

864. You say you consider London the best school of medicine at present?—I think so.

865. Does not a school of medicine derive very great advantages from its establishment in a populous place?—The greatest, from the great number of hospitals, and the opportunity of seeing diseases.

866. Do you consider that the licentiates labour under any disadvantages from the non-publication of statutes which do not concern them?—I cannot conceive any disadvantage they labour under.

867. Supposing they do concern them?—They were all printed.

868. Were they not laid before Parliament and printed last year?—Oh, much longer than last year; at least six or seven years ago.

869. In what way?—All the statutes relating to licentiates have been printed at least six years, and given to anybody.

870. Then for the first time?—Yes, then for the first time.

871. What is your opinion of the established mode of paying apothecaries, not for their attendance, but for the quantity of medicine they send in?—I think they would be much better remunerated if they were paid for their attendance as well as medicine.

872. Do you not think that the mode of remuneration would be more creditable to both branches of the profession if they were remunerated in that way?—I think it would.

873. Do you not think the custom you condemn subjects both branches of the profession to the imputation, that the quantity of medicine has not so much reference to the wants of the patient as to the pecuniary advantage of the apothecary?—It subjects them to that suspicion, certainly.

874. Therefore if you had a voice in legislating, you would be a supporter of a change in the law in that respect?—I think much good would be done by it, that the public would derive benefit from it.

875. Throughout the whole country?—Yes, I think everywhere.

876. In a scattered as well as a dense population?—If the apothecary is to ride five or six miles to see a patient, and then order him a draught, or two draughts, he is very inadequately paid, unless he is paid for his trouble and time.

877. Are you aware of the practice of druggists to prescribe across the counter?—I heard it referred to yesterday; I do not know that I ever saw it.

878. Did you ever sit down for half-an-hour in a druggist's shop, to watch the parties coming in?—I never have.

879. Looking at the various grades of the profession, both regular and irregular, who are entitled to practise medicine, do you see any particular use in the College of Physicians exercising its authority, in endeavouring to put down physicians who are practising without their licence?—I think the College of Physicians is of the greatest use, inasmuch as it tells the public who are licensed, and who are not; if the public choose to employ an unlicensed practitioner, they must do it at their peril.

880. In what way do you propose that the College of Physicians should interfere, if not by proceeding in the usual manner by action of debt for penalties, at the rate of 5 *l.* a month?—They do when they have complete evidence; but it is very difficult to get evidence. But very few respectable physicians would run the hazard in this town, though one or two may do so; it is not very common. By far the greatest majority of physicians in London belong to the College. There are

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are one or two exceptions of persons who run the risk of being found out and prosecuted, perhaps.

881. Are you aware of the clause in the Apothecaries' Bill, reserving to the druggists all the rights they had before the passing of that Act; and that under this clause, they contend that they have a legal right to prescribe across the counter, and to dispense medicine; provided they do not visit patients out of their own shops?—I do not know that.

882. Are there any instances of physicians of considerable practice, eminent in London, who do not possess a licence?—I do not know of any.

883. Are you aware that under the Apothecaries' Bill, or under the customary privileges belonging to surgeons, almost any person who calls himself a surgeon, or who was an apothecary before the passing of the Apothecaries' Act, may practise physic in London?—I am; a man who is not a physician is not under the controul of the College of Physicians; we have no controul over apothecaries or surgeons.

884. If there is such a legion of practitioners over whom you have no controul, where is the use of endeavouring to diminish that number by singling out one or two unlicensed physicians, and proceeding against them by action of debt?—Public opinion is the chief thing that gives the professor of physic respectability; and it is not creditable to be an unlicensed practitioner.

885. With regard to the practice of druggists, would it not be perfectly impossible to prevent one person giving advice to another?—I see no means, if a person chooses to run the hazard.

886. You think that any effort of the College to prevent that practice would fail?—I think it would be very difficult.

887. Are you aware whether the President has not long had the power, by the statutes, of proposing one licentiate to the College, who has not resided two years in any university?—Yes, there is such a statute.

888. What is the date of it?—I do not recollect.

889. You state that in the cases where an apothecary rides many miles and has to administer but little medicine, he is but very inadequately paid. If the general practitioners were paid by fees, in lieu of the present plan, would not the lower class lose by the change?—They would be able to give a very small remuneration. The practitioner, if he were paid by his medicines, unless he gave an unreasonable quantity, would not be paid; but if he were paid partly for his medicines, and partly for his journey, he might be adequately paid.

890. Are there not one or two fellows in the College list of this year who are in holy orders?—Not that I know of; I do not think there are.

Jovis, 20^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Edward James Seymour, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

891. DO you hold any office at present in the College of Physicians?—No.

892. You are physician to St. George's Hospital?—I am.

893. Do you hold any other public offices connected with the medical profession in London?—I am Consulting Physician to the Seamen's Hospital, Physician to the Mary-le-bone Charity School, a Commissioner in Lunacy under the new Act, and Physician to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

894. Did you succeed in your first attempt to become physician of St. George's Hospital?—No, I did not; another gentleman was thought better adapted to the situation, and gained the election.

895. You graduated at Cambridge?—I did.

896. Did you enter at Cambridge in arts, and did you take a degree in arts?—I took a degree in arts.

897. Did you take the degree of Master of Arts?—I did.

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898. At

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898. At what period, after taking your degree in arts, did you receive from the University your licence ad practicandum?—Two years.

899. In order, therefore, to obtain at Cambridge the licence to practise through the medium of a degree in arts, it required how many years?—Nine years. I was the last but one under the old law, which made a person who went out in arts two years later in taking his medical degree, than if he had gone out in medicine; that is now done away with.

900. It took you three years and a quarter to obtain your degree as Bachelor in Arts?—Yes; seven years to be a Master of Arts, and two years more to be a licentiate.

901. Having obtained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine at Cambridge, you became an inceptor candidate for the College of Physicians?—Not at first; I first practised two years upon the continent.

902. When you say you practised, do you mean that you not only frequented the schools, but that you practised?—I practised as a physician.

903. What are the conditions of St. George's Hospital as to the degree in physic, which any person occupying the office of physician to the hospital is required to attain?—He must be a legally qualified physician, according to the existing laws; a fellow or licentiate, or an inceptor candidate, which is the same thing as a licentiate.

904. When you first offered yourself as a physician to St. George's Hospital, were you then an inceptor candidate?—I believe I was an inceptor candidate.

905. There was no disqualification for your obtaining the situation of physician to St. George's Hospital at the time that you first offered yourself?—None whatever.

906. State the nature of the examination which you underwent at Cambridge, in order to obtain a licence ad practicandum?—I was examined on paper for a considerable length of time by the Regius Professor of Physic.

907. In what were you examined?—In anatomy, physiology, symptoms of diseases, treatment of diseases, and certain preparations of medicines, and the *materia medica*.

908. How many examinations did you undergo?—One.

909. How long did that examination last?—About five hours.

910. Were there any other candidates examined for degrees in medicine on the same day?—No; I was locked up in a room by myself.

911. Was the examination by written papers or *vivá voce*, or both ways?—By written papers.

912. Was the examination in *materia medica* practical; for instance, were you required to point out and distinguish different drugs submitted to your inspection?—Upon the preparations; such as the quantity of arsenic in the liquor arsenicalis of the London Pharmacopeia.

913. And the quantity of that medicine to be given to a patient?—Exactly.

914. Have you preserved the papers upon which you were examined?—I have not, but I remember many of the questions.

915. It was one professor that examined you in all those subjects?—It was.

916. Were you then required to have attended the lectures of any of the other professors?—No; those are regulations which have been made since.

917. Have you subsequently taken the degree of Doctor of Physic in the university?—Yes.

918. Did you keep an act for that purpose?—I kept an act and an examination upon that act: I do not mean so serious an examination as the former one; but an examination *bonâ fide* in the old syllogistic form in which it used to be conducted.

919. Did it require any great degree of knowledge to answer the questions on that occasion?—Yes, I think it did.

920. In keeping the act, you first read a thesis, and then you were examined. Was it upon the thesis, or upon various medical subjects that you were examined?—The syllogisms were upon the thesis, but afterwards the professor reads a thesis himself, and then he asks questions in medicine.

921. How long did the questioning last after the thesis was concluded?—About half an hour, or perhaps not so much; but I really could hardly say.

922. Can you state the nature of any of the questions that were asked you upon that occasion?—They were principally in reference to fever, and the treatment of fever.

923. Who

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923. Who was the Regius Professor of Physic in your time?—Doctor Havi-land. *E. J. Seymour, Esq.*
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924. Did you subsequently study at any other British university?—Before I took my licence to practise, I studied three years at Edinburgh, one year at Paris, and one at Florence. 20 March 1834.

925. Was it immediately after taking at Cambridge your licence ad practicum that you went abroad to practise?—I was abroad before I took the degree, two years, to study.

926. But after taking your degree, you stated that you went abroad?—I resided then in Italy, and I returned there; I came over here to take a degree, and returned to Italy.

927. You practised then in your profession at Florence?—I practised in my profession at Florence.

928. At what period was it you went to Edinburgh?—Immediately after taking my Bachelor of Arts degree at Cambridge. I was in ill health and I went abroad, and on my return from the continent, after having been there six months, I went to Edinburgh.

929. Did you graduate at Edinburgh?—No.

930. You neither graduated nor became a fellow of the College of Physicians or Surgeons at Edinburgh?—No.

931. You stated that you practised at Florence; what formalities were necessary to give you a title to practise there?—None. I practised among the English only, and occasionally among the Russians; but among the Italians they had other medical men. One is looked upon as a stranger practising among one's own people.

932. Was it required that you should undergo any examination, in order to practise at Florence?—None; but it was understood to be rather a matter of courtesy than otherwise; had I remained there, I think that such a condition would have been required.

933. What those conditions were you do not know?—I think I heard that there must have been an examination at Pisa; but I could not speak positively as to that fact.

934. Was it upon your return that you offered yourself as candidate, to be assistant physician to Guy's Hospital?—It was.

935. Previous to your offering yourself as a candidate for Guy's Hospital, had you been a pupil in the metropolitan hospitals?—I was a pupil at Guy's Hospital.

936. At what period were you a pupil at Guy's Hospital?—After I returned from abroad.

937. How long did you continue a pupil at Guy's Hospital?—I think, about eight or ten months.

938. Did you frequent the hospitals, when you were abroad the second time, at Florence?—Certainly; I dissected a year at Florence, at the Santa Maria Nuova, a large hospital in Florence.

939. Exclusive of the expenses attending dissecting, are there any fees demanded of a medical man attending the practice of the hospitals in Florence?—I believe, none; but I received an order from the government.

940. If you had not received an order from the government, do you believe that, as a medical man, every facility of access would have been given to you?—Certainly; the medical men are salaried by the state, abroad; they receive no profit whatever from the hospital.

941. Do you believe that a large number of those who graduate at Oxford and Cambridge, come to study practical medicine in the hospitals of London?—A very large number.

942. Is that the practical school, which is the most frequented by the graduates of the two Universities?—Now, certainly; but formerly, the greater number used to go to Edinburgh.

943. What has occasioned the change?—I think there is more pains taken upon the subject, the schools are more numerous, and the school for dissecting in London was always the best in this country. There is no anatomy to be learned at Edinburgh; persons always went either to London or to Dublin for that.

944. Was the facility of dissection you met with, one of the reasons why you went abroad?—That was one of my objects; I had mixed objects relating to my family.

945. From the intercourse you had with foreign physicians abroad, what opinion

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were you led to form of them, as compared with British physicians, in point of medical knowledge?—There are many eminent men abroad; but, generally speaking, they are not so well educated as the British physicians. With regard to medical science, the science is in such a totally different state that it is difficult to answer a question of that kind. I should say, that in natural history and (for the great facility) in anatomy they are superior to us: certainly, in natural history, they are superior to us. I should say, that in the application of remedies to diseases, they are very inferior to us; but then it is to be taken into account, that the people on the Continent live in a different manner; they do not take heavy food so much; they do not take wine in the same degree, and they lead more temperate lives. I think an English physician might, among the French and Italians, commit great slaughter; and I think a French physician would hardly meet many of the ailments in this country; but they may both be very eminent men in their respective spheres.

946. Do you think, as regards their knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine, they are or are not inferior to English physicians?—They are very theoretical; there is a fashion in physic upon the Continent, as much as there is in dress.

947. Then, as to the practice?—I should say, very inferior on the average.

948. As to their general information in literature and science?—As to the physicians, I should say it was far inferior to that of the physicians of this country.

949. Are they really as well remunerated?—No; the remuneration is exceedingly trifling.

950. What is the fee of the highest grade of physicians in Italy?—If employed by the English, the English are very apt to carry the custom of their country with them, and to give the same honoraria that they would here; but for natives, it is about 4*s.* 6*d.* a visit, or perhaps less. Supposing it was a nobleman of very extensive fortune, such a man as the Prince Borghese, I suppose it might be more.

951. Are the honoraria paid immediately?—Yes; a 10 Paul piece is put into the hand, which is about equivalent to 4*s.* 6*d.*

952. For the highest grade of physicians at Paris, what is the fee?—Among the English, I should say the same; among the natives, I believe, from five francs to ten, according to the degree of reputation they enjoy.

953. What opinion do the foreign physicians entertain of the English physicians?—They say they always speak *comme s'ils avoient inventé la science*, as if they had invented the science.

954. What do they mean by that?—That they speak with great authority.

955. What opinion do the foreign physicians entertain of Oxford and Cambridge, as schools of medicine?—I do not suppose they know any thing about it. I have heard that, at Ofen, they looked in the map to find the University of Cambridge.

956. At the time you were at Cambridge, were there any of the students in medicine commonly known by the name of term-trotters?—I do not remember any trotting in my time; such things have happened, and the College of Physicians interfered, and wished very much to prevent it, but it was impossible. The case is extremely rare, and, I believe, if known at the college at the time, would have stopped the fellowship.

957. Was not Dr. Baillie a term-trotter?—I believe, certainly not; but he was at Oxford, and he could not be a term-trotter, I believe, at Oxford; they must keep there whole terms.

958. Did you take any part in the recent proceedings of the College, with regard to the medical reform?—I do not know what is meant exactly by medical reform.

959. The question refers principally to alterations in the bye-laws regulating admission into the college?—I have. In the first instance, I opposed the abrogation of those laws. I should mention first, that there was an education committee appointed, of which I was one of the persons who promoted the measure; and a scheme of education was drawn out, taken from the practice of all universities at home and abroad, and more especially in reference to the longer degree of hospital attendance for a physician; those were printed. Subsequently to that, it was moved in the college, that the laws with reference to the restrictions as to the English Universities, as they exist, should be repealed. I did not think the reasons adduced sufficient for it; and I think those laws, provided there is a sufficient admission by the other laws, wholesome and extremely useful to the profession.

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960. Have there not been two committees appointed, one on the subject of education, and another at a more recent period, on the subject of some new propositions?—For the purpose of inquiring whether those laws should be altered; I was not a member of that committee.

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961. Have you seen a copy of the propositions on that subject reduced to print?—I have.—[*A paper (See Appendix, No. 2.) was shown to the Witness.*]

962. Is that a copy?—Yes.

963. Were those propositions, in your opinion, wholesome, or otherwise?—Not wholesome.

964. You opposed them?—To the utmost of my power.

965. How many stages did they pass through at the College?—A portion passed at one meeting of the comitia majora.

966. Was that the first reading?—It might be considered so; there was some irregularity about the whole proceeding, but it passed.

967. Through how many readings must a new statute pass to become final?—Three for abrogation, and two for enactment.

968. Is it at the discussions that have taken place at the comitia of the College that you have taken part in those matters?—Entirely so, in my place in the College.

969. Not approving of the proposed changes in the statutes of the College, are you of opinion that any changes are necessary in its constitution or statutes?—Yes; I think much might be done.

970. What changes do you think expedient?—I think it would be very desirable that the gates should be set open wider for the admission of licentiates, but that the regular road should still be kept through the English Universities.

971. In what way do you think the doors should be thrown open wider for the admission of licentiates?—I think there should be an election, either annually or biennially; and I am inclined to think it would better meet the justice of the case, that the nomination should take place from the licentiates, and a certain number of persons so nominated should be elected by the College.

972. Who, according to your proposal, would, in the first instance, nominate licentiates?—The licentiates should nominate a certain number, and the fellows elect from them; but I beg to be understood, that this is not a proposition which has been made in the College.

973. What number would you have proposed in that way?—I should say six nominated, and three elected.

974. You mean these in addition to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, admitted in the usual way?—Yes.

975. Would you in that case retain the president's power of nominating?—I think it is better vested in the College than in the president; although many eminent men have been elected through that power as it now stands.

976. By many, how many do you mean?—I mean all those that have been elected latterly, since I have been a fellow of the College, by the exercise of that bye-law.

977. You mean the number of seven elected within the last ten years?—I believe so; I am speaking of the president's power; and I think the power, as it has been possessed, has been very judiciously employed.

978. Are there any other changes which you think expedient in the statutes of the College?—I should state that one of the reasons of my opposing that law is, that were it to have the effect that all persons, however educated, were to be made one class, out of which the College were to elect, it would be the same thing as making the College a close vestry, because they would have the power of electing only such persons as they thought proper; whereas at present, by usage, if not by law, they are constantly receiving supplies from the English Universities.

979. You think it would become the interest of those who form the body of the College to exclude others who, perchance, might become their rivals?—I do not mean that; but I mean, that as a principle, it is bad; it might give facilities for abuse.

980. Then you would make it compulsory upon the College, annually or biennially, to admit a certain proportion of those recommended, and which of the persons recommended should be admitted, you would leave to them?—Yes.

981. Suppose all the licentiates were admissible, and that the College were obliged, out of the licentiates residing in London, annually to elect a certain proportion, would not that answer the same purpose?—I think it would be harder

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upon the licentiates than the other plan. In the one instance the licentiates present, in the other instance they are picked out.

982. Would the plan you have proposed lead to the election of more distinguished men into the College?—I am not sure of that; but I think it would meet the case better than any other way that has been suggested.

983. Is it advisable in any degree to restrict surgeons from practising medicine?—I think the practice of keeping the professions distinct is of great service; I think it leads to greater eminence in each.

984. Has this always been the view the College has taken?—I was not speaking of the College; I was speaking of my own opinion.

985. Supposing the College were to act on such a suggestion, would it not be in contrariety to the principles upon which they acted about the time of its institution, it being declared in an Act for extending the privileges of the College, viz. the 32d of Henry 8, "that surgery forms a part and parcel of medicine?"—I am aware of that; I am aware that they can practise it; but it has been many years the usage not to do so, and I think that usage is, in a practical point of view, beneficial to the public, and therefore I would not disturb it.

986. Is not a certain knowledge of surgery very essential to a physician; and for a surgeon to treat skilfully surgical cases, is not a certain knowledge of medicine and medical treatment extremely necessary?—I think it is desirable that in both cases that should form part of the studies.

987. Then up to a certain point you think that the elementary education of a surgeon and of a physician should be the same?—I think the elementary medical education of a surgeon or a physician cannot be too extensive.

988. Except what regards the acquirement of manual dexterity; should not the education of the surgeon be nearly that of a physician?—I cannot say, in all its bearings, that I think that: operations, and what is peculiar to the surgeon's province, would require a considerable time, which might be otherwise better occupied in the education of a physician.

989. Are you aware that in many of the continental schools, up to a certain point before they can take their degree, the studies required of both run *pari passu*?—I am aware of that.

990. Is that an expedient course of education?—I am inclined to think not.

991. Why not?—Because I think they are better physicians and surgeons in this country than in any other, under the present system.

992. You judge from the practical result in this country; but you do not raise objections to the principle of educating them *pari passu*?—No; I have not seen the experiment tried in this country.

993. But admitting, as you do, that up to a certain point they should acquire the same knowledge of principles, how can you consistently object to a system of education founded upon that plan?—I do not object to its being founded upon a knowledge of principles; but there must be a great deal of operative surgery that a surgeon must direct his attention to, which it is not necessary for a physician to do, and he would be better employed in some other way.

994. Is not it desirable that a physician should know anatomy?—Most assuredly.

995. And physiology?—Most assuredly.

996. Do you think it expedient that he should have dissected?—Most certainly; every man does who learns it in this country.

997. Pathology and therapeutics, of course, belong entirely to the education of a physician?—They belong to a physician; but I apprehend that a surgeon that understands nothing of pathology would be a bad surgeon.

998. Pharmacy and materia medica, of course, they ought both to know?—Clearly.

999. Then what part of the education of a surgeon is it which you think it is unnecessary for a physician to know?—I think operative surgery, and an attention to it.

1000. Then you except whatever bears upon the manual skill of the surgeon; and with that exception, you agree that all the principles of the various branches of medical science ought to be known in common by both?—I think so.

1001. In what respects does the plan which has been adverted to, as carried into effect at Berlin, differ from that which you state you think would be advisable?—I apprehend that operative surgery and attention to surgery is there pursued rather to the exclusion of the doctrines and what may be called the literature of the profession;

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fession; but I am not very well acquainted with the detail of the Berlin school of medicine. *E. J. Seymour, Esq. M.D.*

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1002. The following is the examination which, at Berlin, any person applying for the permission and right of practising either physic or surgery, is required to undergo.* "1. *Extemporale chirurgicum*. An urn is presented to the candidate, out of which he takes a ticket on which the name of any surgical operation is written. This he must immediately demonstrate, namely, the indications to it, the contra-indications against it, the methods of performing it, and the necessary instruments. 2. *Extemporale anatom. primum*. The candidate must describe an osteological subject. *Extemporale anatom. secundum*. He demonstrates a splanchnological subject. In both cases he takes a ticket inscribed with the name of the subject to be demonstrated out of an urn which is presented to him. The candidate writes a treatise on a surgical subject which is given to him on the day of examination; he reads it, performing the operation upon a dead body, and then demonstrates the situs viscerum in one out of the three cavities. *Demonstratio et præparatio plexus alicujus nervorum*, is the fifth. The candidate now applies to the first surgeon of the charité, under the superintendence of whom he undertakes the treatment of two surgical patients; he then immediately writes the history of the diseases, the causes, and the treatment. This he continues during fourteen days. In this time he visits the patients every day, once or twice, in company of the first surgeon. On the last of these fourteen days, he must give his opinion of the diagnosis of the diseases of ten or twelve patients, and dress them. The same is done with medical patients, whom he must treat, under the superintendence of the first physician, during about six weeks. The eighth examination is, that the candidate is examined in surgery, medicine, therapeutics, materia medica, and medical jurisprudence, by the first officers of the faculty. If he intends to practise midwifery also, he must prove that he has studied midwifery, and that he has made two deliveries. All those examinations require from three to four months." Is there any part of this long course of examination which you think it would be expedient that a surgeon or physician should not undergo?—I think the earlier part is not necessary for a physician.

1003. What do you consider to be the complete course of study which a physician should undergo?—As in this country lectures are given generally, I think a physician should attend two or three courses of anatomical lectures, and dissect for at least six months. I think he should go through the Practice of Physic and the Materia Medica.

1004. Do you include physiology in your anatomical course, or would you have a separate course for it?—Physiology is taught in two ways; as connected with anatomy, and as connected with the doctrines of the profession.

1005. Is it not best first to describe the structure, and then the functions; and is it not desirable, therefore, that physiology should form a separate course?—I think so.

1006. It would be desirable, therefore, that the physician should go through a distinct course of physiology?—I think so. I think he should have at least six months of surgical practice, under established teachers, and that he should dress for the usual period, six months at some hospitals, and three months at others; that he should have a course of medical jurisprudence, a course of midwifery; that he should have delivered women. I do not mean to practise; I mean to learn it, and to know the practice.

1007. Would a course of morbid anatomy, as distinguished from the course of pathology, be desirable?—That comes in the course of the hospital lectures; but above all, the distinction between the two is this, that for a physician the minimum of attendance upon hospital patients should be three years.

1008. You are now stating the course that a physician should undergo?—Yes; and that his proficiency should be declared upon examination.

1009. Would you have it a practical examination, like that at Berlin, which has been read?—No; I think that is quite unnecessarily minute.

1010. Does not a practical examination afford a much greater certainty of ascertaining whether a person has merely learnt it by rote?—I think any experienced examiner would discover if a man had learnt it by rote.

1011. What variations from the course of medical study you have recommended, would

* Quoted from the Appendix to the speech of Mr. Lawrence. London, 1826.

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would you enjoin upon a surgical student?—I am not well acquainted with the details of surgical practice at present; but I should say, that with a physician, the most important matter, after learning anatomy, is hospital attendance. I apprehend it is at the bedside of the patient alone, that the profession can be properly learnt.

1012. Would you shorten the attendance upon clinical medicine, and extend it upon clinical surgery?—Yes.

1013. Would you have a course of practical anatomy, meaning thereby a course illustrative upon the dead body, of those operations which are afterwards to be performed upon the living?—I apprehend, that for a surgical examination it would be desirable that the operation should be shown.

1014. Are you aware that a course of practical anatomy is now given at Paris, and at some other of the great schools, with the greatest advantage?—I believe they are taught here likewise.

1015. Would it be possible in any degree to restrict surgeons from practising medicine, since for the judicious treatment of most surgical cases, the patients must be treated precisely as the physicians would treat them?—If the two educations are, as have been stated, very generally going upon the same principle; but leaning as to hospital attendance, in the one instance, to one particular view of disease, and in the other instance to surgical disease, I think there will always be in the mind of the public a feeling that the physician is the best able to treat medical diseases, and the surgeon local diseases, and those which arise out of his own treatment.

1016. Is it expedient, by any legal restrictions, to impede the surgeon from treating his patients medically?—I do not think any legal restrictions can be interposed.

1017. If it were possible, would it be inexpedient?—I think so.

1018. Ought the fellows and licentiates of the College, in your opinion, to be allowed to practise midwifery?—The licentiates practise midwifery, the fellows do not.

1019. Is the restriction proper?—It has always been my opinion that it is not proper; but the opinion of others who have had a vast deal more experience in the profession than myself, is opposed to that.

1020. It appears that, according to the present bye-laws, the following persons are disqualified from becoming candidates or fellows of the College: first, any one that has used any nostrum in curing diseases for gain?—Certainly; a fellow who employs a nostrum is liable to expulsion.

1021. Second, any one who has ever gained a living by practising as an apothecary?—That law has been modified; there is such a law, but there is an exception made in the law by introducing the words, "*nisi gravi aliqua de causâ*," which takes all the violence out of it. This disqualification existed in the Universities, and it was intended to prevent a man, practising as an apothecary in the University, from having his name upon the boards of a college, and proceeding to take a doctor's degree; and in London the same thing might prevail. A man might be keeping a shop and attending patients, and at the end of a short time, by means of a qualification, he would become a physician. I think that is a sort of underselling which is injurious to the profession, and injurious to education.

1022. The same law extends to a person who has gained a living by practising midwifery; is that a restriction you approve of?—It is not.

1023. Fourth, any one who has gained a living by selling any merchandize; the words are, "*aut mercibus quibusvis vendendis victum quæsiverit*." What interpretation do you put upon them?—A dealer.

1024. A shopkeeper, or a petty dealer?—That is my idea.

1025. You do not think that a merchant, who thought proper afterwards to enter medicine, might under this statute be disqualified?—I have no idea of it; but I do not contemplate such a case.

1026. May not possibly the word "*merces*" bear the interpretation of apothecaries' wares?—Very probably.

1027. Is that the interpretation you would be disposed to give to it?—To speak the truth, I did not know that that portion of the law existed.

1028. After a person has been admitted a candidate, or a fellow, does he not absolutely forfeit his seat if he shall gain a living by practising as an apothecary or midwife, or "*mercibus quibusvis vendendis*?"—A man may be elected a fellow who has practised pharmacy; a man may be elected a fellow who has practised midwifery, but he must cease to practise them upon being elected a fellow or a candidate.

1029. Or else there is an absolute forfeiture?—Yes.

1030. Then

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1030. Then if he has been guilty, after being elected candidate or fellow, of selling any nostrum, he is liable to be expelled from the college, if the majority of the fellows assembled in the comitia majora think proper to decide so, by ballot?—Clearly.

1031. And if he has been convicted *criminis alicujus gravioris ac publici*, he is in the same manner liable to be expelled by ballot at the comitia majora?—Clearly.

1032. It appears that in the case of his practising as an apothecary or a midwife, or selling the *merces aliquas*, he absolutely forfeits his seat; whereas if he sells a nostrum, or is convicted of some grievous crime, the College deliberate upon his offence; there is, therefore, a heavier visitation upon him for practising as an apothecary or midwife, than for being found guilty *criminis alicujus gravioris ac publici*: does not that seem to be an anomaly in the statutes?—I have already mentioned that, with reference to midwifery, in my opinion the law is injurious; but with regard to the other, it appears to me that the statute means to say, that if he shall have been convicted of some crime, yet still a possibility might arise on the part of the College, that they might think he had been improperly convicted of such a crime.

1033. To your knowledge, do any candidates or inceptor candidates now practise midwifery?—I think there is an inceptor candidate practising midwifery.

1034. Under the statute, the inceptor candidates are not subject to any penalty?—I believe not; but I apprehend it would be construed as applicable to an inceptor candidate. It might be an objection upon a ballot: it was an objection in Dr. Lett's case, if I remember right.

1035. Are there any fellows on the list of the college, men in holy orders?—There have been several; but I think when they went into holy orders they have removed their names. Dr. Courthope Sims was a clergyman; and Dr. Clark, the Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge, is a clergyman; there was a Dr. Acheson, who I think was a candidate, not a fellow, was a clergyman.

1036. Was not Dr. Fearon?—I do not know that he was a licentiate.

1037. Is there not the Rev. Dr. Holland?—I heard so yesterday; but I did not know that Dr. Samuel Holland was a clergyman till I heard so; but a great many fellows have been clergymen.

1038. Is the statute of the college which existed in 1765 now in force, disqualifying a person in holy orders from retaining his seat in the college?—I never heard of such a statute, and I do not know whether it is in force; I know no more of it than that when fellows of the college have become clergymen, their name has generally been removed; and I have always understood that it was removed at their desire.

1039. In your opinion, does the Apothecaries' Act of 1815 require any alteration for the benefit of the profession or the public?—I think that the apprenticeship which is required for persons in general in this country, should be waved in the case of graduates who choose to come and act as apothecaries, after having been examined by the Apothecaries' Society, or whatever board might replace it.

1040. Would not a shorter period of apprenticeship than seven years be sufficient to inform a person in pharmacy?—It is not a subject with which I am conversant; but I apprehend that the apprenticeship had two objects; one was that of learning pharmacy, and the other was that restraint which is produced by residing in a family, and which it is desirable should be exercised over them just coming from school, during the seven years previous to their becoming masters of their own time and actions.

1041. Has not so long an apprenticeship sometimes an opposite effect, by rendering the apprentice discontented?—I think it may be so; but it is not a subject to which I have turned my attention.

1042. What is your opinion of the present mode of remunerating general practitioners, by charging for medicine, not for attendance?—I think it is a question of very great difficulty. Very respectable general practitioners have often tried not to send medicine. They have said, "We will send the least possible quantity of medicine, and we will charge for attendance;" and the remuneration has been so insignificant, that it has been impossible for men of respectability and character to live upon it, where it is left to the individual. I have heard of instances where that has happened.

1043. May not the very low charge that is made in these cases arise from the state of the law, under which any sum exceeding 2s. 6d. the visit, may, if the

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patient pleases, be struck off the bill?—I meant by making no charge, but leaving it as an honorarium.

1044. Suppose that he was entitled to a reasonable sum for each visit, and might receive it either in the way of an immediate fee, or by charging it in his bill?—I am not sure how it would operate to have compulsory fees, under any circumstances. I question whether the general practitioners would be benefited by it. I question whether a fixed scale of remuneration by law would not in some instances be construed into a degradation. In point of fact, many eminent practitioners, who enjoy the confidence of the public, are remunerated far beyond any scale which could be laid down, and which, if it were made compulsory, might rather do injury than be useful; but it is a question which requires more consideration than I have given to it.

1045. Does not the existing system lead to an imputation, both upon the physician and upon the apothecary, that the quantity of medicine is rather calculated for augmenting the apothecary's bill, than proportioned to the wants of the patient?—That has always been so.

1046. Do you or do you not think, that in point of fact, under this system, a larger quantity of physic is generally sent to patients than would be expedient for them to take?—I cannot say what would be the quantity of physic to take in any particular case, unless I saw the case.

1047. Has it not come across you to hear, in the course of your practice, that under this system apothecaries generally do send more physic than is either taken, or it would be wise to take?—I have read so in Moliere.

1048. Is not that the tendency of the present system, when the only way in which the practitioners can obtain remuneration, is by charging for the medicine sent?—Certainly, it is liable to that imputation.

1049. You are not prepared to state whether you would or would not recommend any change in the mode of remunerating apothecaries?—I am not prepared to state that; I think it a question of great difficulty, as regards their interest.

1050. Do you entertain any fixed opinion one way or the other?—I do not; I have not been able sufficiently to consider the subject.

1051. Did the College of Physicians possess the power of licensing apothecaries to practise medicine before the passing of the Apothecaries' Act in 1815?—They licensed every body and every thing; they licensed women, they licensed oculists, they licensed for partial remedies.

1052. Was the number of such licences for partial practice to oculists, midwives, &c., considerable, for the period of 20 or 30 years before the passing of the Apothecaries' Act?—No, I believe not; I alluded to the earlier period of the college.

1053. Such partial licences had fallen almost entirely into disuse?—Excepting midwifery.

1054. Even there, was it not confined to physicians practising midwifery?—I think so.

1055. Was not such licence considered, on the part of accoucheurs, not to be necessary? Could they not lawfully practise without such licence?—I believe they have always done so.

1056. Did not the College of Physicians, before the passing of the Act of 1815, possess the power of licensing persons wishing to practise physic as apothecaries?—I think they might have licensed them, but I think they could not punish them if they did not take out a licence. I think, after Rose's case, after the squabbles between the College and the apothecaries, they were distinct.

1057. Do you think it would have become the College of Physicians, standing as it does at the head of the medical profession, to have itself taken up the question of licensing the apothecaries throughout England and Wales, and examining into their possessing the due qualifications to practise?—I think it would have been well; but this great difficulty existed, that if the apothecary was examined by the College of Physicians, and had precisely the same examination as a physician, it would have raised the question, in what was the difference: and if he had an inferior examination to a physician, it was marking a difference which was very invidious on the part of the body. Those were the difficulties which I believe existed in the College; I think myself that it would have been better that the College should have examined the licensed apothecaries.

1058. Is not the great body of the medical practice in this country in the hands of the general practitioners?—Certainly.

1059. Is

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1059. Is it not therefore above all things essential for the public good, that those general practitioners should be duly qualified?—Certainly; and they are under the new regulations.

1060. Is the standard of medical education of those general practitioners who go through the examinations before the Apothecaries' Company and the College of Surgeons, as high as that required for passing the examination before the censors of the College of Physicians, in order to become a licentiate?—I find it very difficult to answer that question. The licentiates of the College of Physicians are often men of considerable education previously, and have been a longer time, many of them, in acquiring it, and I think that may make a difference; otherwise there is no question that the education now required for a general practitioner is of the very highest kind; I should say, as good as that of physicians some years ago.

1061. As far as the examination goes, do not the two examinations of Apothecaries' Hall and the College of Surgeons together, embrace a wider field than the examination before the College of Physicians?—No, I do not think that; in surgery, certainly, but not the other examination.

1062. Is not the examination in pharmacy more severe?—There is no examination in pharmacy before the College of Physicians, as to compounding medicines.

1063. Then the examination before the College of Physicians is confined to the *materia medica*, so far as drugs are concerned, and does not relate to the compounding of medicines?—No.

1064. Is not the knowledge of compounding medicines very essential to a physician?—I think so; and almost all the physicians have been either at an apothecary's shop or at the laboratories of the hospitals, for the purpose of learning it.

1065. Is not the omission of an examination concerning the compounding of medicines an important omission?—No, I do not think it is; I think that they are all taught it; and I think that in examining a physician the time is not to be taken up in asking what is merely elementary, but what is necessary to be known. I should not ask a man whom I was examining upon grammar, his alphabet.

1066. What cognizance does the College take of the physicians in the provinces?—The College of Physicians by their charter have a right to license all persons throughout England and Wales to practise physic; but they have never used that right, probably because when the charter was granted there were very few physicians; and they have been advised by their counsel that they have that power, but inasmuch as it has been disused for so many years, that it was not expedient in the present times to endeavour to resume it.

1067. Is it enforced by any penalties?—He is liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, and he cannot recover in a civil action.

1068. Is there any penalty under the Act?—No.

1069. And it would only be a misdemeanor, as being in violation of an Act of Parliament?—Exactly.

1070. Have not the Universities, upon any examination they choose to institute, a power of licensing for practice in any part of England and Wales, except in London, and within seven miles of it?—Clearly; they are expressly excepted by the statute.

1071. Therefore there would at any rate be a common right with the College of Physicians on the part of the two Universities?—Clearly.

1072. Had the College previous to 1815 taken any steps or entered into any negotiation for the purpose of improving the class of general practitioners in medical knowledge?—I do not think the College interfered upon the subject.

1073. How do you account for the circumstance, that under the seven years bye-law, from its enactment about 1771 down to the present time, no licentiate has ever been admitted into the fellowship?—I cannot account for it at all; it would have been very easy if they had wished it.

1074. May not the failure of the first applicants, one of them in particular, Dr. Wells, being a person highly qualified, and recommended by fellows of the first eminence, Dr. Baillie and Dr. Pitcairn, have led other licentiates to despair of succeeding when such an applicant had failed?—No; I rather imagine they did not think about it in many instances. The fact with regard to Dr. Wells's rejection, I know little about; but I can easily conceive that the heat that existed at the time, the anger on the part of Dr. Wells, and the heat on the part of the College during the protracted litigations, may account for a great deal at that period

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which would not have occurred at a subsequent period. Physicians are men, and sometimes very angry ones.

1075. Is not the circumstance of its being necessary for a licentiate physician, after he has entered into practice, to pass through the ordeal of five ballots, sufficient to deter persons from making the attempt?—I do not think they pass through more ballots than a fellow of the college under ordinary circumstances. The ballot has not so much to do with the qualification, as with the circumstance of the “*vir probus*.”

1076. Is there not first a ballot whether he shall be admitted to examination or not?—Certainly there was in the case of Dr. Pearson.

1077. That is before the whole body?—Yes.

1078. Next he is to be examined three times before the whole body of the College, as to his knowledge of medicine?—Yes.

1079. Are there not to be three ballots, one on each examination?—Yes.

1080. And then, finally, after a certain interval, there is to be a fifth ballot upon the question whether, having passed the examinations, he shall be admitted into the college or not?—Clearly.

1081. In the case of a licentiate admitted by recommendation of the president, there is only one ballot before the whole body of the College?—Clearly, and one before the censors’ board.

1082. In the case of his being admitted upon a recommendation of the president, he undergoes no examination whatever; whereas, if recommended by a fellow, he has to undergo three examinations?—Certainly, under that bye-law.

1083. Are not these circumstances sufficient to account for the very small number of applications that have ever been made to come into the college on the proposal of a fellow?—I will first answer with regard to the ballots: the ballots, I think, are the same as under the ordinary way of electing a fellow; they are examined there only by the censors’ board.

1084. Are not the censors sworn to do justice?—They are.

1085. Are the fellows sworn to do impartial justice, on the examination before the whole body of the College?—I know no such oath; but I cannot conceive it possible that they would act otherwise. I will proceed to describe with respect to the ballot. On the ordinary admission of a fellow, there are three ballots by the censors’ board after the examination; there is one ballot for his admission as inceptor candidate; and then they ballot upon his admission to the fellowship; and again they ballot upon the affixing the seal to his diploma; so that there are six or seven ballots in either case.

1086. You are now speaking of the ballots which the graduates of Oxford or Cambridge have to undergo; but in case of a recommendation by the president, there is only one ballot to undergo?—Clearly; I meant that in the examination under the extraordinary statute, it was intended to assimilate the ballots as nearly as possible to the examination that takes place for a fellow under ordinary circumstances; and in fact, if the first ballots pass, there is generally no objection made upon the subsequent ballots, which are generally meant rather as a test of good conduct than of qualification.

1087. If it be necessary to have so many ballots in the case of a person entering the College in the ordinary way, and also in the case of a licentiate recommended by a fellow in the extraordinary way, why should not as many intermediate steps and ballots be necessary also in the case of admission into the college by the proposal of the president?—It is supposed that the president, from his long knowledge of the profession, selects a proper person; and the censors having approved at first, and the College approving it afterwards, that is sufficient.

1088. Where is the use of subjecting Dublin graduates in medicine to the expense of taking *ad eundem* degrees at Oxford and Cambridge? Why should not they be immediately admissible, upon the same conditions on which Oxford and Cambridge graduates are admitted?—It has been matter of usage a great many years, originating with a Royal letter in the time of Charles the Second.

1089. The question relates to the expediency of that usage?—I think it is expedient.

1090. Why?—Because those gentlemen come from a great distance, and it is a sort of probation.

1091. Does it appear that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in admitting Dublin graduates *ad eundem*, consider such probation necessary?—I think it is necessary.

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1092. What additional security does the College obtain in this instance, since it only requires them to pass through the seive of Oxford and Cambridge, but subjects them both, when they arrive at the college, to the same and no severer kind of examination?—Their character at Oxford and Cambridge is something, which determines for the election to the fellowship.

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1093. Does the taking an *ad eundem* degree afford any particular means of ascertaining what their moral qualifications are?—Most of those persons have resided at Oxford, and are better known in consequence.

1094. Is it not optional with the Dublin graduates whether they shall or shall not reside?—I suppose it must be.

1095. Are not the Roman-catholic medical graduates of Dublin excluded from taking *ad eundem* degrees at the English Universities?—Certainly.

1096. Therefore the Roman-catholic, though not the Protestant graduates of Dublin are excluded, through the medium of the English Universities, from finding admission into the College of Physicians under the ordinary law?—Certainly; I apprehend that that was the original intention of the enactment, under the authority of the government of that period; but that rests with the Universities; there is no law of the College which prevents a Roman-catholic from being a fellow of the college. No man that is admitted under the extraordinary statute is ever asked any question with reference to his religion whatever; and no licentiate is ever asked any question with regard to his religion whatever.

1097. But the effect of this is to exclude the Catholic graduates of Dublin from finding admission into the College of Physicians under the ordinary law?—Certainly.

1098. When was the name of the word fellow* first adopted by the members of the College of Physicians?—I cannot say exactly; I have been all through the annals some years ago, and I think very early indeed the word “socius” is employed in the annals.

1099. Are you not aware that the word “socius” was adopted first after the charter of Charles the Second, in which that name is employed?—I think not; I have gone through the whole, and I am pretty certain that one of the first bye-laws ever passed by the College of Physicians before the period of Dr. Caius, was, that no socius should practise pharmacy, and that, if he did, he should be expelled de societate.

1100. Are the Committee right in supposing that, for the purpose of general practice, a licentiate may do every thing which a fellow of the college may do?—Certainly.

1101. As the fellows of the college have certain functions to perform, do you consider it desirable for the considerate and proper execution of those functions, that the body should not be exceedingly numerous?—It is desirable.

1102. If the fellows of the College of Physicians are acknowledged as the body to whom is entrusted the high duty of selecting and sanctioning persons who are fit to practise medicine, is it not right that they should be the very highest persons in the practice of the profession?—I should think so, certainly.

1103. In order to secure that object, is it in your opinion expedient that the number of which that body consists should not be unlimited, but that it should be confined within some definite limit?—I cannot say definite, because that has been declared to be illegal; but the business cannot very well be done by a very large body. If the body were to become very large, there must be some delegation of power, for the purpose of doing business.

1104. Are the functions to be executed by the College of Physicians such as to make it absolutely necessary that they should be a deliberative body?—I think, certainly, in the present state of things they must be so.

1105. And in order to discharge well the functions entrusted to them, you entertain an opinion that they should not be extremely numerous?—Certainly.

1106. If the principle of limitation rests upon that ground, must it not follow, as a matter of course, that many persons practising physic, being licentiates though not admitted into the College, are entitled to as high consideration as physicians and as men, as if they were actually admitted within the numbers of the College?—Certainly.

1107. For

* The word Fellowship, as applied to the College, occurs in the Act 14 & 15 Henry 8; and the word Fellows, as applied to the Corporators of the College, occurs in the Act 32 Henry 8.

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1107. For the benefit of those who practise as licentiates, is it not indispensably necessary that that state of things should continue; and would it not be injurious to persons practising as licentiates, if it followed, as a matter of course, that non-admission to the College proved inferiority of knowledge, character and practice?—Certainly.

1108. If, therefore, the present rule was abandoned, and every man who could prove, to the satisfaction of the majority of the College, that he was a qualified physician, could be admitted within the College, must it not necessarily follow that all who remain licentiates, and are practising licentiates, would be deteriorated in their character, and sink in the estimation of the public?—I think so.

1109. You think it of great importance that the governing body of the College should be men of the first character, both for their moral qualities and for the knowledge of the profession which they practise?—Of course, I think it absolutely essential.

1110. Is the present mode of appointing the governing body the one best calculated for selecting the persons who stand the highest in the profession for moral qualities and medical knowledge?—I think there might be a larger selection.

1111. As the mode of selection now stands, are not many of the very best excluded, and many not of the highest character in the profession admitted?—I cannot answer that question without some explanation. The legislation is for the public, and not for exceptions; and the College think that a certain education is absolutely necessary for the majority of those who are to constitute the fellows of the College; they think that that education should not be inferior to that which is considered the best for the law, or the best for an ecclesiastic, up to the period of his commencing the study of his profession. That is the principle of the fellowship, and the cases of exception should be provided for by means of laws for the purpose of admitting all men of the first reputation and character who have obtained a high rank in the profession and in the public estimation, without having gone through such an education.

1112. You have compared the admission to the College of Physicians with the admission to the professions of the law and the church. Is there any exclusion whatever from the profession of the law, of those who have not been educated at an English University: is not this the sole advantage given to university graduates, that the terms they have kept at the university count as part of the terms required at the inns of court?—Clearly, in common law that advantage is given; but in civil law they must have an education at the university.

1113. Is not that partly because the profession of the civil law is very intimately connected with the ordinances of the church?—I am not skilled in civil law; but I know that there is considerable connection, of course.

1114. Is there any established faith in medicine, as there is in ecclesiastical matters?—No, certainly not.

1115. Is there not therefore a reason why the admission into the church should be confined to those who had been educated at an university professing the principles of the church?—Certainly, that is one part of the argument; but I think it should be the highest education which society recognises in this country for the church, and if for the church, it should be so for the profession of physic.

1116. If society recognises and admits into the order of gentlemen all individuals of good education, whether educated in the Southern or in the Northern Universities, does it appear reasonable to exclude from the honours of the medical profession a class of persons who, according to all usage, are admitted to partake of all the benefits which society is able to confer?—As far as the profession and society are concerned, there is no difference. I think that the principle to go upon is, that they should exact, as a general rule, the best education which society in this country recognises for other learned professions, and that they should make all exceptions for all persons who, not having such advantages, have obtained reputation without. It is to be observed, likewise, that this is an English College of Physicians, and that there is a Scotch College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and an Irish College of Physicians at Dublin.

1117. Then do you object to an intercommunity of practice for the natives of the three kingdoms; ought the practice of Englishmen to be confined to England, of Scotchmen to Scotland, and of Irishmen to Ireland?—Certainly not; but the jurisdiction over the respective pharmacopeias and other local laws, which are divided at present, must be continued as long as those are divided.

1118. Is the body of the profession likely to be satisfied with a governing body selected

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selected upon any other principle, and in other way, than those of merit and freedom of election?—The Committee will probably have, in the course of this inquiry, many witnesses from other branches of the profession before them; and I think that if the question is put to them, it will be found that the majority will be satisfied of the propriety of the present mode.

1119. How do you account for the dissatisfaction that has so long prevailed on the part of the licentiates of the College, from the year 1760 down to the present time?—I think there has not been a sufficient election from their number, and the election should have been made rather by the body from themselves than from the selection of other persons; and I think likewise that they attribute a great deal more importance to the situation of a fellow than it actually possesses. Till gentlemen raised such a cry upon the subject, the great majority of society, as far as practice is concerned, knew no difference between a fellow and a licentiate; and, in 99 cases out of a 100, neither the master nor the mistress, or any body in a family knew that there was such a distinction existing.

1120. You have stated that you think it expedient that the governing body should not be very numerous, because if it were, there must be a delegation of authority; are you not aware that in all numerous societies, for example, in the Royal Society, and learned societies of that kind, there is a delegation of power to certain members of the body, called a council?—Yes; but I question whether that would apply so much to physicians, a large portion of whom are in constant occupation in the duties of their profession; I question whether they could be thrown into committees, like the Royal Society and other societies of the same nature, and that is one difficulty that would arise.

1121. Has not such a delegation of power already taken place in the College, by the act of the Legislature; is not the greater part of the power transferred to the censors and to the elects already?—Every thing must come before the College, finally.

1122. Is not every thing prepared beforehand for the consideration of the College by the committee of elects and of the censors?—What, in all cases?

1123. In a great part of the executive duties of the college, is not the power transferred to those two committees?—They certainly are; but it must all come before the College, and then arises the inconvenience of a large deliberative body.

1124. Has the inconvenience of a large deliberative body been experienced under the present constitution of the College?—I think so.

1125. What inconveniences have resulted?—A great deal of very lengthened discussions upon trifles, and a very great difficulty to make the body move.

1126. If lengthened discussions upon trifles before large deliberative bodies are considered an inconvenience, does not that apply to other bodies besides the College of Physicians?—I think it applies particularly, as an evil, to scientific bodies.

1127. Is it not the fact that discussion, although attended with some delay and inconvenience, has been found a most effectual mode of conciliating the opinion of large bodies of men?—As applied to the College of Physicians, I question whether discussion produces conciliation.

1128. Do you mean that it does not produce conciliation in the College of Physicians, or that it does not produce conciliation in the whole body of the profession?—Neither in the one nor the other.

1129. Is it not very natural that discussion should not produce conciliation in the profession at large, when a large portion of that profession is excluded from taking any part in the discussion?—I think that to manage the affairs of the medical profession, or of that branch of it to which I belong, if the governing body, that is, if the College of Physicians were to become very large, it would become very inconvenient; and they would be obliged to delegate to a smaller number their authority almost exclusively. I think that would be the result.

1130. Is that the only inconvenience that would arise from making the body larger?—Otherwise, I should think that the more learned and clever men constituted the body, the better.

1131. And therefore any principle and method of selecting the governing body, that insured more completely than the present mode, a choice of the very highest in the profession, both for moral qualities and knowledge, provided the number chosen were not too great, would be better than the principle and method of selection now existing?—I think so.

1132. What is your opinion of the propriety of giving the power to grant medical

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cal degrees to the College of Physicians?—I will state what occurred upon that subject, which will explain my views. The College, under its present constitution, possesses an undoubted power of preventing any one from practising physic within London and seven miles, unless they have been examined and licensed by the College. The law which they made, obliging licentiates to reside two years at an university, *animo studendi medicinam*, and a degree to be got after such study, was a restriction upon their own power; they are not obliged to require a degree, nor to require any education for a licentiate; and indeed Lord Kenyon had some doubt whether they could require any education; consequently, in arranging the plan of education proposed by the education committee, it became a question what was to become of those gentlemen educated in the two large rising bodies in this town, if they presented themselves at the College of Physicians, and said, “We have fulfilled this course of education, admit us to practise physic.” The College were in the dilemma of either sending them to a distance to get a degree, or they must admit them without a degree. Now formerly they did admit people without degrees constantly; and the degree itself, when gained, is of no advantage whatever unless it has been confirmed by this authority of the college. Under those circumstances, they thought it would be better to petition the Privy Council, that His Majesty would grant them the right of conferring degrees, after examination, upon those persons who should have pursued the requisite medical studies in this metropolis. This was the subject of the petition that was presented. It has not yet been reported upon, and the Committee will understand from this, what is the view which the College takes, and what will be the effect. It will place upon an equal footing all who have been educated at the medical schools in London, and having fulfilled a certain medical education, they would come before the College, who (perhaps erroneously) consider physicians the best judges of the qualifications of persons for medical degrees.

1133. What would be the effect upon the medical schools in London, if the same power were granted to the London University?—If it were granted to the London University alone, it would be injurious to the great schools of medicine which are attached to the larger hospitals; because, of course, persons following the same professional career would go to the University in preference to going to the schools of the hospitals; where, although they could get education, they could get no reward. Any one teaching body, having the power of granting degrees of medicine in this town, unless there were a power of granting the same to persons taking charge of other schools, would of course give a monopoly.

1134. You think the power should not reside in the teaching body?—I should think not, if any other body could be provided. It might reside with the teaching body, provided they did not examine their own pupils.

1135. What would be the effect upon medical science, and the respectability of the profession in general, if a system were established, under which one single standard of qualification for the practice of physic were demanded; would it be to raise the acquirements of the general practitioners up to the highest standard now existing, or to reduce the qualifications of the first class of physicians?—If there were a single qualification for all practitioners, it would have a very injurious effect; because either the highest degree of medical education must be exacted, and the highest preliminary education, which it is not in the power of many individuals to attain; or else, the highest degree of medical education must be diminished to that standard which it is in the power of the great majority to attain; and the public would suffer by such a system, in my opinion.

1136. Is it desirable that the faculty should be reduced to one class of practitioners, and the distinction between physicians, surgeons and apothecaries abolished?—No, I think not.

1137. For the advancement of medical science, is the present system better?—The division is better.

1138. With reference to any changes which might possibly be made in the bye-laws and regulations of the College of Physicians, might not that matter be pretty safely left with the College itself; or, is the system so bad, that there is a necessity for legislative interference?—I think that great advantages will result from this inquiry, and I think any alteration by the College, before this inquiry or immediately preceding it, was ill judged; but when this Committee has terminated its sittings, its suggestions or its Report will enable the College to decide very

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very much better ; and as the law now stands, the College has the law in its own hands, and nothing but an Act of Parliament can take it away.

1139. The system of the College is not so bad as to require the interference of Parliament?—Certainly not; I think it might be very well changed by the College itself.

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1140. Are they likely to turn a deaf ear to any suggestions that may result from this inquiry?—Certainly not: I think they would consider them with the utmost patience, and with the best good-will.

1141. Is it not the object of a public medical institution, such as the College of Physicians, to confer a sanction upon practitioners, by which the public may be able to distinguish who are those properly qualified: does the College, in fact, answer that object?—I think it does; at the same time, I think there is nothing so perfect but that it might be made something better.

1142. But that it answers that object as well as can be expected, considering it to be a human institution?—Of a very great age.

1143. But not in a state of decay or decrepitude?—No, a green old age.

1144. Do you understand it to be the wish of any large part of the medical profession to make the governing body of the College of Physicians inconveniently large, by admitting all licentiates without selection; or do you not rather believe the cause of complaint to be, that the selection is not made upon proper principles?—I cannot answer that question. I believe there is a division of feeling; that some persons consider that they have a right, under the construction put upon the Act of Parliament, *ex officio*, having taken a degree and passed an examination, to become fellows of the College; but that has been distinctly denied, after solemn argument in the Court of King's Bench. Others, I apprehend, might be satisfied by being selected.

1145. Are you aware that the Scotch Commissioners, in their Report upon the Universities of Scotland, condemned the entrusting the examination of medical students to the professors whose pupils they were?—I was not aware of it.

1146. If the privilege of conferring degrees were granted to any one university in the metropolis, such as the London University, ought it not to be granted to all other institutions founded upon the same principles, to the King's College or to 20 more, were they to spring up?—I think it would be better to put it into a central body, who could hold the scales of justice even. There is a good deal of rivalry in the profession.

1147. Does the College of Physicians answer your idea of that central body?—I apprehend that the College of Physicians are as good judges of medical qualifications as any body that could be selected, and they are already in possession of that power, although they have not the *nominal* power of granting degrees, they have all that is essential to the power; but if the King's College, or the London University, were to have the power to-morrow, the College of Physicians could still refuse them the power of practising the profession, till they had been examined before them.

1148. You have stated, that you think it is not expedient that there should be only one grade in the profession. If the Legislature, by entrusting power to three separate corporations, had not created various grades, would not the various wants of society have called various grades into existence?—I think it is impossible, in this country at all events, that there should not be such a variation of grades.

1149. And therefore, if there were no legislation whatever upon the subject, the wants of society would form various grades?—I think so; but I do not contemplate the possibility of its being altogether without legislation; because society cannot judge of the commodity, it must be protected.

1150. Has this inquiry been the cause of the College suspending its proceedings upon the subject of the contemplated reforms?—It was one of my reasons for wishing to press upon the College the propriety of doing nothing till this inquiry had ceased; because I apprehended that it might be said, that the College had delayed making those inquiries, till they were frightened by a Committee of the House of Commons.

1151. Is the fear of having the dread of inquiry imputed to it a good ground for a corporate body taking one course rather than another?—I think it is a good ground for not taking any decided and hasty measure, at a time when such hasty measure would be liable to have been produced by suspicious circumstances.

1152. Have there not been, and are there not now, many of your acquaintance amongst the licentiates who would be competent to pass an examination before

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the fellows of the college for admission into a fellowship?—I cannot say any thing with regard to the competency of passing an examination, till the examination is instituted; but I think there are men among the licentiates of very high attainments and high character.

1153. Have they been so, in your opinion, for a series of years?—Undoubtedly.

1154. Is there any one such with whom it is an object to be admitted?—I should think not.

1155. Has it come to your knowledge that any licentiate ever expressed an apprehension of undergoing such an examination?—I never had any conversation with any licentiate upon the subject, except Dr. Pearson.

1156. Did he express any apprehension?—He died reading Aretæus.

1157. Do you know any physicians who, having graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, applied for a fellowship, and were excluded?—Formerly, I think, but not latterly; except upon not passing an examination, and then only until they did pass it.

1158. Do you apprehend that the proportion is large?—No, very small.

1159. Have rejections of that kind taken place of late years?—Yes.

1160. In such cases, has the applicant generally, after the interval prescribed by the statutes, returned again and passed?—Yes.

1161. Did not Dr. Hooper apply to be admitted a fellow of the college?—There were circumstances with regard to Dr. Hooper's case that took it entirely out of the ordinary routine.

1162. Had he not been apothecary to the Marylebone Infirmary?—Yes.

1163. Would not his having practised as an apothecary at the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary be a ground, under the statute, for his exclusion from the fellowship?—The fact was, that he was stopped at Oxford; he was only a Bachelor of Medicine.

1164. Is he not a distinguished physician?—A most distinguished physician, and the College were very desirous of electing him into the fellowship in latter years; and there is still a difficulty.

1165. Has not he written many works?—Many.

1166. Was the late Dr. Babington admitted a fellow?—He was.

1167. Had he been apothecary to Guy's Hospital?—He had.

1168. Had he graduated at an English University?—No, he had not; an alteration in the law was made, in order to admit him. They added the "*nisi gravi aliqua de causâ*," in order to admit him.

1169. Which alteration of the law has been maintained ever since?—Clearly. Dr. Luke likewise was under examination for the fellowship of the college at the time of his death, under the same alteration of the statute.

1170. Why was the application of Dr. Luke rejected?—That law existed; when the law was altered, he was to have been admitted, or, rather, he was to have come up to the college to have passed the examinations; which, as he had passed as a licentiate, were granted to him with every degree of courtesy.

1171. Dr. Luke had graduated at Cambridge when he made the application?—He had.

1172. Therefore the same objection did not apply to Dr. Luke which had applied to Dr. Babington?—The same law existed in the university, and was repealed for Dr. Luke, "that no person who had practised pharmacy could take the degree of Doctor of Physic at Cambridge." That law was repealed by the senate, and Dr. Luke was admitted under it; and subsequently the College altered the law in the same manner.

1173. Did not Dr. Luke commence as an extra licentiate in the west of England, and then came to London, where he was admitted a licentiate? Did he not then graduate at Cambridge, and afterwards was he not refused admission to the fellowship, in consequence of his having practised in the country as a general practitioner?—He was refused under a bye-law which rendered it impossible, at that time, for a person who had practised pharmacy, to become a fellow of the college; and when that law was altered, he was admitted.

1174. Is not the old law even at present operative in ordinary cases, unless there be *gravis aliqua causa*?—It is operative in such a way that it would exclude no respectable man.

1175. Are there at present any Dissenters in the college?—Several.

1176. How many?—I should think there are five out of the seven. I know there

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there are three, and I think there is another of those formerly elected from the licentiates.

1177. In recommending licentiates to the fellowship, does the president state the grounds which have guided him in his selection?—I do not know. There was none presented at the censor board when I was censor, and whatever formula takes place is before the censors; and afterwards the president states to the College that he has nominated such a person, who has had the approval of the censors' board.

1178. When he makes his recommendation to the College, he does not state the grounds which have influenced his choice?—He does not; at least I never heard them stated.

1179. Is not that bye-law rather likely to diminish the independence of licentiates, and to induce them rather to seek admission by private favour?—I stated in the beginning that I thought it would be better that the selection should rest with the licentiates, and be approved by the College.

1180. How long did Dr. Luke live after the refusal to admit him?—A few years, but I cannot say how many. He was with me at Cambridge.

1181. How long a period elapsed between the alteration of the law and his death?—I think he would have been a fellow about a year before his death, if he had not made some irregularity of his own. He was absent in the country at the time of one of the comitia.

1182. Is there not a bye-law prohibiting the fellows or licentiates of the college from meeting in consultation with unlicensed physicians?—There is.

1183. Are there several unlicensed physicians in London practising under the name of accoucheurs?—Several.

1184. Are not those who practise for the diseases of women and children very liable to be called in to practise for other ailments occurring in the same family?—Most assuredly; and it is a reason why, I think, that bye-law acts injuriously.

1185. Are not the regular licentiates or fellows of the college frequently placed in the awkward position of being called upon to break the college statutes, by meeting in consultation upon medical cases those accoucheurs who are practising physic without the college license?—In my view of the case, the College have made the difficulty, though they are not often put into much difficulty about it. It is understood that those accoucheurs practise; neither the College of Physicians nor the College of Surgeons have qualified them exactly, and they stand "*mezzo termini*."

1186. Is it a frequent thing to enforce the fine upon the licentiates or fellows of the college, for meeting in consultation upon a medical case, gentlemen of the description referred to?—It is not looked upon as a consultation, I believe, under these circumstances.

1187. Is it not a difficult thing to prove?—It must be proved that it has been done, and then, I presume, the statute must be enforced or repealed.

1188. Would it not be difficult to have the concurrence of the public in favour of such an attempt to influence the choice of families?—The cases are few; and it is considered that unless the prescription is signed by both, as physicians, it is not a regular consultation. I have already stated, that I look upon the law as an inconvenient one in every respect, and injurious to the profession and the public; but that is only my own private opinion.

1189. Are you aware that a graduate may practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in London, and evade all the statutes of the corporate bodies?—I am sure he might not, legally.

1190. Do you not think he can in fact?—He can, but he is doing so illegally, according to the established law of the land.

1191. Do you not think that a great many do?—Not a great many as physicians; a few, but very few.

1192. It appears that under the present regulations of the college, when a person has obtained at the university a licence ad practicandum, he then becomes eligible into the college as an inceptor candidate; but that in 1705, the requisite degree to render him eligible into the order of candidates, was that of Bachelor in Medicine?—Because at that time very few persons went out in arts; they always graduated in physic.

1193. By this change, has not the College of Physicians lengthened the period requisite at the university?—I think not; it strikes me that a Bachelor's degree of medicine, at the time spoken of, was obtained in the sixth year; and there

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being no licence to practise, a person who went out and took a degree of Master of Arts, and then had a licence to practise, was in fact longer in the university. He was two years longer in the university than a person going out in medicine.

1194. You believe then, that by that alteration in the statute, the period of residence, or of being upon the books of the universities, has not been lengthened?—I believe not.

1195. Did you ever know of licentiates, on thus passing, being examined in Greek?—It is not usual.

1196. Do you know any cases where that has happened?—Never; it was never the case when I was censor.

1197. Have you heard of any since?—I heard yesterday, in the examination, that there had been one instance; but I was not aware of it before. It occasionally happens, that licentiates who have some considerable eminence in classical attainments have come before the censor, and they have not been examined even in Latin. It has been waived, under the circumstances; and I should mention that, in the examinations under the college, every possible courtesy is shown.

1198. Is it a wise course to conduct the examination in Latin?—I think so.

1199. Is it not easier to ascertain the medical proficiency of the person under examination, if the examination is conducted in English?—I think any gentleman who was present at one of the examinations, would see that a great deal may be got out of a man in Latin, a very excellent test of his proficiency; and the College, in their new arrangements, have added that there may be papers in English in addition to the examination in Latin which now exists, the examination in Latin being retained.

1200. Would their talking barbarous Latin at such an examination be considered as in any measure disqualifying them, or giving them a less title to pass?—If they could neither understand nor express themselves at all in the language, it is a mark of a very inferior education in the present state of society, and would certainly be a disadvantage in a learned profession.

1201. As censor, have you gone through the examination of apothecaries' shops?—I have.

1202. How many days in the year did it occupy you?—Three dreadfully long days.

1203. How many apothecaries' shops in a day did you examine?—I could not state; neither could I state the number of things I tasted; but I was ill for a week after it; but it would be easy to ascertain it, because a book is kept stating every shop and every article, with remarks upon all the shops, and every thing done upon the occasion.

1204. Did you examine the druggists' shops as well as the apothecaries'?—Yes.

1205. Did you examine the shops of any wholesale druggists?—Yes.

1206. Did you examine the shops of any of the manufacturers or vendors of patent medicines?—I do not remember seeing one. In many of the shops they sold patent medicines; but I do not think that the jurisdiction of the college extends to patent medicines, since the government licensed quackery by stamps.

1207. Are there any fellows of the College, or candidates, or inceptor candidates, who practise surgery as surgeons to the army or navy?—I have no means of knowing, but I believe not.

1208. Since persons wishing to become licentiates of the College, provided at the time they are members of any college of surgeons, are required to renounce such college, do they not thereby disqualify themselves from becoming surgeons to most of the metropolitan hospitals?—Certainly, a physician would not be elected surgeon to a metropolitan hospital. The College of Surgeons was instituted within a few years, and I believe it is not usual for a man to be a member of two corporations so similar in their nature at the same time. I have understood that it is a kind of courtesy to the College of Surgeons, that if a man chooses to enter upon a new career, he shall resign the other.

1209. Is it not the renunciation of the College of Surgeons, and not the being a fellow of the College of Physicians, which would disqualify him from being a surgeon to a metropolitan hospital?—I cannot contemplate the possibility of such a case.

1210. Ought a person to be disqualified to practise as a surgeon, who in addition to his knowledge of surgery, proves by his having been elected a fellow of the

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the College of Physicians, that he also understands the practice of physic?—Additional knowledge can never be a disadvantage.

1211. Are not the officers of the College generally composed, rather of the seniors of the College than of the juniors?—It is a matter of rotation by election.

1212. Are not the elects generally seniors?—The elects must be so; at least there has been rarely an exclusion of a senior upon whom the election devolved; in general they are the senior fellows of the College.

1213. Of the censors, how many generally are juniors?—Two juniors. One senior who is on the list came a little after the seniors, and one quite a junior.

1214. So that the majority of the officers of the College is composed of seniors?—The College officers consist of the president, the elects, the four censors, the registrar and the treasurer.

1215. Are the registrar and the treasurer generally juniors or seniors?—The registrar is generally not a senior; I question whether a senior would be a registrar.

1216. What is the treasurer?—He is generally a person who can take care of his own money and the College money. He is generally advanced in years.

1217. So that there would be the two junior censors and the registrar; there would be three out of the whole number?—Yes.

1218. Has there been any difficulty of late in finding fellows of the College to perform the duty of censor?—I think this year Dr. Roget declined, in consequence of being secretary to the Royal Society, and having besides the Bridgwater Treatise on his hands, or some great occupation of that kind; but otherwise it is not usual, except from some bodily infirmity, to decline the censorship.

1219. Have four or five declined it this last year?—No; only two, I think; Dr. Roots, who had considerable engagements, and Dr. Roget.

1220. If there was any security that the medical education at those universities or schools that teach medicine and confer medical degrees was really good, would there be any use in examining at the College of Physicians at all?—I think there should always be an examination, to sift the degrees, by people in actual practice in this town. I think it is a security to the public.

1221. That is, so long as the mode of granting degrees is so lax, that a doubt exists whether the possession of a degree carries with it a sufficient extent of medical knowledge, it is expedient that the College of Physicians should also examine; but provided full security were taken that the bodies which confer medical degrees did really exact from their graduates competent medical knowledge, would it then be any longer necessary that the body giving the licence to practise should examine?—That involves a considerable question; that course would restrict physicians in their number very much. The manner in which the charter has been construed has been, that the College should exact from their fellows whatever they thought proper; but that they could not exact for the public in general such a very high scale, because the public might have the benefit of the services of a man who might be good for some classes of diseases, without having that education which the College thinks necessary for the reputation of the profession: and if it was required that every one of those persons must have been at some university where strict and long-continued discipline was enforced in the first place, it would be difficult to find such a place; and in the next place, it would be raising the standard beyond what the wants of society in general may demand.

1222. In the bye-laws as they stood in 1765, in addition to the disqualification arising from practising as apothecary or midwife, was there not also a disqualification in case he had gained a living by practising as a surgeon?—I do not know that it was; before the establishment of the College of Surgeons, and when, I apprehend, the arrangements with regard to that branch were very lax, I apprehend that the education of surgeons was very inferior to what it is at present.

1223. Does the College of Physicians hold literary meetings?—Yes, once a month.

1224. At what period did the holding of these literary meetings commence?—This is the fourth season.

1225. Was not the resolution for holding such meetings passed at the very time that the College were opposing the Medico-Chirurgical Society in obtaining a charter?—A law might have been passed at that time; but that law was never acted upon, and the law that was acted upon for holding those meetings was in the new college.

1226. The question refers to meetings before which medical essays are read,

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read, in the same manner as medical papers are read and questions discussed at the meetings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society?—In the first place, in the Medico-Chirurgical Society there were no discussions permitted. The College have for a great length of time read papers at various times from their various members, which were afterwards published under the title of *The Transactions of the College of Physicians*, and I think the law alluded to was a resumption of those meetings, which gave rise to the last volume of the *Transactions of Physicians*.

1227. How many volumes of the *Transactions of the Society* have been published?—I think seven or eight.

1228. In how many years is that?—In a great many years; the College have never been a publishing body.

1229. Is not that seven or eight volumes in the 300 years which have elapsed since the first institution of the College?—They did not begin to publish at all for the first 250; I apprehend they contented themselves with examining and regulating under the powers vested in them, in fact, the municipal jurisdiction of physic.

1230. For how long a period has the Medico-Chirurgical Society existed?—About 30 years.

1231. Have they published 18 volumes in that period?—They have; I edited one of them.

1232. In the memorial which the College of Physicians presented to the Privy Council in opposition to the charter claimed by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, was not one of their allegations, that any charter so granted to the Medico-Chirurgical Society would stint the number of essays which would be communicated to the College of Physicians by the licentiates and the fellows of the College?—I am not aware of the fact, but that question might be asked of the president, who was the president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society at the time.

1233. In the memorial of the College against granting the charter to the Medico-Chirurgical Society there is the following passage: "That by certain regulations or bye-laws of the said College, any tract or treatise on medical subjects, written by any fellow or candidate of the said College, or by any person licensed by the said College to practise physic, may be read at certain meetings of the said College; and if approved of in manner as by such regulations or bye-laws is required, will be directed to be printed at the expense of the said College:" and it is further stated, "That the said Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., Matthew Baillie and William Saunders, Doctors of Physic, in the aforesaid petition named, are fellows of the said College; and the said Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., Alexander Mareet and John Yelloly, Doctors of Physic, in the said petition named, are licentiates of the said College: That the establishment of such Society by Royal charter will be the means of depriving the College of Physicians of such tracts upon medical subjects as shall be written by those members of the College who shall likewise be members of the Medical and Chirurgical Society: That as no person can practise physic in London and seven miles round the same without the licence of the said College of Physicians, and every person so licensed may offer any tract or treatise on medical subjects to the said College for the purpose of being read, and if approved, of being printed at the expense of the said College, it is humbly submitted, that such charter of incorporation, as far as relates to the science of physic, will not only be injurious to the said College, but is altogether unnecessary: That the said College of Physicians is possessed of a large medical library, and is, as the College submits, the proper centre to and from which all useful communications concerning the state, progress and improvement of physic ought to be conveyed." Was not a memorial to this effect presented by the College of Physicians?—I do not know; I cannot be accountable for the faults of those who preceded me. I can easily conceive, that in the course of a vast number of years this College may have done occasionally unwise things, of which, probably, this is one.

1234. What portion of the papers published in the *Transactions of the College of Physicians* were written by the fellows of the College, and what proportion by licentiates?—I cannot say, but I think by far the greater number by fellows; a great many were written by the celebrated Dr. Heberden; and several by Dr. Baillie, Sir G. Baker, and the late Dr. Warren.

1235. Are not transactions of this kind published under the authority of a medical

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medical body, and containing principally the essays of the members of that body, very good tests of the degree of knowledge and activity of the members composing it?—No, I cannot say that.

1236. How do you account for the great difference in the number of volumes published by the College of Physicians and the Medico-Chirurgical Society; the former having published six volumes in 300 years, the latter 18 in 30 years?—The Medico-Chirurgical Society was instituted for the express purpose of publishing and writing. The College of Physicians have never looked upon themselves as such, and it has always been discouraged. I remember a conversation some years ago, with a view to returning to those publications. Many men are very well skilled in their profession, and yet do not like writing essays. I do not think there is any fair comparison to be instituted between the College of Physicians and the Medico-Chirurgical Society upon this subject. I am a member of both, and I think that both may fulfil their functions to the public perfectly well; the one by collecting and publishing, and the other by licensing and regulating the practice of the profession under the powers committed to them.

1237. What was the date of the last volume of the publications?—There has not been a volume published for eight years, and I think ten; there have been a great many papers read before the College, and many of the gentlemen who have written those papers have published them in another form.

1238. Do you think it expedient that the College of Physicians should be the body to which the Government should principally apply when it wants information and advice upon medical subjects?—I think so, generally speaking.

1239. Was not the College of Physicians the body which had the inspection over mad-houses?—Yes.

1240. That has been now removed from its jurisdiction?—Yes.

1241. Were not the medical officers in the army at one time principally promoted from amongst the fellows and licentiates of the College of Physicians?—I am not sure as to that; a great change took place after the Walcheren expedition. With regard to those arrangements, a Board was established, at the head of which was Sir James Macgregor; the jurisdiction with regard to the army was vested in that Board, and that of the navy was vested in the Victualling Board, at the head of which is Sir William Burnett.

1242. Are you aware that the Commissioners of military inquiry, in the year 1810, condemned the practice of selecting the medical officers of the army, as had been done for some time previous, principally from amongst the fellows and licentiates of the College?—I was not aware of it; but I can perfectly understand that a great deal has been corrected with regard to every department of the army and navy within the last 20 or 30 years.

1243. Has the College, independently of any application made to it by the Government, thought it part of its duty to take any steps in order to investigate matters relating to medical police?—I am not aware; it has occasionally, upon the prevalence of great epidemics, appointed committees to investigate their nature; but I do not exactly know what medical police means.

1244. For example, all that relates to quarantine?—They were examined before a committee similar to this upon that subject.

1245. Have they been in the habit, of late years, of making representations upon that subject to the Government?—I do not think any occurrences have taken place in which the Government did not, in the first instance, apply to the College.

1246. Before the Vaccine Board was established by the Government, did the College of Physicians issue any publications, in order to guide the opinion of the public upon the subject?—I know nothing with regard to that; I apprehend they were in communication with the Government as to the propriety of establishing a Board, when it was sufficiently ascertained that there was either a preventive power or an absolute destruction of small-pox by that mode of proceeding.

1247. During the period when the College had the appointment of the commissioners of lunatic hospitals, did they publish any selections from the reports of the commissioners, on the state and improved treatment of lunatic hospitals?—A great deal was done by their inspection, compared with what had been done before; not so much, perhaps, as what has been done since. The Act was an Act of excessive secrecy, and it was a clog to any communication before the public upon the subject of their proceedings.

1248. It might have been a clog to their mentioning any names; but as it

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gave them great insight into the management of lunatic houses, did it not put it into their power to communicate to the public a great deal of useful information upon that subject?—They were only there, not so much as physicians, but as medical inspectors, the same as the present lunatic commissioners. The present lunatic commissioners would have considerable difficulty in publishing a great deal concerning even particular cases, which may come to their knowledge, and which may be curious in themselves, in lunatic asylums. The first Act which empowered the College to act was one of great secrecy: the book was to be kept in a certain place, and only to be accessible to certain persons; and they had no power to punish; because if they had published the names of delinquents that kept houses ill, they would have been liable upon the subject, according to the opinion of the law officers, to action for libel.

1249. The Jacksonian prize, offered by the College of Surgeons, has been the means of producing several important works upon surgery; for example, Mr. Lawrence's work on Hernia, Mr. Brodie's work on Joints, Mr. Swan's on the Nerves, Mr. James's on Inflammation, and several others; has the College of Physicians ever thought of offering prizes for treatises on medical subjects?—I never heard it contemplated; but it must be borne in mind that the College of Surgeons is a rich corporation, and that the College of Physicians had to build the house which they live in; and, till they paid their debt, they were not in a situation to hold out to the public any reward whatever. But there are foundation lectures at the College annually, which have produced many valuable treatises, which were afterwards published; for instance, it was in the Lumleian lectures Harvey first developed his views of the blood, and in the Gulstonian lectures Dr. Bancroft gave his doctrines of yellow fever; Dr. Cook's publication on nervous diseases were Croonean lectures, and Dr. Elliottson's "Diseases of the Heart" were Lumleian lectures.

1250. Were you secretary to the first Board of Health?—I was.

1251. Do you know why that Board was dissolved?—I do not know what was in the breasts of the Lords of the Privy Council; but it was clear it was a Board that could not go on, after the disease came to this country. It would be impossible that a Board so constructed could last beyond what was necessary for the purposes of watching the disease and collecting authentic information.

1252. Were not the members of the Board confined to the fellows of the College?—Except one, Sir William Burnett.

1253. Were there not many licentiates in the College who had had great experience in the treatment of the disease?—I am not aware that there were. There were a great many gentlemen from India examined; for it was my duty to take down those examinations before the Board, and the discrepancy of opinion that existed among those gentlemen would have made a considerable difficulty in establishing a Board of such persons.

1254. Had there been among the licentiates any gentlemen who had personally witnessed the disease, do not you think it would have been expedient to have included in the Board some proportion of those gentlemen?—I think it would; but I am not aware that there were any such persons, that had actual cognizance of the disease among the licentiates. Two gentlemen were sent by the Government to St. Petersburg, and, when they returned, they very properly formed part of a Board of Health, to consider the treatment of the disease which they had recently witnessed.

1255. A memorial has been presented to the College by the medical graduates or under graduates of the English universities, against the proposed alteration of the bye-laws; did you support such memorial in the College?—Some of those gentlemen applied to me to know whether it was true, as they had heard, that those bye-laws were to be abandoned; and to represent, that if this were to be done, they thought there should be no interference with what might be called, though not strictly, their vested rights. They had gone to the university upon the faith of the existing bye-laws, and had gone to great expense; and they thought the new laws, whatever they were, should not have a retrospective view. I recommended them to wait upon the president; which they did, and he immediately acquiesced in their petitioning. Of course, I supported that which I considered to be just.

1256. Was this memorial amongst the circumstances which influenced the College of Physicians in adjourning the consideration of the proposed alterations?—I rather think that the adjournment took place first.

1257. Considering

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1257. Considering the College as a body to which the public look for the sanctioning of medical practitioners, do not you think that, under any circumstances, the power of examining ought to be reserved to the College?—I think, certainly.

1258. Would it not be to destroy, in a great measure, the utility of the College, if that power were taken from them?—I should see no use in the College at all if that were taken from them.

1259. You stated that you thought a Central Board would still be desirable, even in the event of the Universities or other schools taking sufficient care of medical education; would the existence of such an independent Board of examiners be the best security which could be taken for the Universities exerting themselves to afford a good medical education?—I think, certainly; each should be a check upon the other.

1260. Ought this Central Board of examiners to be a publishing Board?—I think, certainly not; if they choose to publish what they know, it is all very well; but I think the two functions are totally separate.

1261. Does not the College, as at present constituted, recognise two classes of licentiates; those licensed to practise in London, and the extra licentiates?—Yes.

1262. Is not a different qualification required, in several respects, for an extra licentiate practising in the country, and a licentiate practising in London?—They are examined by the elects, instead of being examined by the censors; they are generally elderly persons, and the examination is thought sufficient for persons who have been in practice a considerable time, and who come up here only to show that they wish to belong to the College, in order to obtain a kind of "*prestige*" which exists in the public mind as to being members of the college.

1263. In fact, they are not required to have resided at any university?—Certainly not.

1264. Are there not some extra licentiates, who have no degree at all?—Certainly.

1265. Then there is not only a different mode of examination, but there is also a difference in the qualification?—Certainly, I understand it to be so.

1266. Is that distinction calculated to convey to the public an impression that the College are less solicitous as to the qualification of physicians practising in the country, than of those practising in London?—I think, at the first observation, it would appear so; but the number is very small, and that mode of examination is included in the charter; and it is a very grave question, how far any bye-laws passed by the College could change the constitution established by the charter.

1267. But the constitution of the college, as it exists at present, does recognise that distinction?—It does.

1268. You have said that it is desirable that such an examining Board should be composed of persons of the very highest qualifications; is the present constitution of the College such as is most calculated to secure that the body should be composed of persons of the very highest qualifications?—I think it is.

1269. Does the present constitution of the College recognise any other principle than that of merit in the choice and selection which it makes of its members?—Certainly not; a high qualification is the principle upon which it goes, and of course the merit derived from that high qualification.

1270. Is it your opinion, that before the College of Physicians is constituted a Central Board for the examination of practitioners, it should undergo any considerable changes in its present constitution?—I think an alteration should be made with regard to allowing a larger admission from the licentiates; and there might be another alteration to which I alluded, which in my opinion would be desirable, although it is not the general opinion of the college; I mean the law with regard to the exclusion of midwifery.

1271. Have not one or two of the dissenters who are now in the College, seceded from the Church of England since the time of their admission?—I do not know that; the dissenters that I alluded to were conscientious dissenters from the Church of England previous to their admission.

1272. In the printed scheme for a medical curriculum of study, it does not appear that clinical lectures are included in the course?—I know it was intended to be comprehended, and it must have been omitted by mistake. On consideration, I remember the College having demanded three years' hospital attendance, and

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as clinical lectures and observations are delivered in all hospitals, the new regulation comprehended them as matters of course.

1273. At any rate you would advise its being included?—Most assuredly.

Veneris, 21^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Waterfield, Esquire, M. D., called in; and Examined.

Thomas Waterfield,
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1274. YOU are a Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians?—I am.

1275. In which of the Universities were you educated?—At Cambridge.

1276. In what year did you graduate?—In the year 1824.

1277. When did you take your licence ad practicandum at Cambridge?—At the end of the year 1826.

1278. On taking your licence ad practicandum, did you immediately come to London for the purpose of becoming an inceptor candidate?—Yes; I was admitted an inceptor candidate in the following June.

1279. Did you study medicine anywhere else?—Yes; I studied two years and a quarter at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals; three months I spent at an Eye Infirmary; then I went to Edinburgh for a year, and afterwards to Cambridge for the time required; and I returned again to Edinburgh for a session.

1280. Did you graduate in arts first?—No, in physic.

1281. Graduating in physic, were you required to undergo the previous examination, or little go?—No, that had not then been established; it came into operation the next term after I took my degree.

1282. Were you required by the tutor of the College to attend the classical and mathematical lectures of the College?—No, I was not; but the reason of that was, there was a favour granted to the fellow commoners of the College where I was, and at two or three other colleges.

1283. A favour of what nature?—Not attending chapel so much as the pensioners and the other students, and not being compelled to attend all the lectures.

1284. Which were the lectures from which you were exempted?—We had our choice.

1285. It was not as a student in physic, but as a fellow commoner, you were exempted from attending the College lectures?—That, together with my going at a later period of life to Cambridge. There were several gentlemen there similarly circumstanced, who had come from the army.

1286. What was the College?—Christ's College.

1287. At what age did you enter at Cambridge?—Nearer 30 than 20.

1288. Were there any very young men, students in physic, at the time you were at Cambridge?—Not at my College.

1289. Were there at other colleges?—Yes.

1290. Were they required to attend the College lectures in classics and mathematics?—All of them.

1291. Was that during the whole of the three years and a quarter of their status pupillaris, or merely at the beginning of it?—During the whole time they were in attendance at the College, keeping their terms.

1292. Were they required to apply to the study of mathematics and mathematical philosophy with the same degree of diligence as those who intended graduating in arts?—Certainly, with respect to regularity of attendance.

1293. Is that the general practice at Cambridge, in regard to students in medicine?—The students I knew at Cambridge, during the time I was there, underwent that education.

1294. Were those students who had entered in arts, or had entered in physic, in the first instance?—That I cannot reply to distinctly, because we have the privilege to declare, within a certain number of terms, whether we intend to go out in physic or in arts; and whether they so declared, or at what time, I have no knowledge.

1295. Suppose

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1295. Suppose that persons entering in arts, in the first instance, had declared their intention, before the expiration of the three years and a quarter, to proceed in physic, would they then have been exempted from further attendance upon the lectures in classics and mathematics?—Certainly not.

1296. Is there such a distinction as entering in arts?—No; those who intend to graduate in arts do not declare such intention; but those who intend to proceed in medicine are obliged to give due notice of it.

1297. At what period are students expected to declare whether they mean to proceed in arts, in law, or in medicine?—They do not declare at all, if they intend to proceed in arts. They enter the College, and attend the lectures, and keep their terms, and are then supposed to be qualified to take any degree; but if they declare that they prefer to go out in medicine or law, that must be declared within a given time, or their terms are not counted to them in those faculties.

1298. What is that given time?—I think within a year, or the third term.

1299. Are you prepared to state, that at not only Christ's College, but at the other colleges of Cambridge, a student, having declared his intention to proceed in medicine, will be required, during the whole period of the three years and a quarter, to attend the College lectures in classics and mathematics?—He is under the direction of his tutor: if his tutor requires it of him, he cannot exempt himself.

1300. Is it usual in tutors to require students in medicine to attend the mathematical and classical lectures, during the whole of the period of three years and a quarter?—It is universal now; it was not so when I was there.

1301. How long have you been censor of the College?—Since the end of October last.

1302. How many licentiates have appeared at the censor's board, since you were appointed censor?—Three have been admitted.

1303. What is the average duration of the examination by the censors of each person wishing to become an inceptor candidate or licentiate?—About 25 minutes, perhaps; but it varies very much, according to the readiness of the men in giving their answers. Some half an hour, others up to thirty, or five and thirty minutes.

1304. In case a candidate appears to be somewhat less a proficient than could be wished, do you protract the examination?—Yes, we exercise that patience which is due to him.

1305. Since you have been a censor, has any person wishing to become a licentiate been examined in Greek?—Yes.

1306. How many?—One.

1307. Do you believe that to be a singular instance, or have you heard of more applicants than that one, being examined in Greek?—One only has accepted the offer; but the offer was made to all of them.

1308. Was it a voluntary offer on his part, or did the censors ask all the persons who presented themselves, whether they were desirous or not to be examined in Greek?—The president asked them all.

1309. Is this the first year that the president has ever made such an offer to the licentiates?—I am not acquainted with any other instances than those I have witnessed.

1310. Who were the censors in the year preceding yourself?—Dr. Macmichael, Dr. Southey, Dr. Hume and Dr. Holland.

1311. Unless prevented by illness, it is the duty of all the censors and the president to attend that examination?—Yes, it is indispensable.

1312. Can they proceed with an examination in case, from illness, one or more of the censors is prevented attending?—No; the meeting is adjourned.

1313. What was the nature and duration of the licentiate's examination in Greek?—Two or three aphorisms of Hippocrates were desired to be translated into Latin, the book being opened accidentally.

1314. No further examination?—No; it may be taken also from Galen or Aretæus.

1315. Some passage that he is not aware of is taken?—Yes, some passage that he cannot be aware of.

1316. Which is the usual mode of examining persons applying to become inceptor candidates; is a paper of printed extracts laid before them, or is the book of the original author opened in their presence?—It is opened by accident.

1317. Is the applicant required to translate *vivâ voce*?—Yes, wherever the president thinks proper to open the book.

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1318. He is not examined critically as to his knowledge of Greek, as to the primitive use of the words that occur in the passage to be translated?—Certainly not.

1319. If he makes a decent translation into Latin of the passage, that would be sufficient?—If his other examinations are approved of.

1320. Is he required to expound medically the bearing of the passage he is required to translate?—Yes, he does that in Latin; the president asks him to expound the nature of the disease, after he has made the translation.

1321. As far as the knowledge of Greek required of those who aim to be candidates goes, is it greater than is possessed by most diligent young men when they leave school?—I should think not; but Hippocrates and Aretæus are not books that young men at school are very likely to read.

1322. As far as the Greek of the passage goes?—Not, as far as I can judge.

1323. Have you been, since you became an inceptor candidate, a practising physician in London?—I am appointed to an institution.

1324. Suppose that one of the senior licentiates should, under the seven years' bye-law, pursuant to a vote of the College, present himself to be examined for the fellowship at one of the greater comitia, should you, a junior, think yourself justified in examining him, a senior, respecting his knowledge of practical medicine?—Yes.

1325. Should you think it decorous in very junior members of the College to interrogate a senior licentiate, of many years' standing and great practice, respecting his knowledge of practical medicine?—I do not see any impropriety in it; there are many persons in practice in London who have acquired a large practice without any very great attainments.

1326. Suppose him to be another Dr. Fothergill who, when of mature age and great practice, wished to find admission into the College; would it be decorous in the junior fellows of the College to interrogate one greatly their senior, as to his knowledge of practical physic?—I am not aware that they are forced to do so.

1327. The question is, whether you would think it decorous?—If it be their duty, it is decorous. Of course, if it is not their duty they would withhold from it, and leave it to their seniors.

1328. It being in their power, but not being compulsory, should you think it decorous?—Yes, I think it might be proper, so long as such a law exists, to ask some question; but the inquiries would probably be judiciously exercised towards a gentleman of the character described. A Dr. Fothergill could not be excepted from the rule; because other persons, who had as good a practice, and who were highly estimated by their patients, but with far less acquirements, might claim a similar indulgence.

1329. You understand that under the seven years' bye-law, the examination of a licentiate takes place, not as other examinations do, before the president and censors, but before the body of the College at the comitia majora. It is, therefore, optional on the part of each fellow present to put questions, or not, as he pleases; would it not be decorous in the juniors to leave the seniors to conduct the examination?—I think it would be decorous to examine, if they felt it to be their duty.

1330. Do you think it would be the duty of each individual fellow at such meeting to put questions to the licentiate?—That depends upon the law, whether they are forced to do it. I think there is nothing indecorous in their performing that which is their duty under the law.

[*The Bye-law was read to the Witness.*]

1331. It appears from the bye-law that he is to be examined by the president (or, in his absence, by the vice-president) and the fellows, at three of the greater comitia; and then he may be elected by ballot?—That does not imply that each of the fellows is to examine him; the words of the law give that impression to me, that the junior fellows are not bound to examine, but that they may examine if they think fit.

1332. That being the case, would you think it decorous in any of the junior fellows who happen to be present to examine a licentiate greatly their senior, who presents himself to be examined by the meeting?—I should think they would show the courtesy not to do it; but as to its being indecorous, I cannot agree in thinking that it would be so. There are many junior persons in other situations of life, who administer laws even to their seniors.

1333. Suppose one of the junior fellows to be aware, from some circumstance, that the licentiate was deficient in any respect, would you think it indecorous for the fellow to ask the licentiate any question which occurred?—Certainly not.

1334. Do not you think a gentleman, of age to be qualified for admission into the College as a fellow, even supposing him to be a junior fellow, should be able

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to judge for himself with regard to the point of decorum, in reference to putting questions to the candidate under such circumstances?—Yes, because he must be 30 years of age, taking the average of such men.

1335. As to Dr. Pearson, for instance, of 80 years of age, who proposed to be examined, the College having granted its consent that he should be so. It would have been the duty of the meeting thoroughly to inform themselves, of course, that he really had a sufficient knowledge of the practice of medicine?—Certainly, it would.

1336. In that case, do you think a junior fellow, just admitted into the College, should examine him?—I cannot make an exception as to Dr. Pearson, or any other doctor; if we were to pass over the law, another person might come, having the same pretensions as to age, claiming the same privilege, but very inferior in point of qualification.

1337. Do you think the law is expedient which would make it the duty of a junior thus to examine into the practical knowledge and ability of a person greatly his senior?—Certainly not.

1338. It is not the duty of a junior in all such cases to examine?—Certainly not; it is not like the Censors' Board; they are obliged to examine; but in the Comitia Majora, I apprehend that it is not compulsory under the terms of the law.

1339. Do you not think it is likely that Dr. Pearson would have been treated with all courtesy by the College?—Most assuredly; the College is composed of gentlemen.

1340. In the case of the exercise of your duties as censor, does it frequently happen that physicians who have been practising for many years in the country, change their residence, come to practise in London, and for that purpose require a licence from the College?—I have no knowledge upon that subject.

1341. May not, in such a case, the inconvenience occur, of a junior censor having to examine into the practical knowledge and ability of a physician, who has been practising for 20 years in the country?—Such a case may happen.

1342. Would it not place a junior censor in a somewhat awkward position?—No, I do not think it does.

1343. You mean that as it is made a duty on the part of the junior, it should give rise to no awkwardness of feeling on his part?—I think a junior fellow cannot possibly avoid the performance of his duty; and he has no occasion to think there is any impropriety in the performance of it.

1344. Are you aware that there are such cases, where physicians, now in the College, have come up to be examined before the Censors' Board in London, after practising in the country, and being physicians to large county infirmaries for 20 years and upwards?—I have no personal knowledge of any such fact.

1345. As censor, have you examined the apothecaries' and druggists' shops in London?—Yes, I have, once.

1346. How many hours did it occupy?—About six hours.

1347. In those six hours how many shops were visited?—Twelve or fourteen.

1348. The Committee are informed that those examinations take place about three times a year?—So I am informed, but not periodically; those examinations are made at uncertain, varying periods.

1349. You examine the shops of druggists as well as of apothecaries?—Yes.

1350. On what principle are the shops selected, the examination of which is to take place: are they taken at random, or are such examined as the censors have reason to suspect or may be informed, are using fraudulent drugs?—They are taken very much by the recommendation of the two wardens of the Apothecaries' Company, who attend on the occasion; but we take some of the most important druggists, some of the most eminent, and some of the meanest.

1351. The examination of each shop would last about 20 minutes perhaps?—It depends upon the drugs; if we find them imperfect, we remonstrate with the persons having the sale, and tell them the duty which the College will have to perform, if they are found delinquents at a future time.

1352. Do you think, from what you have seen, that such an examination can deter from selling fraudulent drugs those who are disposed to impose upon the public?—No; I cannot think that it is sufficient for that.

1353. To what extent does the examination go; state the mode of examining a druggist's shop?—We call for those articles which are most important to be made perfect.

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1354. As what, for instance?—Such as preparations of opium or mercury; those medicines most frequently used in compounding prescriptions.

1355. Do you call for the most expensive?—Yes, some of them.

1356. Do you call for some of the most costly oils?—No; I do not think we call for anything but what is in our Pharmacopeia, and I do not believe there are many such in it.

1357. Is oil of cloves in the Pharmacopeia?—Yes, but not in any formula.

1358. Is not that a very costly oil?—No; I think not as a medicine.

1359. It sells by the ounce?—Yes; but it is only given by the drop.

1360. Are you aware that that is an article very likely to be adulterated?—Yes, but I do not think it a very costly medicine.

1361. What means do the College take to ascertain the purity of the drugs they examine?—They judge by inspection, and where any chemical tests are required, they test them, if they think proper to do so.

1362. During your examination have chemical tests been carried by the examiners, for the purpose of testing articles?—No; but I must beg to observe that the day on which we visited the shops happened to be one of those foggy days we have had occasionally, so much so that, in the midst of our duty, we were obliged to resort to lamp light, or to be satisfied with such lights as we could get.

1363. With regard to some of the most costly articles, and those most liable to be adulterated, such as quinine, what was the nature of your examination?—That article does not at present appear in our Pharmacopeia.

1364. Is it to be included in the new edition of the Pharmacopeia?—Yes, certainly.

1365. Have you ever gone through the study of pharmacy yourself?—Yes, a good deal of it.

1366. And the materia medica?—Yes, a great deal of that too.

1367. The leading drugs, those most used in medicine, you can distinguish at sight probably?—Yes, certainly.

1368. As censors, is it not your business to look to the observance of the statutes of the College?—Yes.

1369. As censor, have you heard of any physician, fellow, licentiate or unlicensed person, who practises physic within the precinct of London, making a bargain with a druggist for being allowed a per-centage on prescriptions?—I am not acquainted with any such practices.

1370. There is a statute in the chapter “De Conversatione Morali,” which expressly prohibits any such practice?—There is.

1371. In the same chapter there is this statute, “Nullus denique medicus, sive socius, sive candidatus, sive permissus, consilium ineat in civitate Londino et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem de rebus medico propriis, nisi cum aliquo è sociorum vel candidatorum ordine, vel è permissorum numero; sub pœnâ quinque librarum quotiescunque hujusce delicti à præsidente et censoribus, aut eorum majore parte convictus fuerit.” During the period of your being censor, has any one been convicted under this statute, of consulting with an unlicensed and irregular practitioner?—Certainly not.

1372. Is it the practice of the College to enforce this statute?—I never heard of such a thing.

1373. It may be considered dormant?—I should conceive so.

1374. Is it a common practice for licentiates of the College to consult with unlicensed practitioners?—I should think not; that they would refuse to do it, if they knew that they were unlicensed.

1375. Do you not think the object of the president, in making the offer to examine candidates for a license in Greek, if they should wish to be so examined, is to obtain that acquaintance with their attainments which may be of use to him on future occasions, in the exercise of the discretion allowed him in proposing annually a licentiate to be admitted a fellow?—Certainly.

1376. Did he state that to be his object at the time of proposing it?—No; but he directed that such a note should be made of it, that it might be referred to at a future period.

1377. He stated that to the censors?—He did.

1378. In the distribution of any patronage which comes within the gift of the president, do you think any difference is made between the fellows and the licentiates of the College?—I am not aware of any such instance.

1379. The question does not refer to patronage, such as certain lectureships,
confined

confined to the fellows of the College, but to any other patronage that may be placed at his disposal, as for instance, seats at boards for special purposes, appointed at the instance of Government. In these cases do you think that the choice is confined rather to the fellows than to the licentiates?—I have no knowledge of any such fact.

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Pelham Warren, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

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1380. YOU are a Fellow of the College of Physicians?—I am.

1381. Do you hold any office in the College?—I am one of the elects of the College of Physicians.

1382. What are the offices you have held at various periods in the College?—I have been censor of the College; that is the only office.

1383. You are aware of the early connexion of the College of Physicians with the two Universities, and how closely it has been maintained?—I am.

1384. What do you consider to have been the effect of that connexion on the credit and respectability of the medical profession?—My own opinion is, that that connexion has maintained the medical profession in a higher state in this country than it has attained in any others.

1385. Do you consider that any changes have taken place lately, either in the condition of society, or with regard to the means of education, which render it unnecessary that that connexion should be longer maintained?—That is a question upon which it is not very easy to give an opinion; but if I am asked my private opinion, I should say, the maintenance of that connexion is necessary and useful; but that some abatement of the privileges might be allowed with security.

1386. Do you think that a better general security could be devised for the manners, and morals, and general education it becomes a physician to possess, than is afforded by a degree at Oxford or Cambridge?—I hardly think I am capable of answering so large a question.

1387. You consider that some security is desirable, before the candidate is admitted to the fellowship of the College, with regard to those points of manners, and morals, and general education?—Unquestionably, for the advantage of the profession and the public in general.

1388. Do you think a better security could be devised, than is possessed?—I am not prepared to offer any; but I cannot say that there may not be.

1389. Do you consider that the existing connexion has constituted the principal cause of the elevation of the medical profession in England, compared with its position in other countries?—That is my opinion.

1390. Do you consider that as the cause?—I do not say the sole cause; but one of the great causes.

1391. In order to the attainment of such a degree, and of a complete professional education afterwards, considerable time and expense being required, is it not desirable that an inducement should be held out to the medical student to employ the time and incur the expense for such purposes?—Unquestionably; unless some encouragement be given to such degrees by a superior advantage, such education will not be pursued, an account of its expense and the length of time required.

1392. Are you not of opinion that such an inducement is actually held out, in the ordinary conditions under which a fellowship in the College is granted?—I am.

1393. Do you think that a better scheme could be devised for admission to the fellowship, than that these conditions, (that is to say, that of a degree at an English university, and the undergoing a strict medical examination) should be required of the ordinary candidate?—I consider the present plan as a very adequate plan for the security of the College and the encouragement of these medical degrees. If I am asked, whether it may be abated in some degree with security, I have answered that question before, by saying that some abatement of the privilege might be allowed.

1394. What do you mean by the privileges of which you have spoken?—The privileges are these; that a person who has a degree at one of the English universities, on passing his examination, receives his license, and is placed immediately in the order of candidates for the fellowship.

1395. What is the abatement of that privilege which you would recommend?—It appears to me that the privilege might be abated thus far, that the order of candidates might be abolished, and the Oxford and Cambridge graduates, admitted into the order of licentiates, be eligible for a fellowship earlier than other graduates.

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1396. Not admitted immediately into the fellowship?—No, they are not admitted into the fellowship by being admitted into the order of candidates; they undergo an election afterwards.

1397. From what you know of the College, do you conceive there would be any unwillingness on its part to adopt any changes suggested under any recommendations of this Committee, with a view to the advantage of the profession and the public?—I really cannot answer for so large a body.

1398. Do you think they would be predisposed favourably to receive any recommendation from this Committee?—I think they would be disposed to act liberally.

1399. Do you think that the state and constitution of the College is such, as that it would require a legislative enactment, for the sake of the public, to alter that state and constitution of the College?—I am of opinion, not.

1400. Does not the utility of the College to the public consist much more in the sanction they are enabled to give the practitioner of medicine (by which the public have the means of distinguishing those who are qualified) than in any power with which they are invested of compulsory interference with the unqualified practitioner? I think so, unquestionably.

1401. Therefore if they were deprived of the power of examining, and required only to register the testimonials of other examining bodies, would not the effect be to diminish exceedingly their usefulness?—I believe it would take very much from the character of those examinations.

1402. Is not the effect of their power of examining, to improve and check the previous examinations at the universities and schools of medicine?—I do not know how far it may operate as an improvement; but it operates as a great check for the security of this town against the admission of improper persons, who have passed the universities.

1403. If the final examination for a medical licence were to be made before professors and teachers at universities and schools, might there not be a risk of that examination being of too theoretical a nature; and is it not extremely desirable that a further examination should be had before men engaged in active practice; and could such men be better selected than from among the fellows of the College resident in London?—The practical examination is that which alone is useful for the purpose of ascertaining the knowledge of a practitioner, and for the security of the public; perhaps, as a fellow of the College, I ought not to answer the other question so distinctly, as I may feel it.

1404. What in your opinion would be the effect of reducing the three branches of the profession, medicine, pharmacy and surgery, to one faculty?—My opinion is, that it would be the downfall of all three; that it would reduce those which are professions now to a mere trade, and would be very fatal to the character of the whole medical profession, and very injurious to the public.

1405. Supposing one standard of qualification to be required for all classes of practitioners; what do you consider would be the effect?—The effect must be this; there could not be a sufficient supply of medical men for the public; because if there was but one standard of qualification, and it was a high one, few persons would be able to pass that standard; if it was a low standard, it would be useless.

1406. Do you not apprehend, it would reduce the profession to a low level?—Yes, in knowledge to a low level. If a low standard qualified persons to practise, there would not be much encouragement to learn more than was required by that standard.

1407. You were acquainted with the circumstances under which Dr. Pearson wished to be examined by the College, to be admitted to a fellowship?—I was.

1408. Supposing him to have been actually examined by the College, do you think he would have been exposed to any indecorous behaviour by the fellows, either senior or junior?—I am quite persuaded he would not.

1409. Are the privileges of which you have spoken as being allowed to degrees taken in the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, allowed to degrees taken in the university of Dublin?—They are also allowed to degrees taken in the university of Dublin, on incorporation with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

1410. That is, on taking the *ad eundem* degree?—Yes.

1411. Do you see a good reason for that?—The reason for it is this, I apprehend: that having no knowledge ourselves of the College in Ireland, we have taken
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the testimony of one of our universities of the education of those gentlemen, who are educated on the same plan.

1412. Do you consider it necessary to rely on the testimony of others respecting the proficiency of the students of Dublin, now that the state of education in that university is sufficiently well known?—It is a minute thing, that might be altered; and it is a thing the College would alter probably, if it was represented.

1413. Has not Dublin, for some years past, been one of the most celebrated schools of medicine, and do not a considerable number of English students go there on that very account?—Yes.

1414. Are you aware what are the formalities that are gone through upon the incorporation of a Dublin medical graduate into either of the English universities?—I am not.

1415. Is he required to undergo at the English university an examination as to his medical proficiency?—Whether there is any recent law of the University upon that subject, I really am not certain; I have heard a rumour that there is such a thing; but I do not know it of my own knowledge.

1416. Supposing that there is not such an examination; is not the mere effect of incorporation at an English university, to subject the Dublin graduate who wishes to pass to the College of Physicians, through the medium of the English universities, to the expense of certain fees?—Taking for granted that the education in the university of Dublin is the same with the education in the university of Oxford or Cambridge, and equally good, certainly that is the effect; but we consider ourselves as bound to take that assurance, which we could not have otherwise than through the English universities.

1417. If the object of your subjecting the Dublin graduates to pass through the English universities is to obtain an assurance of their medical proficiency, ought you not first to inquire whether the English universities take any means of assuring themselves of the medical proficiency of the Dublin graduate, at the time of incorporating them by an *ad eundem* degree?—I am not very intimately acquainted with all those circumstances; therefore I may answer wrong, and lead the Committee astray; but this is taken upon the faith of the professors of those universities, who, I imagine, receive some assurance from the university in Dublin of the competency of the person; but I am not acquainted with those details.

1418. If it rests upon the faith of the assurance of the Dublin professors, why should not the College of Physicians directly receive those assurances from the Dublin professors, instead of receiving them through the sieve of the English universities?—I do not see any great objection to that.

1419. The effect then of requiring incorporation in the English universities is to subject the medical graduates of Dublin, of the Protestant religion, to the expense of paying the fees of the English universities; but supposing there are medical graduates of Dublin of the Catholic faith, is not the effect of requiring incorporation at the English universities, to exclude them from admission to the fellowship of the College of Physicians?—The Catholics, under the existing law, must pass into the order of licentiates.

1420. They can pass into the College therefore from the order of licentiates in the usual mode of proposing licentiates?—They have not the advantage of passing into the order of candidates.

1421. Therefore the Catholic medical graduate of the Dublin University is prevented from finding admission into the College of Physicians, through the medium of the English universities?—Yes.

1422. The Dublin medical graduate therefore, if he wishes to find admission to the fellowship of the College, must enter, either under the law which enables the president to propose a licentiate for admission, or under the law which allows a fellow to propose a licentiate to be examined with a view to admission?—Yes.

1423. He is excluded from the order of candidates?—Yes.

1424. Does it depend on the necessity of his taking the *ad eundem* degree in the English universities?—The necessity of incorporation.

1425. You have stated as the ground on which you require from Dublin graduates a certificate of incorporation into an English university, that the majority of your body being English, and consequently not having any knowledge directly of Trinity College, Dublin, you stand in need of some such evidence as that of incorporation to satisfy you of the competency of the parties?—Yes.

1426. Are you aware of the following distinction between Dublin and an English university,

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university, that a close and continuous residence within the walls of a college is generally required in the one, but is not required in the other; and does not that furnish a motive for the College of Physicians in London giving greater credence to the testimony of an English university respecting the habits of its medical graduates, than it might be disposed to give to the testimony of Trinity College, Dublin, respecting the habits of the medical graduates of that college?—Where no residence is required, I cannot understand how the persons in the university can give any character of individuals at all.

1427. How then has an ad eundem degree, taken at Oxford or Cambridge, been considered as a security for residence having taken place in the College of Dublin?—It is an imperfect one.

1428. You look no further than the ad eundem degree at Oxford or Cambridge, conceiving that the authorities there will not grant such degrees but on satisfactory grounds?—I cannot be sure of this statement or this opinion; for I have very seldom served the office of censor of the College, and I dare say many of the fellows can give better testimony on such a subject.

1429. In a former answer, you alluded to a rumour of some new examination at Oxford?—Whether at Oxford or Cambridge I cannot recollect; but I remember to have heard of some floating report that such a thing was adopted.

1430. Are not the graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, actually subjected to an examination at Cambridge?—I cannot speak positively to the point.

1431. Is it not necessary, in order to take a medical degree at the University of Dublin, to attend a course of lectures, which would require about three years' residence there?—I am not acquainted with the forms of the University of Dublin at all.

1432. You have stated that you think the inducement of some advantage ought to be held out to persons who pursue the profession of physician; and that such an inducement is now held out; what inducement is that you speak of?—The inducement to go to the English universities is, the advantage of being admitted into the order of candidates for the fellowship, immediately on passing examination; that is, at the end of 10 years from the first studying in the university.

1433. You think that is such a reward, as to hold out a premium to medical men for obtaining the qualification?—I think so.

1434. Is it the honour of the situation, or what is it attaching to the fellowship that constitutes the premium?—There are no pecuniary advantages; there are no greater emoluments in the one situation than the other; perhaps it might be called a feather.

1435. But is it not considered in the profession a post of honour?—It is considered as a station in the governing body; that is the body out of whom the examiners are chosen.

1436. And as such, is it not an object sought after in the profession?—By some.

1437. Your former answer implies, that it is such an inducement, as leads men to incur the additional expense and spend the time requisite to gain them admission into the College?—I am of that opinion; I refer to the greater expense of education in the English universities, and the longer time required, before any emolument can be derived from that education.

1438. You think that by raising the standard of qualification of a certain number of those who follow the profession, its tendency is to raise the character of the profession generally?—That is my opinion.

1439. If this object is sought after as a mark of honour in the profession, would it not be desirable to hold it out, not only to those who have been educated at the English universities, but also to others educated elsewhere, who are possessed of superior qualifications, either moral or depending on a superior medical education?—It is so held out.

1440. Is it not so held out to a very limited degree?—The degree is not large certainly; but it has a very good effect.

1441. What is that good effect?—The good effect is the encouragement to persons who wish to come into the College, to exercise the utmost honour, the highest character, the utmost integrity, and the greatest benevolence; to deal perfectly fairly and honourably in the whole conduct of their profession.

1442. There are two laws under which licentiates might find admission to the fellowship, the one on the recommendation of a fellow, the other on the recommendation of the president. You are aware that, on the recommendation of a fellow,

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fellow, not a single licentiate has ever been admitted into the College?—I am aware of that; but I am aware that in one instance it was the fault of the licentiate himself; in another instance the individual unfortunately died.

1443. In which case was it the fault of the licentiate himself?—Fault is too strong a term; it was a case in which I myself suggested to the individual that he should be proposed to the comitia majora for examination; I do not know for what reason, but he refused it; I considered it to be a much greater honour for him to come into the fellowship upon the examination, than upon the nomination; but he thought otherwise, and he was afterwards nominated by the president.

1444. This is a case where he was not even proposed for examination?—He refused it.

1445. Do you not think it is a better principle of admission into the College, to be proposed by a fellow, than the president?—I think so, in principle I think so; the College have no reason to find fault with any of the nominations of the president; he has selected, most judiciously and without favour, persons according to their ability.

1446. If any attempt were made to reduce all medical practitioners to one level, could it possibly be carried into effect. Would not the wants of the different classes of society necessarily, and independently of any legislation, create various classes of practitioners, some more highly educated and some less, according to the wants and tastes of those different classes?—It is a very large subject to enter upon, and almost requiring the discussion of a pamphlet. My own opinion is, that the less legislation there is upon such matters the better, because the practice of the medical art is a domestic practice, and will be regulated by the wants and conveniences of the public.

1447. You have stated, that the medical profession is in a higher state in this country than in other countries. In what respect is it so?—What I believe is, that the character of physicians in this country is higher; and the character of surgeons too. They are better received in society; they are more learned and better informed men; and in consequence of those qualifications, fill a station which practitioners abroad do not usually attain.

1448. Is it in respect of their manners and morals you think them superior, or in respect of their knowledge of the profession they practise?—I would answer “yes” to both, as far as I can speak of foreigners; which is only by report.

1449. Must not the character as to manners and morals of the members of the medical profession, be very much influenced by the character as to manners and morals of the society for which they practise?—Some such influence may prevail; but I should apprehend that no well-educated physician, or any physician of character, would ever descend to the morals and manners of the lower order of people.

1450. Will a person be called on to practise for the wealthier classes of the community, unless he possesses the manners and morals usually required to be possessed by those who mix with that class of society?—If the question refers to physicians, I should say “no;” because I consider that that class of society look up to a physician as a superior person, and expect superior manners from him.

1451. Do you not attribute that higher state of manners and morals which you consider as belonging to the physicians of this country, to the manners and morals of society in which they are called to exercise their practice?—Unquestionably; there will be action and reaction there.

1452. You cannot attribute it solely to their having been educated at the English universities?—I attribute the cultivation of the high character of physicians to the encouragement given to a high education, and exacted by the College of Physicians from its institution up to the present time.

1453. Do you think this high standard of manners and morals which it is desirable for physicians to possess, is confined to those physicians who have been educated at the English universities?—Certainly not, because we admit many licentiates into the College as being possessed of them.

1454. Does not a large proportion of the licentiates of the College possess the standard of manners and morals which you think requisite?—Really, as a professional man, I should give no opinion of my brethren.

1455. But as you have given an opinion of those who have passed through the English universities, you are requested to give your opinion of those as a class who have not passed through the English universities?—I have given no opinion of any persons; I have given an opinion of the usefulness of that education.

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1456. Do the physicians who have been educated at the English universities exclusively possess this high standard of manners and morals which you think requisite?—If the question means whether there are any others who possess those, certainly I think there are very well conducted men in all branches of the profession.

1457. Is there a large proportion of the licentiates who possess this requisite standard of manners and morals?—It is not in my power from my acquaintance among that body to answer that question; but I would beg the Committee to recollect that the question is, how far you can abate the privilege of the English degrees, and maintain sufficient encouragement for parents sending their sons to study at those universities, preparatory to their studying physic; it is that species of education which we require for the fellowship.

1458. The education at the English universities you consider as not ensuring any high standard of acquirement in the medical sciences; but as ensuring a high standard of manners and morals?—A high standard of general education and of general information; for that we give the persons, so educated, this privilege; for their medical proficiency, we give them the licence; and we judge of the granting this medical licence, not by the place where they have studied, but by the knowledge they bring forward on examination.

1459. If it is desirable that physicians should have this high standard of manners, morals, general education, and general information, would it not be a more reasonable system to make the possessing that standard the condition of admission into the College, than to confine the admission almost exclusively to those who have been educated at the English universities?—Is the question whether there should not be a general examination for all such persons as to their general knowledge independent of their medical knowledge?

1460. Provided you think that can be ascertained in all cases by examination?—We should have a proof of the degree of education, and an examination also.

1461. Whatever tests are supposed reasonable for ascertaining those points, would it not be better for the College, by applying such tests, to inform itself whether the candidates possessed them or not, than to set up an artificial criterion of their possession of them, namely, their having been educated at the English universities?—There is an examination which they pass different from the rest, they have an examination in the Greek language.

1462. If that is considered as the readiest test, why should not it be put to other persons, wheresoever educated, seeking admission into the order of candidates. Have you any other qualifications which you think might be ascertained by examination?—Supposing there was to be a standard qualification required for examination which all persons should undergo, that must be an examination by professors and so forth, to ascertain the qualifications of the individuals educated. From the universities of Cambridge and Oxford we receive individuals upon the faith of the professors who examine them; and there are regular examinations which students there must have gone through, which are the proofs of their qualifications; we know of those things in those universities, and do not know of the conduct of the other universities; and therefore we give more credit to that which is under our own eye, than to that which we can know only by hearsay.

1463. Is it not a very low standard of classical and mathematical attainment which will enable a person to obtain a degree in arts at an English university?—For the bachelor's degree in arts it has been so, but I understand that that is very much altered in the present day.

1464. Is not that standard, however it may be improved since your time, one which can be easily attained at other universities than those of Oxford or Cambridge?—Such a thing may be possible; but we are not obliged to receive the person who passes by that standard; we do not give any one the right to be admitted; only the right of being a candidate; his admission into our body depends upon our opinion of his character.

1465. In examining him in Greek, do you require that those who have taken a low degree, and not an honour, shall be examined more strictly than those who have taken a higher degree?—I really do not know what the usage of the Censors' Board is, at the present time; it is above 20 years since I have been in it.

1466. Do you mean that the having passed through the English universities does imply that a man possesses high qualifications either in classical literature, or mathematics, or natural philosophy?—I would not say that passing through any university of any kind is a test; but it is a presumption.

1467. A fair presumption?—I do not say a fair presumption; I should think in many instances it is a fair presumption.

1468. You mean in the general?—Yes.

1469. The having passed through an English university affords a presumption of such an education, as may be easily attained at some other university?—I do not know, never having been educated at any other than Cambridge.

1470. You do not mean to exclude the University of Dublin when you speak of the English universities?—No; I include that body; the education is of the same kind, as far as we understand; as far as we are certified by the English universities.

1471. That is, that the necessity of an ad eundem degree at Oxford or Cambridge to a graduate from the Dublin University, is more a matter of form than of substance?—That is my private opinion.

1472. Are you aware that, although residence within the walls is not required in order to obtain a degree in arts in Dublin University, for every term that is kept there, the under graduate must pass a distinct examination?—I do not know that fact.

1473. Is there any advantage, in your judgment, in obliging a party who has been examined at the universities before professors, conversant with perhaps only the theory of medicine, being subsequently examined by a board, consisting of men high in practice?—I think unquestionably; an examination is of little use, unless it relates strictly to the practice of physic, and is entered on by practical men.

1474. Does a degree, obtained in either university of England, entitle the graduate to practise in London, or within seven miles thereof?—No.

1475. Every person presenting to the College of Physicians such a degree, is therefore exactly in the same position as the person not presenting such degree, namely, unable to practise except under licence of the college?—Unquestionably.

1476. That is merely as regards his becoming a licentiate?—He is unable to practise physic in London or within seven miles of it, unless he has obtained a college licence by the Act of Henry 8.

1477. Looking at the universities as schools of medicine, in what light do you regard them?—I do not know what their present state is.

1478. In your time what was it?—There was very little instruction, except in anatomy, at that time.

1479. What was that date?—I left Cambridge in the year 1798.

1480. Do you not know that it is the habit of those who go to the English universities with the intention of following the medical profession, to pursue their principal medical studies in other places, after they quit the universities?—Yes.

1481. What schools do you believe they principally frequent at present?—I fancy there are more students in London now, than there used to be; but London has always been a place much frequented by students in every branch of the art, on account of the facility of hospitals.

1482. Has not the medical instruction at Cambridge undergone very considerable improvement in recent years?—I really cannot say anything on that subject.

1483. The Scotch universities are much more important as medical schools than the English, are they not?—There is more medical education in Edinburgh.

1484. Independently of general education, does not Edinburgh possess the means of giving a better medical education than the English universities?—As far as I know of the University of Edinburgh, there are more professors and more lecturers upon all points relating to physic, than there are in the English universities.

1485. Is not there an hospital on a greater scale?—There is an hospital on a large scale; but I am not acquainted with Edinburgh.

1486. Is not that a very essential part of the system of medical tuition?—Unquestionably; but it is to be observed, that an hospital that will hold 100 patients, will afford plenty of instruction to students in the groundwork of physic and surgery.

1487. Is there not some inconsistency in making education at universities which possess small means of teaching medicine, the *sine qua non* for admission to the College of Physicians; and in depriving those who have studied at other universities which have ample means of teaching medicine of the privilege of entering into the said College?—I can only say, what I repeated before, that for the medical education we grant the licence; and for the learned education of the universities, we grant the privilege of being sooner admitted into the fellowship.

1488. Would it not be better to institute an examination of all persons who presented

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presented themselves, wheresoever educated, whether they possessed the requisite qualifications?—I have a great question as to such a plan answering.

1489. If it would answer, would it not be more just?—As an abstract proposition, that answers itself.

1490. Have the College of Physicians good means of examining into a man's morals and manners and into his general education?—The College of Physicians are considered as the body to overlook the physicians of the kingdom; and the censors are the persons who are to take notice of any misconduct; in a large town, like this, it is not very easy that every person practising should have come under the purview of the College; they cannot examine them as to their morals.

1491. So that what you consider a necessary part of a physician's qualifications, is to be ascertained rather by previous character and conduct, than by what might appear in the course of an examination?—It must in some degree.

1492. Do you consider a degree taken at one of the English universities, or at the University of Dublin, a better criterion of a liberal and enlightened general education, not confining your view to a medical education, than any other which occurs to you?—I was speaking of general education.

1493. Are you aware what are the qualifications required in the University of Dublin for a degree in medicine?—I am not.

1494. With regard to any requisite standard for manners, is it found necessary in the army to confine those at the head of the army, in the Commander-in-Chief's office, to persons who have been educated at Oxford or Cambridge?—We have nothing to do with that; the College of Physicians does not interfere with that.

1495. Is it found necessary that the inns of court should restrict the choice of those who are to be called to the bar principally to those who have been educated in the English universities?—I believe not; but I really do not know.

1496. Do you know what are the advantages allowed to English university graduates coming to the bar?—I do not.

1497. Do you know that there is any board appointed by the inns of court, composed almost exclusively of the members of the English universities, to judge of the qualifications of those who are called to the bar?—I do not know that there is any such board; and I do not know that there is not.

1498. Is not the bar a profession in which the highest honour and integrity are required, good morals, and good education?—But the bar is a profession which is before the public; and every one can judge of the individual as he produces himself; the profession of physic is a domestic art, and is practised *coram non judicibus*.

1499. What is the mode of electing into the College of Physicians; through a censor's board, is it not?—To have a censor's board to examine, and to declare to the public who are qualified.

1500. Might there not be a censor's board equally well qualified, even though a greater facility of admission into the College were given to those not educated at an English university?—Very possibly there might; but there are always enough fellows in the College, out of whom to elect this board; so that no one serves in this board two years together.

1501. Who are the parties to be under the supervision of the censor's board; are they not as well the licentiates as the fellows of the College?—Yes.

1502. Is it not probable that the government of such a board would be more palatable to the body to be governed, were it partly composed of persons chosen from one of the two classes that constitute the body to be governed?—The censor's board have no power to act without the consent of the College; their situation is to watch, and examine, and report; they were formerly a court of record, for punishment; but that has been abolished.

1503. In your former answer you supposed there was some authority or power vested in the censor's board, which authority or power you thought of great advantage to the governance of the profession?—I do not apprehend that I said it was a great advantage, or gave any opinion upon that point.

1504. You thought it of advantage there should be a governing board, to supervise the profession, considering that the members of the profession were not before the public, but had to practise in the interior of families?—I meant to show that, of the College generally, the censors are the officers particularly employed.

1505. Then whether you take it as the censors, or the body of the College, who are to supervise the professors, do you not think it essential to the good government of a body, that the party governing shall not form a distinct and separate class

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class from the body of men to be governed?—That is a political question which may be applicable to corporations, as far as I know; but I should doubt whether such a measure would be very successful, as applied to the profession of physic.

1506. Would it not contribute to the harmony, which is so desirable between the governing body and the body to be governed?—At present I know of no great discord among the upper classes of the profession; and I know that, in practice, a licentiate and a fellow meet on equal terms, with the greatest harmony and good humour.

1507. You are not aware that there has been a large proportion of licentiates who have petitioned Parliament for an alteration of the bye-laws?—I cannot suppose that in a body of 240 persons some will not be discontented.

1508. The licentiates resident in London are 136; are you aware that two petitions have been presented to Parliament, signed by so large a proportion of that number as 50* and upwards, praying for an alteration?—I remember to have read such a petition in the newspaper, presented, I think, by Lord Durham.

1509. There were two other petitions presented to the House of Commons identical in their prayer; one in this, and one in the last Session; do you not think that so large a proportion signing a petition argues that there is dissatisfaction with the present statutes?—On the part of those 50; I should carry it no further.

1510. Do you not think that many may be kept back from signing a petition from various causes, even though they do not express that dissatisfaction by means of a petition?—I am not aware of any such thing; I cannot answer to that.

1511. Do you think it probable that the discontent extends beyond the number who have actually petitioned?—I can only answer that as an abstract proposition; I cannot answer it from any knowledge.

1512. Will you state your opinion upon it?—The question is, whether it is likely that there are more than 50 who are discontented.

1513. More than those who have actually signed the petition, who are not satisfied with the present bye-laws?—I really can scarcely answer that question. I have no knowledge but from the newspaper even of those 50.

1514. Do you not think it probable that many besides those who have actually signed the petition are not contented with the present state of the bye-laws?—I do not see how I can possibly answer that question.

1515. The question is asked not as matter of fact, but as matter of opinion?—I conclude that where there are 50 discontented out of 136, there may possibly be more; but that is all I can say.

1516. Is there any reason you can assign why if there were 50 the other should not have signed?—None.

1517. Are you aware of any counter petition to that signed by licentiates?—No, I am not.

James Arthur Wilson, Esq. M. D. called in; and Examined.

1518. ARE you a fellow of the College?—I am.

1519. Where did you graduate?—At Oxford.

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1520. What honours did you obtain at Oxford?—I obtained the first class in classics, and the first in mathematics.

1521. You were one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellows?—I was.

1522. What were the emoluments attaching to that fellowship?—Three hundred a year certain, with about 10*l.* a year rent for rooms.

1523. For how many years?—Ten years.

1524. What are the conditions of the endowment?—The conditions of the will are merely that the physician should pass five of the ten years during which he holds the appointment "beyond the seas," for his "maintenance and better education."

1525. Do you mean medical education?—General and medical, I conceive.

1526. Have you visited the Continental schools of medicine?—Some of them.

1527. Which have you visited?—Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. I had previously been abroad. I had been in Italy for a year, previous to my appointment to the fellowship.

1528. How long is it since you returned from visiting the Continental schools?—It

* Seventy-seven was the number that actually signed the petitions.

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—It must be nearly ten years now, or between ten and eleven, as far as my recollection carries me, since I was in Berlin : I was in Paris for a long period subsequently.

1529. When were you admitted candidate or inceptor candidate at the College of Physicians?—About 10 years ago.

1530. Since that period, have you principally practised in London?—In Paris and in London.

1531. How long have you practised as a physician in London?—Since my return from the Continent ; about six years and a half.

1532. Can you make any comparison between the foreign and English schools of medicine, in respect of medicine only?—It would be a very limited comparison that I could make ; I resided for the greater part of my five years in Paris, as a married person with my family. I had but a slight acquaintance with the details of teaching in the foreign schools of medicine. I knew more some years back than I do now. I can hardly charge my memory with the details of teaching in the foreign schools of medicine.

1533. Did you form an acquaintance with those who practised medicine at Paris or elsewhere?—With some, a professional acquaintance.

1534. What opinion did you form of the manners and education of the physicians in Paris, compared with physicians in this country?—That is a very general and difficult question. I should say that the manners of the physicians whom I met on business in Paris, were very polished and very good ; as much so as the manners of those in other classes of society, whom I met as gentlemen and educated persons. I have in my recollection two or three—Fouquier, Laennec, I would mention particularly—I met them frequently ; I was highly pleased with their manners.

1535. On an average, should you say that the physicians at Paris were men of high moral character?—I have no reason to give any opinion to the contrary. My acquaintance was professional ; I had no intimate acquaintance with any physician in Paris.

1536. Comparing them as a class with physicians in this country, should you say that they were inferior?—I should not say that the Paris physicians were inferior to those in London—those whom I had an opportunity of meeting.

1537. In making the comparison, the best way will be to take those at the two great capitals of the two countries?—That is the comparison I make.

1538. In point of general education, what should you say?—I have scarcely the means of judging ; I should say, that the education of London physicians was, perhaps, more classical and more general, as far as I know : but I should answer with great diffidence ; my acquaintance with the physicians of Paris was almost entirely professional. With the result of their education, with their manners, and behaviour, I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied, as far as my observation went.

1539. In respect of science and natural philosophy, should you say that, generally speaking, they were the superiors or the equals of those in London?—I have scarcely the means of replying with any precision. I should say, as reflecting physicians, as physicians anxious to establish principles, the physicians of Paris were fully equal to those of London ; in their desire to establish principles, and in the pains they take to do so.

1540. The question alluded not to their medical education, but their knowledge of science generally?—I cannot answer that question.

1541. You did not observe any deficiency in that respect?—I did not.

1542. As to their knowledge of the various branches of medicine, what should you say?—That they are very competent ; are very painstaking, both in the theoretical and in the practical part of medicine ; very painstaking, as clinical physicians.

1543. Do not the great hospitals of Paris offer great advantages to the study of clinical medicine?—They do.

1544. Does a foreign physician, residing at Paris, obtain ready access to the hospitals?—Quite so ; I never met with any difficulty.

1545. Would a foreign physician be allowed to visit the hospitals without paying a fee?—I never met with any difficulty of the kind myself ; and I have been told by young English students, of whom I saw many there, that with respect to the hospitals, no fees are required. For attendance on the lectures, I believe, it would be expected.

1546. If they enter themselves regularly as students, it might be expected, perhaps,

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perhaps, that there would be a fee; but a foreign physician, residing at Paris, meets with every facility?—Yes, with every facility.

1547. As practical physicians how should you compare them to the English?—That is again a very difficult question. We are all under the influence more or less of prejudices, even in science. Their style is certainly different from ours; I think they attach more importance to little matters, generally speaking, than we do, but I think they are to the full as painstaking and as zealous as ourselves. There was a great change, when I was in Paris, beginning in medicine; a change which will approximate the physicians of the two countries more closely.

1548. As to their knowledge of anatomy, how should you compare them?—I believe them to be good anatomists, generally speaking.

1549. By no means inferior, in that respect, to English physicians?—As physicians, certainly not.

1550. Should you say they are superior to the present race of English physicians in anatomy?—I believe not to the younger division of English physicians, who are paying a great deal more attention to anatomy than was formerly the case.

1551. Are you a teacher in anatomy?—I am.

1552. Where are you a teacher?—In the school situated No. 1, Grosvenor-place, adjoining St. George's-hospital.

1553. How long have you been a teacher there?—This is the fourth year I have taught anatomy.

1554. Do you know any other fellows of the College, who are teachers of anatomy?—No fellows, I think: but there is a candidate, or inceptor-candidate, Dr. Tod; who is teaching anatomy.

1555. Do you know where he is teaching it?—I think at the Aldersgate-street school. On recollection, I beg to state that a fellow of the College, Dr. Kidd, likewise teaches anatomy at Oxford.

1556. Do you think any alterations in the statutes or constitution of the College of Physicians desirable?—Yes, I do.

1557. State the nature of the changes you think desirable?—As I have frequently stated, I should think it desirable to get rid of the class of candidates and inceptor-candidates, as confined to physicians graduating at Oxford and Cambridge exclusively.

1558. Do you mean by that answer, that provided the persons seeking admission were in point of knowledge equally qualified, they should have equal facility to enter the College, wheresoever educated?—Yes, if we could establish an equal qualification of general education, as well as of medical attainments.

1559. What are the alterations you would recommend?—I would wish, in the first instance, to get rid of those two exclusive classes, classes into which physicians, not educated in Oxford or Cambridge, cannot be admitted under the present statutes. I would wish to render all physicians who had been approved by the College as fit to practise under its licence, eligible after a time, and on the same footing, to the fellowship; that sooner or later, all should become equally eligible by ballot to the fellowship. I mean, after a sufficient period of probation, to which principle of probation I should attach great importance.

1560. What is the longer period of probation to which you would subject those not educated at the English universities?—If the period of probation were sufficiently long, say four or five years, and at the end of that time, the physicians still practising under the eye of the College, were approved as persons proper by character and attainments for admission into the fellowship, I, in my own private wish, would not have *any* difference made.

1561. You think it should be made so long as to be a sufficient period of probation for both?—I do.

1562. Did you not propose in the College of Physicians some changes in their constitution, before the question of medical reform was agitated?—I did.

1563. What was the nature of your propositions?—The nature of my first proposition was, for the appointment of a committee, to inquire into the bye-laws relating to the qualifications of candidates and inceptor-candidates: to the best of my recollection, the resolution was worded in that way.

1564. About what time was that proposition made?—The notice to the president that the resolution would be moved, applying for a comitia majora to determine upon the resolution of appointing a committee, was given on the 24th of December 1832, to the best of my recollection.

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1565. Was there any other proposition you brought forward?—The comitia majora were held in pursuance of the notice, at the beginning of January last year; and the resolution for a committee was negatived.

1566. Did you bring forward any other proposition?—I brought forward a proposition on the 1st of April* last year, which I will read: “Dr. J. A. Wilson intends to propose a resolution that it is expedient to reconsider the bye-laws relating to the qualifications of candidates and of inceptor-candidates, with a view to their alteration or repeal,” extending the former motion.

1567. What was the result?—The resolution was negatived.

1568. Was it negatived by a large majority?—Not a very large majority.

1569. Can you state what the numbers were upon the two divisions?—To the best of my recollection, the numbers on the first division were, 19 against the resolution, and 14 for it: it was a large minority. On the second, I think it was 15 minority, and 23 majority; but I am not quite certain. I may be perhaps allowed to say here, that it might be supposed I was divulging what were held “*secreta Collegii*,” but in the view I take of our statute upon that subject, I do not hold that anything that took place on those occasions is secret. It was not reserved as secret†, therefore I do not hold it to be secret. I at the same time should not have spoken upon this subject, had I not been questioned upon it before this Committee.

1570. Were the grounds stated upon which the propositions were rejected?—There was, I believe, one fellow only who opposed the motion formally on the first occasion: on the second occasion, no formal opposition was made.

1571. No reasons given but merely a vote taken?—Just so, to the best of my recollection.

1572. Are those the only two occasions on which you have made a proposition for reforming the College statutes?—No, there was a third occasion, in the first week in November last year; the notice to the president having been given early in or about the middle of October.

1573. What proposition did you then bring forward?—To the same effect as the last; I omitted the terms “with a view to their alteration or repeal.”

1574. What was the fate of the third proposition?—It was passed, almost unanimously.

1575. Has the committee that was appointed made a report?—Yes, it has.

1576. Is the printed paper, headed “*De Sociis*,” the result of their deliberations?—Yes.

1577. Is that the paper you refer to (*it being shown to the witness*)?—It is.

1578. In what manner has the report of that committee been received by the College?—The report was very well received, on the occasion on which it was presented, by the first comitia majora. We had a second meeting as well, a second general meeting, on which no great opposition was offered to it.

1579. Has it been read a first and second time?—It was merely received by the comitia first held, but not taken into consideration; it was laid on the table.

1580. Have the propositions been put to the vote at all?—They have.

1581. On how many occasions?—I believe they passed, in the amended form, entirely upon one occasion.

1582. That was the first reading?—Yes.

1583. In the case of any new statute, it must pass twice; but in the case of repealing any statute, it must pass three times?—Yes, there must be three comitia.

1584. Do you consider the proposed new statute as partly a statute for repealing, and partly for enacting?—Principally for repealing.

1585. That would require three readings?—Yes.

1586. How many readings did this pass?—It passed one reading; the abrogation was decided on by a comitia majora, held for the purpose.

1587. What was its subsequent fate?—It was opposed on the general principle on the subsequent occasion, and it was finally determined, that the abrogation should stand over till the comitia majora ordinaria, held in the present month, and which are announced for Monday next.

1588. Did you bring forward those several propositions, from being of opinion that they were required by the present state of the College and profession, or merely

* Harvey's birth-day.

† “*Secreti nomine dictum.*”

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merely to conciliate the licentiates?—I had a wider view than that of conciliating the licentiates; I wished to establish, as far as my view of the College went, a great medical body; which would afford a board of health for the public, and would be generally of use to the entire kingdom. I considered the conciliation of the licentiates as absolutely necessary *in limine*; as the first step, that there should be less exclusion of licentiates than there had been.

1589. From your former answer are the Committee to infer, that you think the College of Physicians as now constructed, is constructed on too narrow a base?—I do, for the present circumstances of the times.

1590. Is it found according to the present constitution of the College, that it is inconveniently numerous at its meetings for the purpose of deliberation?—I think that at present its numbers are just wrong; it is too large, and too small: it is too large for an active executive body, proceeding in sequence from one measure to another, and it is too small again, as not including a large number of physicians, perfectly competent to take part in the business of the College, who are necessarily excluded by the operation of the present bye-laws: too small for popularity and for general influence on the profession.

1591. Supposing that opportunities are given to enlarge it, in the way contemplated by the report of the committee of the College; should you see any difficulty in governing it, by an executive council, chosen somewhat in the same manner as the council of the Royal Society or other learned societies of that kind are chosen?—I think it might be governed by standing committees.

1592. Those committees giving their attention to particular departments?—Yes.

1593. In that way you anticipate no inconvenience from the enlargement of the body?—No; except the inconvenience to which all large, deliberative bodies are subjected, in diversity of opinion. There would be occasionally a little hitch in the progress of business; that would be felt probably as in the other large bodies of men.

1594. Is not the convenience of conciliating large classes of men, by giving them, on the principle of representation, admission into the governing body, generally supposed to be more than an equivalent for the inconvenience attendant on the delays of deliberation?—Yes.

1595. In this case do you anticipate that would be the case?—I believe it to be impossible for us to go on with the large body of licentiates opposed to our principles of government.

Lunæ, 24^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

James Arthur Wilson, Esq. M.D., again called in; and further Examined.

Dr. Wilson.—May I be allowed, before I am subjected to further examination, to give a little more specific information upon certain points on which I was questioned the other day. I find that I was appointed to the Radcliffe Fellowship in 1821. I was admitted a candidate in the College of Physicians in 1824. I was asked if any discussion took place upon the 1st of April, the second occasion on which I brought forward my resolution that it was expedient to reconsider the bye-laws. My recollection failed me at the time; I remember that the learned Professor of Chemistry from Oxford, who was at that time in town, made some remarks which, I think, tended very much to the credit of himself and the University of which he is a member: he stated to us that there was a great wish at Oxford that the medical education should be rendered more complete, and that measures were in progress to that effect. I was asked if I would admit all licentiates equally to the fellowship of the College, after a certain time of probation. I am not sure whether that question applied to the College as it now exists, or to the possibility of an extension of the licence. In either case I would say, that I would not admit to the fellowship every licentiate. With no disparagement at all to that branch of the profession, having the highest possible opinion of its usefulness, I would not admit a physician actually practising midwifery, to the fellowship.

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1596. Do you mean that under every circumstance you would exclude him?—I would not have him eligible to the fellowship. I would not withhold from him the licence of the College to practise physic, and to combine the manual part of midwifery with it; but I would not render him eligible, while he was engaged as an operating, practising man-midwife, to the fellowship of the College. I would beg leave also, on the supposition of the licence of the College being extended, to state, that I would not admit a member of the council of the College of Surgeons, of the governing body, to the fellowship of the College of Physicians. Though I am aware that there is a statute now excluding members of the College of Surgeons from practising physic, under our College licence, I should have no objection to allow operating surgeons to practise physic, with a diploma from the College of Physicians; but I would not admit them to the governing body of the College of Physicians, should they belong at the same time to the governing body of the College of Surgeons.

1597. If they merely should have a diploma from the College of Surgeons, you would not oblige them to renounce that college before they were admitted to the fellowship of the College of Physicians?—Certainly not; since we are told, under one of the Acts for extending our privileges, the 32 Henry 8, that the practice of physic includes that of surgery. I would not admit physicians dispensing their own medicines to the fellowship of the College of Physicians; I should not object at all to giving them the college diploma for practice, but I would not admit them to the governing body of the College of Physicians.

1598. Why do you think a physician practising midwifery should be excluded from the fellowship?—It may be a prejudice; but, in the first instance, I should say that the governing body of the College of Physicians, were it to allow of such admissions, would rather lose consequence in public estimation. I would also submit, the possible inconvenience of a physician practising midwifery being elected to the office of censor; and being liable, which might very often happen, to be called away to attend on a labour. If the president was absent, (for it is possible that the physician-accoucheur might become president in time,) and sent an excuse to the comitia majora, that he could not attend, because he was called to attend Mrs. such a one in labour, I believe the effect would not be at all conducive to the dignity of the College; and the censors might be absent in the same way; and the business of the College would thus be liable to constant interruptions. I should have no objection to admitting those gentlemen (having the highest possible respect for them on every account,) as fellows, after they had renounced the busy, manual part of that branch of the profession.

1599. At the meetings of the College, at the comitia majora, do discussions frequently arise?—Latterly.

1600. Do those discussions relate to medical science or to medical politics?—Of late to medical politics.

1601. What is the nature of the discussions that are designated by medical politics?—The discussions of such resolutions as I placed before the Committee the other day; all that relates to the discipline and government of the College.

1602. Do these discussions tend, in any way, to disturb the harmony of the College?—I should say not, assuredly not, the private harmony of the College, as far as I can speak from my own experience.

1603. If discussions of that kind were abstained from altogether, would it tend to preserve that harmony in a greater degree?—At present discussions are forced upon us by circumstances; I do not see how they can be avoided.

1604. Do not discussions of this kind tend, in general, to promote good-will more effectually than if there be an abstinence from all discussions whatever?—I hardly know how to answer that question; I should say that no discussion tended to promote good-will.

1605. If there were no means of expressing opinions which may be adverse to the opinion of the governing body of the College, would being condemned to silence on those points tend to promote harmony in the College?—No.

1606. Is it found that the number who assemble at the comitia majora is inconveniently large for discussion?—Not for conducting the discussions.

1607. Is it too large for a deliberative assembly?—No, in my opinion not.

1608. Are the changes which you think advisable in the present constitution of the College principally embodied in the paper headed “De Sociis,” that has been referred to before; and if not, state what further changes you think would be advisable?—I think the general principle of this paper is good, that of rendering

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all physicians practising under the licence of the College eligible in a certain time. As I stated the other day, I should be glad, in my private opinion, to admit all physicians, with the restrictions which I have mentioned to-day, all physicians practising under the College licence; to render them eligible after one and the same certain and sufficient period of probation; which is not the case in this paper. I think the difference of time here is too great between the Oxford and Cambridge physicians and the physicians of other universities.

1609. What do you mean by a period of probation?—A period answering to that which is now passed by the candidates under the name of candidates; I would have them, in fact, candidates. I think the period of probation here, for certain of the licentiate physicians, is too long, and that I have stated in the College. The longest period here is seven years. I believe that in five years, or perhaps in a shorter time, we could judge sufficiently of the medical attainments and general character of a physician practising with our licence under our own eyes; we should have sufficient time to form our opinion of his fitness for the fellowship.

1610. The principal object of the probation being to ascertain the respectability of the party?—In my opinion. Again, I have an objection to the admission of the doctors of Dublin University on more favourable terms than the physicians of other universities, who have been admitted to examination for their licence. Again, I object altogether (and these objections I have stated at length at the college) to the way in which the candidates and licentiate physicians, on completing the period of their probation, are to be selected and elected into the body of the fellows. I would have, with the exception I have already mentioned, every licentiate physician (and I moved a resolution to that effect in the college), after a long and sufficient probation, say five years, or any time that might be considered sufficient, brought forward in rotation, proposed for admission to the fellowship, and balloted for as a matter of course. I would wish, on many accounts, to have the entire body of the physicians in this town really represented in the College; and to avoid all heart-burnings and jealousies, and possible canvassing among friends, for the purposes of election, I would wish, as much as possible, to do away with all analogy between the College of Physicians and the clubs in the neighbourhood of the College.

1611. What clubs do you allude to?—The clubs generally of the town. I should wish to do away with all exclusive distinction of the fellows that was not founded on medical attainments and general character.

1612. Does the statute still exist requiring a person, before he becomes a candidate or fellow, to call upon the president and each of the fellows resident in London and seven miles round it?—It does; before he applies to be examined as candidate or inceptor candidate.

1613. Do not you think that statute bears too much the appearance of private solicitation?—I hardly think that; it is a courtesy.

1614. Is it not unnecessary?—It is unnecessary, and it is almost in practice obsolete. I occasionally receive cards of that kind, but not from all those who apply for examination.

1615. Then it is not considered a marked omission, if the party does not call?—It is not by me: perhaps I may state another reason for my objection to this plan of selection and ballot, that I would wish to avoid by all possible means the chance of attaching stigma by exclusion to any competent physician who was not selected and elected. Under the plan here proposed, it seems to me that a licentiate might be passed over by the College, from mere circumstances of manner, from his not putting himself sufficiently forward; from not meeting with the fellows of the College in the neighbouring clubs, or in general society. I would wish to avoid the possibility of a man of retiring habits (supposing him to be a physician of good attainments and character, and competent to execute the offices of the College) being injured by rejection even for one year, or, as it might be, for a series of years, with no fault on his part. Again, I object to a sentence I find here, which objection I remember to have made in the college: "*Præcipimus sociis ut denuncient Collegio unumquemque permissum, qui, sive per alium sive per se, aliquo modo ambitus causa ad eos accesserit; qui si hujus delicti convictus fuerit, statuimus et ordinamus eum in societatem nostram intra duos integros annos non eligi posse; similemque poenam illi irrogamus, toties quoties hoc modo deliquerit.*" I object to this, principally on account of the effect which I think it would have at present with the great body of the licentiates, as attaching more importance to the admission into the fellowship than they are willing to admit. I

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object to it more in expression than on principle. I quite agree with the principle, that no canvassing should be allowed; but I think it would be better that that should be the understood feeling on the part of the College. I have no doubt from the high honourable feeling that prevails in the College, that no canvassing of this kind would be allowed. Again, I object to the statute for the M.D. of Dublin who cannot be incorporated at Oxford or Cambridge: "*Cum nonnulli sint Medicinæ Doctores ab Academia Dublinensi profecti, quibus injiciunt scrupulum dogmata Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ideoque in Academiâ vel Oxoniensi vel Cantabrigiensi incorporari non possunt, statuimus ut unusquisque eorum (qui fidem dederit comitiis minoribus se nullam aliam ab causam incorporationem suam in iis academiis non petiisse) eligi possit in societatem nostram, postquam fuit duos integros annos in numero permissorum.*" I object to that on the principle, in the first instance, of interfering in any possible way with the religious opinions of persons applying for the college fellowship. I again object to it, because an additional year of probation would still be imposed by the College upon a doctor of medicine declaring himself thus publicly dissentient from the English church. I have no objection to make to the other alterations in the statutes proposed in this paper. I believe that many more regulations and statutes would be necessary for bringing the College into full activity as a body. I think that the library and museum of the College should be thrown open; that we could not do without larger funds; but I think we should consider well how we can acquire these funds, and make our establishment more useful to ourselves and to the public.

1616. You approve of the principle of there being a body in London to confer medical degrees?—I do, on principle.

1617. Do you mean to make any reservation of your approval?—No, I have hardly considered it sufficiently at present.

1618. Do you think that if that power were vested in any body, it would be well vested in the College of Physicians?—I do in (if I may so express it) a reformed College of Physicians. I think it very desirable that, with the great facilities of education now existing in London, we should be able to confer a degree upon those who have been educated under our own eyes, whose education we knew to be comprehensive, to be not only medical, but comprehending general, scientific and literary attainments; that we should be able to admit them into our fellowship, conferring a degree previously, without obliging such men to leave London to go to other universities for the purpose of acquiring what after all would be a mere *nominis umbra*, as compared with the education.

1619. Would you approve of vesting such a power in the College of Physicians, as at present constituted, and without its undergoing very material alteration?—No, I would not.

1620. You would have the licentiates balloted for on the question that they be admitted into the fellowship, each regularly in his turn, after a probation of five years, without any examination?—Without any further examination.

1621. Did you not state that you were somewhat apprehensive that the rejection of the licentiates under such a system, might be exceedingly injurious to them: how do you propose to remove that difficulty?—I do not think there would be the slightest chance of a licentiate well qualified being rejected by the majority of fellows on a ballot, supposing he were in every other respect qualified, by general character and medical attainments, to be admitted to the College.

1622. You do not propose any mode of removing the evil of rejection in case it might happen?—I do not know whether in law a person so rejected would have his remedy; but I do not contemplate the possibility of it, from what I know of the constitution of the College and the sentiments of physicians generally.

1623. Is the principle of election into a corporate body, subject to no other condition than the vote, that is, the favour, in fact, of that body, a good principle of election to be applied to the College of Physicians?—The College of Physicians I consider a very different corporate body from all other corporate bodies that occur to me at this moment; it is a body of highly educated men. I would not call it a principle of favour; I think it would be a principle of selection and discrimination, as to the attainments and general character of the person placed on the ballot. I think it would be a very good principle in a body of educated men such as the body of physicians are.

1624. Would the ballot be secret?—It would.

1625. Do you contemplate any previous examination before the ballot?—The licentiate would have been examined when he applied for his licence to practise; and

and there is little doubt of the examination being rendered stricter than it hitherto has been. He would have been examined sufficiently as to his medical attainments, and he would have given sufficient testimonials as to his character, or else he would not have been suffered to hold the College licence.

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1626. As that examination might take place at a considerable distance of time in advance of the period at which he would be balloted for, might not an individual who underwent rather an imperfect examination in the first instance, have acquired additional knowledge, either by study or by practice, which might entitle him to higher consideration than he could attain, if he relied only upon the first examination?—I would not submit him to another examination. During the three, four or five years of probation he would have been acquiring the best of all knowledge for a physician, practical knowledge in his profession; and he would have been associating with mankind generally, and would be more competent to be admitted to offices of trust in the College.

1627. According to the system you suggest, is there not this difficulty, that the persons who would have to vote, would have no means of knowing accurately the precise state of attainment of the individual, at the time that they were going to decide the question, whether they would admit him or not?—They could have no precise information as to his attainments in particular departments of medicine; but they would have a record of his examination at the time he was admitted as a licentiate of the College; and they would have his five years of general, medical, and moral conduct before them.

1628. And you think that would be sufficient?—I do.

1629. Do you object to the statute for the M. D. of Dublin, that it is too wide, or that it is too narrow?—That it is too narrow as compared with that relating to the Dublin physician incorporated at Oxford and Cambridge, and applying for his licence under such act of incorporation.

1630. You have stated that a gentleman practising midwifery, if he were elected censor, or president, or to any other office in the College, would be liable to be called away from his duties at the College, to attend a labour: is not the president, or censor, or any other officer in the College, now liable to be called away for any common illness?—Certainly.

1631. Then your objection to the admission of men-midwives is, not in consequence of their being liable to be called away at a moment's notice, but because of their being called away for what you consider an inferior branch of the art?—I would rather object to their admissibility as censor and president, from the increased frequency of such liability to be called away. A president of the College of Physicians practising midwifery, would in all probability be very much employed in that department; and he would be liable to interruptions every day in the year; perhaps to many interruptions in the same day.

1632. You think then that a gentleman practising that branch of the art, is more liable to be called away at a moment's notice than another physician?—Very much more; he could not defer an hour; which in many other cases of illness a physician might do.

1633. Your plan was understood to imply a deliberative assembly of the whole body of the College, much larger than at present; whilst the executive is to be entrusted to a standing committee?—Under the present charter, the executive must be entrusted to the officers as they stand, to the president and four censors.

1634. You referred to an occasional hitch that might take place in the working of that plan. What did you particularly anticipate?—I did not anticipate a hitch on any particular business. Difficulties, I suppose, would occasionally arise, as they do now; but I think the College would gain this advantage, that it would have more influence out of doors.

1635. Do you not consider the College to be an institution for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic for the sake of the public, rather than of conferring honours on all who might be deemed able practitioners?—I should say that both objects might be answered by the College of Physicians; both objects are desirable.

1636. It appears that the Edinburgh graduate has at present an advantage over the English student, in being admitted to a lucrative practice of the profession at the end of four years?—I believe so.

1637. How long a period must elapse from the matriculation of a student at Oxford or Cambridge, before he is allowed to practise the profession?—He cannot practise the profession at Oxford, till he has become a bachelor of medicine.

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I observe that I was admitted bachelor of medicine in the year 1819, and that to the best of my recollection was in seven years after my matriculation.

1638. Is that the shortest period in which a degree of bachelor of medicine can be obtained?—Yes, on passing through arts.

1639. Would there be any objection to a physician, practising midwifery, becoming a fellow, although he were not eligible to the offices of the College?—I am very unwilling to give an answer to that question: I should have not myself any less respect for him, but I am afraid that, with the public generally, the body of fellows would not be raised in their estimation, should they consist of practising midwives as well as physicians in the common sense of the word.

John Elliotson, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

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1640. YOU are Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of the Practice of Medicine to the London University?—I am.

1641. Are you also President of the Medico Chirurgical Society?—I am.

1642. Where did you graduate?—At Cambridge.

1643. Did you previously graduate at any other university?—At Edinburgh.

1644. Did you become a licentiate in London before you graduated at Cambridge?—Yes.

1645. You went through the usual period of medical study in the first instance at Edinburgh?—Yes, three years; and I was some years in London also, at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

1646. Did you study the arts at Edinburgh?—Not in the university; I made a point of devoting three or four hours a day to studies not medical; but not in the university, except that I attended Professor Playfair's lectures on natural philosophy.

1647. But before you graduated at Edinburgh, had you a competent knowledge of classical learning and natural philosophy?—As much as the ordinary run of well-educated persons, I believe.

1648. Will you state what your reasons were, after you became licentiate of the College, and were at liberty to practise medicine freely in London, for proceeding to Cambridge, in order to find admission as a fellow to the College of Physicians?—I had two reasons. In the first place, I wished to reside in an English university; and, in the next place, I wished to become a fellow of the College; a fellow being considered a higher sort of person than a licentiate.

1649. Are there not rules and regulations belonging to some of the London hospitals, which render it necessary that those who wish to be appointed physicians to those hospitals, should become fellows of the College?—I have heard of this within these few days; but I was not aware of it before.

1650. Was that the motive which induced you, or was it the superior consideration which, you thought, attached to a physician who was a fellow of the College?—I imagined that fellows were, upon the whole, thought more of than licentiates.

1651. How long did you reside at Cambridge?—Three years.

1652. Being rather more advanced than those who usually go there, and being already a licentiate to practise in London, was any course of study required of you while you were at Cambridge?—I was left to study as I pleased. I associated with the tutor of the college and the fellows, and I studied in my own way; I was a fellow-commoner there, and necessarily associated with the fellows.

1653. It was not required of you that you should attend the college lectures in classics or in mathematics?—It was not required, because I had read the books used in college over and over again.

1654. Was it required of you that you should attend any lectures upon the medical sciences?—Certainly not, for there were none given, excepting some popular lectures by Sir Busick Harwood on physiology, in which he used to show the process of incubation by having one and twenty eggs of different ages, so as to see them crack; and the most pleasing and popular physiological points he thus illustrated. Like most of the fellow-commoners of my college, I was well acquainted with Sir Busick Harwood; and for this reason only I attended his lectures.

1655. The attending his lectures was not compulsory for your obtaining a medical degree?—Not at all; it was quite voluntary.

1656. Will you state what medical studies were then required of you in order to obtain a medical degree at Cambridge?—None at all; I attended voluntarily the lectures of Professor Smyth, upon modern history; of Professor Edward Daniel Clarke, on mineralogy, and some others.

1657. In

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1657. In short you took the opportunity of improving yourself in various branches of study?—Yes, and I read pretty hard; I used to read about eight hours a day.

1658. You first took a bachelor's degree; in what time did you obtain a bachelor's degree?—In the sixth year.

1659. You did not take it till about three years after you had resided?—No, two years, and something more, after my residence was completed.

1660. On what occasion were you examined by the medical professor?—When I was going to take my bachelor's degree. I read a thesis which I had composed in Latin. I read it aloud to him in public, and he brought two or three objections against it in Latin, syllogistically, which I answered in the same language and manner, and then, I think, he read a paper, and I had to oppose or defend it, I forget which.

1661. Was the examination, after reading your thesis, severe?—There was no examination at all, so far as I recollect; he brought objections to my paper in a syllogistic form, and I replied syllogistically in Latin, and then we changed sides; he read his paper, and I believe I opposed it.

1662. Was the examination you underwent any sort of test of your proficiency in medical studies?—I do not know; I suppose very slight medical knowledge would have been sufficient to answer the arguments adduced against me. I believe the case is altered now. I believe that the present professor, Dr. Haviland, has improved the thing exceedingly, and that there is a most respectable examination; such questions as it would be a credit to any man to answer.

1663. But the former course of examination had continued from a very distant period down to the period when you were examined?—So I understood. But it is very different now. I believe that the examination is now in the highest degree respectable.

1664. Did you also obtain a licentia ad practicandum at Cambridge?—No, I did not apply for it.

1665. After taking your degree at Cambridge, and then applying to be admitted into the order of candidates of the College of Physicians, were you required to undergo another examination?—Just the same as if I had never been to the college before. The only difference was, that in the first examinations they put Celsus and Sydenham before me to construe; in the examinations for the candidateship, they put Hippocrates and Aretæus.

1666. How long did your first examination for the licentiateship last?—The examination usually lasts about 20 minutes, I think; sometimes longer. If a man answers very slowly, it may last a long time.

1667. Was each of the three examinations of the College equally severe?—I think they were about equally so.

1668. Do you consider it a strict examination?—It is not a very extensive or profound examination; but if a man is very ignorant, he cannot pass even that; and it is very soon discovered what he is, by the questions that are asked. It is not an extensive or a severe examination.

1669. Are many of the subjects on which it is generally considered requisite that a medical man should be informed, omitted altogether from the examination?—Yes, there is no great examination, nothing worth the name of examination, in chemistry or botany.

1670. What is the nature of the examination in pharmacy?—You are questioned respecting the preparations of the Pharmacopœia; how much of the active ingredient such a powder or tincture contains; what is its composition; and if it is a chemical preparation, what chemical changes occur in forming it.

1671. Is it such an examination as a person of moderate talents and application would be able to pass?—Yes, if a person is master of himself, not nervous; but a nervous person may not be able to answer a question. I have known a man not able to say whether he was of Oxford or Cambridge. But if a person is not nervous, it would be very discreditable not to pass it.

1672. At the time you passed your second examination, in order to become candidate, were you assistant physician to St. Thomas's Hospital?—Yes.

1673. Will you state the amount of the stamp duties you were required to pay upon obtaining the different instruments from the College for becoming a licentiate, and a candidate, and a fellow?—I do not know what I paid in any instance. I think that you cannot become a fellow without paying about 90 l. altogether.

1674. What were the leading motives which induced you, being already a licentiate, to wish to become a fellow?—Every body said that it was a better thing

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to be a fellow than to be a licentiate. That the fellows altogether thought more of themselves than the licentiates, and that it was much pleasanter to be upon a par with them.

1675. Did you find, after becoming a fellow, that it was attended with any increased personal advantage, or that it increased your employment in your profession?—No, I do not think it contributes to the increased employment of a man. I think that any advantages that may arise from it out of the College, depend upon the person himself, just as the circumstance of being a physician to an hospital may be of no advantage whatever; but men may make it of the greatest advantage if they choose to work hard. An hospital may be the means of bringing them before the public; and so with respect to a fellowship, it is possible that it may be made something of. If a person distinguishes himself, and is also a fellow into the bargain, I think he is thought more of by the profession.

1676. Whenever the College has been consulted by the Government, and committees have been formed by the College to investigate the subject referred to them, has it not been their practice to compose the committee or board of the fellows of the College, almost to the entire exclusion of the licentiates?—I do not know. I never was nominated upon a board. I do not know that any but fellows are put upon them: that has been my impression.

1677. Would not the being placed upon such a board bring a physician rather into notice, and tend to promote his advantage in practice?—Certainly; it brings him before the public, and it gives him occupation: that is one of the advantages of being a fellow; and there is another slight advantage, that a person, by being a fellow, is almost sure to receive back all the money that he has spent for his admission into the College: because, for example, he becomes a censor; and a censor a second time; and, if the president thinks well of him, he gives lectures. Now I, myself, have received 74 *l.* from the College for lectures, and that went very far towards the 90 *l.*, which was about the sum, I believe, I spent for my admission.

1678. What is the salary of a censor?—When I was censor I received 40 *l.*; and I was told at the time, that the two senior censors, in consideration of receiving 100 *l.* from the Vaccine Board, had given up their salary; so that the junior censors might receive 40 *l.* instead of 20 *l.*

1679. Do you think that salary more than repays the duties attached to the office?—No. It is no repayment at all. I had to examine 21 people in the year, three times each, except two, and to go round to the apothecaries' and druggists' shops for three days. I do not think the sum equal to the trouble.

1680. But taking those various small pieces of patronage into account, is there not some advantage attending belonging to the College, rather than being a licentiate?—Yes; and then after a certain number of years, you become a senior censor, and perhaps give lectures again in the College.

1681. Have you seen the petition, signed by upwards of 70 licentiates of the College, that was presented to the Legislature?—I read it in print.

1682. Are the grievances therein complained of a just cause of complaint?—Yes, I think the licentiates have reason to complain.

1683. Are the grievances such as it would be expedient to redress?—Certainly.

1684. What are the leading grievances of which the licentiates have to complain?—They think they have received as good a medical education as the fellows, and, many of them, as good a general education: and they fancy that the mere circumstance of having been educated in Scotland or abroad, should not prevent them from having the same consideration as those who have been educated at Oxford or Cambridge.

1685. You, having witnessed the medical education both at Edinburgh and at Cambridge, and having resided for three years at Cambridge, will you state whether you think the medical education at Edinburgh is inferior or superior to that at Cambridge?—There was no medical education at Cambridge in my day, at all.

1686. With regard to the moral habits of the students at Edinburgh and at Cambridge, do you think that there is any inferiority on the part of the Edinburgh students?—Not the least.

1687. As to any other qualification arising from superior knowledge of classical literature, mathematics, or natural philosophy, are the Cambridge graduates superior to those who generally take medical degrees at Edinburgh University?—I should say generally they were; of course among those who have been educated at Edinburgh

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burgh there are some more distinguished than some among the number of those who have graduated at Oxford and Cambridge.

1688. Does not Edinburgh possess great facilities for teaching natural philosophy and the sciences?—Very great.

1689. And also for teaching classical literature?—Yes. In my day there was Dalziel, professor of Greek, and Leslie, professor of mathematics; Playfair, professor of natural philosophy, and Dugald Stewart, professor of mental philosophy and political economy; all among the first men of the age.

1690. So that if the University of Edinburgh were to require that a medical student, on entering upon his medical studies, should previously undergo an examination as to his proficiency in classical learning and the sciences, you consider that the education at Edinburgh, taking together the preliminary education and the strictly medical studies, would be in no way inferior to the education at Cambridge?—Certainly not.

1691. Even since the improved system of medical study that has taken place at Cambridge?—Yes. I do not know exactly what improved system has taken place at Cambridge, but I am sure it cannot be equal to that of Edinburgh, where there are courses of six months duration given, and great clinical instruction, both medical and surgical; I should think Cambridge cannot be compared with Edinburgh in this respect.

1692. If the students who take the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh had been previously subjected to an examination in classics and in the sciences, would they be so far upon a par with the graduates of Cambridge, that it would be highly unjust to subject them to any greater difficulty in finding admission into the fellowship of the College of Physicians than the graduates of Cambridge?—Provided the examination was such as to secure a very considerable degree of knowledge in those subjects,—such as would ensure previous study. Because it can make no difference where a man obtains his information, provided he has it.

1693. Provided the examination were such as to ensure that they really had studied those subjects, you think it would be very unjust to place them in an inferior situation to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge?—To make a difference, simply on account of the difference of the latitude of the places of study, I think would be most barbarous, not to say unjust.

1694. Do you approve of the present bye-laws of the College of Physicians, which regulate the admission into the fellowship?—No. I think it would be well to revise them.

1695. What alterations do you think they principally require?—I think that any graduate who can pass such an examination as a fellow ought to undergo, should become a fellow, provided we are satisfied that he is as respectable a man as any other.

1696. You think there should be a certain standard of qualification as to general, and as to medical knowledge; and that provided he possess those, and is also of a good moral character, no distinction ought to be made wheresoever he may happen to have been educated?—Certainly: no distinction.

1697. Do the alterations which you think the bye-laws require, principally relate to the admission into the College; or do the statutes which regulate the internal system of government in the College, also require alteration?—I think the whole requires alteration. There are, however, some things in the internal regulation of the College, which require alteration, but which cannot be altered without a new charter. It is no fault of the statutes of the College at all, that such things exist.

1698. Do you think the principle of self-election which prevails in the office of the elects, and in the choice of the president from among those elects, is a part of the constitution which requires revision?—It appears to me to be barbarous,—not at all calculated for the present age.

1699. Have you taken any part in the discussions in the College, respecting the improving of those bye-laws?—A little. I was not present when Dr. Wilson made his first motion for a committee to inquire into the propriety of altering the bye-laws. But the second time he proposed it, I was present, and I voted on the side of Dr. Wilson, in the minority of 14, for a committee: and, not long ago, I received a note from Dr. Wilson saying that he was going to make the same motion again, and asking me if I had any objection to second it: I wrote word that I would second it with pleasure, and accordingly I attended and seconded it; but, before that, I had never taken any share in the discussions.

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1700. Have you been present at any of the discussions which took place at the comitia majora of the College?—Yes. I attended the committee at first. I did not attend the latter meetings, because I was continually engaged, and because I did not think that what the committee was proposing would answer.

1701. To what do the discussions principally relate that take place at the College? to the discipline of the College and of the profession? or to points of medical science?—To discipline and the regulation of the profession. They are principally business meetings, not scientific meetings. There sometimes may be a scientific matter considered, as when any application has been made by the Government for information upon any point; but such things are usually referred to committees. The meetings of committees may be scientific of course, when they have to answer questions of health, proposed to them by Government; but I never heard any scientific discussion in the College, or was on a scientific committee.

1702. Are the affairs of the College conducted in a manner that you approve of?—Sometimes they are, and sometimes they are not. As things are put to the vote, and there are generally votes on each side, of course there must be difference of opinion.

1703. Are they conducted in a way that you think is beneficial to the profession and to the public?—I think a great deal more good might be done for the profession and the public too. That again is a matter of opinion.

1704. What do you conceive to be the reason why, under the seven years' byelaw, no licentiate has, from the time of its passing to the present time, ever been admitted?—I should think it is enough to frighten most men, to stand the chance of being examined by a whole College; not by a few individuals, but by an assembly. A licentiate would have to submit to examination from every fellow in the room before the whole body, and he would stand the chance of being examined by men who were much his juniors, perhaps who had been his pupils; it is too terrific, I think.

1705. Does not a physician, after being in practice for many years, forget many of those subjects, which a student, at the time of his quitting the university, is required to know?—No doubt of it.

1706. That he retains the substance, but casts away the scaffolding?—No doubt of it. Young men are often accurately acquainted with anatomy when they begin practice, and, after a few years, are no longer minute anatomists; and if they become operators, they are obliged to dissect frequently. I know many surgeons, who dissect a body every year.

1707. Were you personally acquainted with Dr. Wells?—I do not know that I ever spoke to him. I used to meet him at Sir Joseph Banks's, on Sunday evenings.

1708. Have you sufficient knowledge of his writings and character generally, to have formed an opinion, in what estimation he was and deserved to be held?—Yes. I have read all his writings: most of them more than once.

1709. What opinion have you formed of his professional character?—I consider him one of the best physicians that we have had of late years. I do not know how he was at the bedside, in point of practice; but as to a full knowledge of his profession, I am satisfied that no one in modern times in this country has been superior to him.

1710. What opinion have you formed of him as a natural philosopher?—The very highest.

1711. At the time that he applied for admission into the College of Physicians, besides being a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, had he not written a paper of some celebrity, upon the subject of double vision, in the Philosophical Transactions?—It was in the Philosophical Transactions, printed in 1792; and Sir Charles Bell has followed in the same track lately; but Dr. Wells had investigated the subject with great acuteness before.

1712. Was not Dr. Wells a person, who, if admitted into the College of Physicians or into any other body, would have done honour to it?—Certainly; I presume it must have been considered so by the Royal Society. He was constantly with the president.

1713. Are there many licentiates now on the list who would do honour to any medical college into which they were admitted?—Certainly.

1714. Of the licentiates admitted into the College since you have been fellow, have all been admitted on the recommendation of the president?—I never heard of

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of one recommended by a fellow in my time, excepting Dr. Pearson, who I believe was upwards of 80, and died before he was admitted.

1715. Is the mode of admission, on the recommendation of the president, an expedient mode of introducing licentiates into the College?—I think not.

1716. What objections are there to it?—In the first place, it must subject the president, I should think, to some embarrassment. He might be anxious to do his duty, and perhaps be very much beset by different interests; and, in the next place, I think it much better that a number of men should have the power of selecting than one. One may not be alive to all the merits of individuals, and may have his prepossessions.

1717. Is it calculated to make the licentiates somewhat more subservient to the president than it is desirable they should be?—I do not know that this is the fact: but judging from human nature, not calling them licentiates, but men, I should fancy so.

1718. In case of the presentation of a petition to the Legislature, complaining of the conduct of the College of Physicians, judging of the motives that usually operate upon human nature, do you think such a bye-law likely to deter men from signing such a petition?—Not considering the individuals as physicians, or attached to our College at all, but speaking of them simply as men, I suppose that must be the tendency; unless they thought the College was not likely to continue long without some alteration. Then many might take courage.

1719. Are you aware of any instance of any one being deterred by that consideration?—No; I am merely speaking in the abstract.

1720. Does it subject the president to the imputation, whether deservedly or not, of recommending, or withholding his recommendation, capriciously?—I think it tends to subject him to that, even quite undeservedly.

1721. Do you think the president does deserve the imputation in any instances that have occurred?—No; I speak quite in the abstract.

1722. Was any licentiate recommended by the president last year?—I believe not.

1723. Has any licentiate been recommended for admission into the College this year?—I understand that Dr. Wilson Philip has been recommended to either the comitia, majora or minora.

1724. Can you see any reason why Dr. Wilson Philip did not deserve to be recommended to the College as well last year as he does this year?—I know of none.

1725. As a physiologist, was he not as well known to the medical world last year as he is this year?—I should think perfectly as well.

1726. Has he suffered any hardship by having his recommendation deferred for a year?—No; I do not know whether it is any great hardship not to be a fellow for a year or two.

1727. Is not this one of the cases that subjects the president to the imputation of a capricious exercise of his power?—I think it may; I do not know that it has done so, but I am speaking of the general tendency of the thing.

1728. Does not the bye-law require that he should be a licentiate for 10 years?—I believe so.

1729. Do you know how long Dr. Wilson Philip has been a licentiate?—Above 12 years.

1730. Was any reason assigned why no licentiate was recommended by the president last year?—The president did not think he could do it conscientiously, I presume, or he would have done it. Dr. Wilson Philip has published something very lately; I have not seen it, but I have been told it is only a recapitulation of what he had published before.

1731. Was it the custom of former presidents, since that bye-law has been enacted, to recommend a licentiate annually?—I think it is only since the presidency of Sir Henry Hallford that the president has had the power of recommending a licentiate every year; formerly it was only once in two years. I consider that the College has made advances in the course of years, and that this is one instance of improvement.

1732. Are you aware that the bye-law which declared that the president might recommend a licentiate, *alternis annis*, was altered to *quotannis*, on the 2d March 1827?—It was altered a few years ago.

1733. Was the power exercised to its full extent under the former presidents?—I do not think it had been exercised for some years.

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1734. It appears that in 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826, the power was exercised every alternate year?—That is since Sir Henry Halliday became president; but before his presidency, I think it was scarcely ever done. Before his time there had not one been elected, on the president's nomination, for 15 years.

1735. Did you at any time give lectures on any branch of medicine at St. Thomas's, or at any private school?—Yes, I gave a course of lectures on forensic medicine, at Mr. Grainger's, and a course on *materia medica* and therapeutics; and then I became full physician at St. Thomas's; and a few years afterwards began lecturing there on the practice of medicine and on clinical medicine.

1736. Were there any particular reasons that induced you to discontinue your lectures at Mr. Grainger's school?—Yes. When I was elected assistant physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, there were no medical lectures delivered there—only surgical lectures and anatomical. Those lectures were given by one surgeon of St. Thomas's, Mr. Cline, and his son; and by one surgeon of Guy's, Sir Astley Cooper: so that the surgical school of the two hospitals was one. There was a medical school at Guy's Hospital, but the medical school was not in common to the two hospitals, as the surgical school at St. Thomas's was. No physician of St. Thomas's was allowed to lecture in Guy's Hospital; and no physician, singularly enough, was allowed to lecture in St. Thomas's, lest he should interfere with the school at Guy's: and this exclusion was carried so far, that, I believe, when Dr. Wells once applied for permission to give clinical lectures in St. Thomas's, he was not allowed.

1737. What particular reasons induced you to discontinue giving lectures at Mr. Grainger's?—I had been five years assistant at St. Thomas's Hospital without emolument, direct or indirect, and of course they could not disturb me, as I had done my duty. But there was a vacancy in the full physicianship, and to that the assistant physician is always elected. But still he is subject to an election, and as certain persons were very much displeased at my having lectured in opposition to Guy's Hospital, they raised a great hubbub, and prevailed upon a number of the members of the committee, one day present, to tell me that I should not have their support; in fact, that I should have very little chance of being appointed physician, if I continued lecturing out of doors. Our treasurer told me that the school was of the *united* hospitals,—although, in truth, there was no medical school at all at St. Thomas's. And so I gave up lecturing at Mr. Grainger's.

1738. Then, at the time you were lecturing at Mr. Grainger's, no lectures on medicine were given at St. Thomas's?—None.

1739. When did you first begin to give clinical lectures?—Some time afterwards. I had consented to discontinue my lectures at Mr. Grainger's, and I had no sooner done this, than many governors who had heard of the proceedings, were very indignant, when they met. I had been compelled to give even a written promise to members of the committee that I would not lecture out of doors: and this was torn to pieces at the general court of the governors, and the treasurer was desired to tell me, that my obligation was annulled—that I was free to lecture in any place I chose—that I was free as air—those were his words. I was elected full physician, and soon afterwards there were some disputes between the treasurers of the two hospitals, which ended in the establishment of a medical school at St. Thomas's, and then of course I was allowed to lecture in the hospital, and I gave clinical lectures, as well as a course on the principles and practice of medicine.

1740. Before that time were any clinical lectures given in London?—I believe so: at least I have read of Dr. Billings giving some at the London Hospital: but I do not know.

1741. Were you on the Education committee of the College of Physicians?—No.

1742. When the Education committee presented its report, recommending a curriculum of medical study to which all licentiates should be required to conform, were any reasons given for omitting a course of clinical lectures in that curriculum?—I was not at the College upon that occasion, and I do not know anything about it.

1743. Were you a candidate for the Chair of Medicine in the King's College?—I was.

1744. Did you succeed in your application?—No; I sent in an application, but I have never heard anything respecting it to this day. I have had no answer yet.

1745. What opinion do you entertain of the expediency of allowing any particular

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cular school of medicine in the metropolis to have the power of conferring medical degrees?—I should think it very objectionable to give to any one particular school a monopoly.

1746. Either to the King's College, or to the London University?—Certainly.

1747. Do you think that this power should be vested in the College of Physicians?—Certainly not.

1748. Do you confine that answer to the College of Physicians, as it now exists; or would you entrust to it that power, if it were reformed?—Under no circumstances should I think it advisable.

1749. Will you state why no such power should be entrusted, first to any particular school of medicine in London; nor secondly, to the College of Physicians?—I do not think any one medical school has a right to have advantages secured to it above another; But that is not an objection to any university, either King's College or the London University, granting certain degrees; because a person who takes a degree in medicine, ought in my opinion previously to take a degree in arts; and the want of this rule is a great objection, I conceive, to some of the Scotch degrees. Perhaps it must be in such a place as King's College or the London University, that a previous degree must be taken; and therefore I hope that one or both of those will have the power of granting degrees in arts: but when it comes to the medical degree, very likely a board composed of examiners from different schools might be advisable. I would not do anything that could give an undue advantage to the London University or to King's College, any more than to any hospital.

1750. You think it would be expedient that there should be a general board in London, having the power to confer medical degrees; but you do not think that board should be composed exclusively of persons attached to any particular school of medicine?—No: and I think that those who go before a board, ought not to have been necessarily educated at a particular institution, but whether a man comes from St. Thomas's Hospital, or from St. Bartholomew's, or from King's College, or anywhere else, for his examination, if he can pass it, he ought to have his medical degree, provided he have taken his degree in arts.

1751. Why do you think the power of conferring medical degrees should not be vested in the College of Physicians?—I think the College of Physicians, while it exists, ought to be above all bodies that grant degrees; that it ought to be able to stop any one that has passed any other place, without deserving it. At all universities, there are men who get through and obtain degrees, without deserving them: This will happen, and the use of the College of Physicians is to check the universities,—to examine men a second time, and to make their qualifications certain. I believe that in many countries, the students first of all take their degrees in the respective universities, but, before they practise, are obliged to present themselves to a supreme body, for a second examination: and that, I conceive, is the purpose of the College of Physicians.

1752. Suppose a degree given at the College did not necessarily imply a licence to practise?—Then the College would be acting in two capacities, giving degrees like the universities, and re-examining men who had already obtained degrees in universities. But I think the use of the College of Physicians is to give a licence to practise, the man having previously obtained a degree somewhere else.

1753. May not a good medical education be had in London?—Certainly.

1754. Is it not an inconvenience, that a medical student should be compelled to go to a distant university, merely to comply with the form of obtaining a degree?—So much so, that I hope London will have the power of granting degrees, to save them that journey.

1755. If the College of Physicians had the power of granting, as well medical degrees as licences to practise, might it not be subject to the imputation, in granting licences, of favouring its own graduates?—There would be that objection, and I think it ought to examine none but graduates from other places.

1756. Are you decidedly of opinion, that the College of Physicians, before giving a licence to practise, should subject those who come before it, to examination?—I think so, because, when I was censor, I saw men of different universities, who had satisfied the professors of those universities, pass in very different ways; and some not at all.

1757. What means should the College take to satisfy itself, that those who come before it, have received not only a good medical education, but also that preliminary education, which you have stated you think desirable?—It must have

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a knowledge of all that is going on in the universities from which men come ; and, in some cases, it may be contented with knowing, that in universities from which a man comes, there are excellent regulations and strict discipline ; and in other cases, where a man comes from an university which they have not reason to think so highly of, they might subject him to a scientific and literary examination ; they might have the option of doing it always.

1758. Does not this difficulty now attend any university, in endeavouring to enforce by examination a superior course, either of preliminary, or of strictly medical study ; that there are other universities that will confer degrees upon students less qualified, and therefore at a cheaper rate ?—Certainly. At this moment, I believe, that England is becoming inundated with degrees from Heidelberg ; which, I am told, may be procured by a friend, who is travelling that way ; as they might formerly be obtained from certain universities in Scotland.

1759. Ought the licence of the College to be merely a title of honour, and certificate to the world that the party licensed has really received a competent medical education ; or ought it to convey to its possessors an exclusive title to practise as physicians within the precinct of London ; which title those who practise within that precinct should be required to possess ; and which all that do not possess should be excluded from so practising ?—I think there should be a licence from the College of Physicians, or from some supreme body. I think there ought to be a body or bodies to license all practitioners.

1760. That none should be allowed to practise within the precinct of London as physicians but those who possess a certificate from the body appointed to grant certificates ?—I think so, because persons will employ the most ignorant. A man who is very ignorant may obtain a large practice.

1761. Has it been found practicable to exclude irregular practitioners from practising ?—It is not done.

1762. Considering the number of qualifications which entitle persons to practise physic, either as surgeons, apothecaries, or even druggists, where is the utility of excluding from medical practice those physicians who have not received a licence from the College ?—Certainly it is infinitely more injurious to exclude a physician who has not a licence, if ignorant persons are allowed to practise.

1763. If he is refused a licence from the College, may he not practise physic under another title ?—Yes, he may practise as a physician. He has only to say that he is an accoucheur-physician, and he is not touched. Of course I think it very ridiculous for a physician, who has not the licence of the College, but who is a well-informed man, to be prohibited from practice ; when a set of ignorant people are allowed to practise to the right and left, people who have never been educated at all ; and I think it is a great pity that this is not altered.

1764. Therefore, if any punishment attached to a physician practising without a licence, do you think the punishment should attach, not to his practising physic, but to his false assumption of the title of physician ?—I think an ignorant man ought to be punished for attempting to practise what he does not understand.

1765. Supposing that, besides surgeons and apothecaries, druggists are able, without subjecting themselves to punishment, to practise physic ; what is the use of punishing a man for practising physic, who has the knowledge requisite for a physician, though not the licence of the College ?—It shows that the whole system wants reform.

1766. What is the nature of the examination which those applying to the College for a licence should undergo ; should that examination be practical ?—It ought to be both theoretical and practical.

1767. Should the College, after the manner of some foreign universities, require the applicant to prove, by his being able to dissect, that he really understands anatomy ?—I do not know whether that would be strictly necessary, or whether by means of fine anatomical plates and models he might not give a demonstration as well. Certainly, the examination should be as practical as possible, in practical points.

1768. To what degree of strictness is the examination in pharmacy pushed of those who come before the censors ?—Merely what I mentioned ; the preparations in the Pharmacopœia and the chemical changes that take place in them.

1769. Is it sufficiently strict ?—I do not think the examination is sufficiently strict ; I think it would be much better if it were more demonstrative. As in anatomy, I would have at least models and plates, so in materia medica I would have specimens placed before the candidates, and desire them to give a demonstration. Great improvements have been made, but there is room for infinitely more.

1770. Have

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1770. Have you visited any foreign schools of medicine, or had much intercourse with persons practising physic in foreign countries?—A great deal.

1771. Did you ever study abroad?—No, I never studied. I have visited the hospitals of Germany and Italy, in making summer tours.

1772. What is your opinion of the physicians, on any part of the continent that you have visited, as compared with physicians in this country?—I have found them always quite as well informed.

1773. Have you found them as well informed on general topics, and as well educated?—Quite.

1774. Have you observed in them any inferiority?—None.

1775. In medical education, do you consider them inferior?—Not at all. The young German physicians who come over here, are amazingly well acquainted with all our English medical literature, and they quote all our English books; Sir Astley Cooper's and Mr. Abernethy's, for instance, they know almost by heart.

1776. Does that remark apply to those who come from Heidelberg?—Yes. Those who go regularly through at Heidelberg are well informed. Heidelberg has some very eminent professors. There is Tiedeman in anatomy, and Gmelin in chemistry, who are most distinguished persons.

1777. Are there any points of difference which you have observed between the continental physicians and those of this country?—I am not aware of any.

1778. Is not the acquaintance of the German physicians with the medical literature of this country, a testimony in favour of the state of medical science in this country?—Certainly. The state of medical science in this country is thought very highly of upon the continent. The volumes of the Medico Chirurgical Society are read all over the continent.

1779. In what estimation do they hold Oxford and Cambridge as schools of medicine?—I never heard them mentioned.

1780. You stated that it would be desirable to vest the power of granting medical degrees in some body or bodies in London; ought the power of examining for those degrees to be vested in the teachers of medicine themselves, or in an independent board?—In our universities it is vested in the teachers themselves; and I am not aware that any inconvenience arises from it. But there can be no harm in vesting the power in other persons, or in a joint body consisting of teachers and of others, so as to obviate any objection that might arise. I conceive that, if every candidate could demand a public examination, it would be a very great advantage. If that were the case, I think there would be no objection even to teachers themselves granting the degrees; not that I should desire it, for myself.

1781. Have you been appointed a member of any public boards connected with the College of Physicians?—No, I have not.

1782. Are you on the Pharmacopeia committee?—No.

1783. When was the last edition of the Pharmacopeia published?—I should think about 10 years ago.

1784. Are iodine, or quinine or prussic acid to be found in that edition?—No.

1785. Is it not greatly in arrear of the present materia medica?—Certainly it is.

1786. Is there not a new edition in progress?—It has been in progress a long time. I believe it is at present delayed, on account of the College wishing to publish one in conjunction with Edinburgh; and I think that I heard it would have appeared a year or two ago, but that the communications with Edinburgh cause procrastination.

1787. Do you know what those delays have arisen out of?—Simply that there are two bodies at a distance, consulting together.

1788. What opinion do you entertain of the present mode of remunerating general practitioners, rather by the cost of medicine than by charge for attendance?—I should think it would be much pleasanter for them to be paid for their attendance.

1789. Does not the present mode subject parties to the imputation of unnecessarily increasing the quantity of medicine?—It subjects them to that imputation certainly, whether deservedly or not.

1790. What was the date of the last volume of the Transactions which the College published?—1820.

1791. Is not the College declared by its statutes to be a publishing body?—Certainly.

1792. In the 14th chapter, *De Actis Literariis*, is it not stated that one of the objects,

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objects of the College is to publish collections of papers on medical subjects written by the members of their own society?—Certainly, or by others.

1793. Did not the College in a memorial delivered in to the Privy Council in or about the year 1812 or 1813, when opposing the application for a charter from the Medico-Chirurgical Society, lay exclusive claim to all the papers on medical subjects written by the fellows and licentiates of that College?—It does not lay an exclusive claim to them; but it says, that papers by the fellows and licentiates may be read by the College, and that if there is a society chartered, the College will be deprived of them.

1794. Was not one of the grounds of their opposition to the charter then claimed, that disadvantage would arise to the College of Physicians from taking away from it those papers which would, were it not for the Medico Chirurgical Society, come to the College of Physicians?—Certainly it says that such a charter would be injurious to the interests of the College.

1795. Did not the College publish some volumes of Transactions after the date of that letter?—I think it published three. It has published six volumes altogether; three many years ago, and three in recent times.

1796. The College of Physicians is by its statutes a publishing body, and in fact it has published six volumes?—Certainly, a publishing body. I believe it published one immediately after this memorial in 1813, and then again in 1815, and for the last time in 1820.

1797. Is there the same necessity for the College publishing medical works during the present state of medical literature, as there was when that statute referring to such publications was made?—The Medical Society thinks so, and it goes on publishing every year.

1798. How many volumes of Medical Transactions had the Medical Society published at the time when the College of Physicians gave those reasons for opposing the grant of the charter?—I think about three.

1799. Do you approve of the present division of the profession into the three classes, of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries?—I see no objection to it.

1800. Does a surgeon confine his practice generally to surgery?—No, I believe he generally takes all he can get; there are some exceptions, but there are numbers who prescribe for anybody that comes before them; conceiving of course that they understand the case completely, and are adepts in the art of treating it.

1801. Does not a large proportion of the cases in surgical practice require medical treatment?—No man is worthy of the name of a surgeon that does not understand more or less of medicine.

1802. Inasmuch as many surgical cases require purely medical treatment, does not that circumstance give ample opportunity to any surgeons who think proper, to extend their practice to purely medical cases?—If a case requires purely medical treatment, it is not a surgical case; and the medical knowledge a surgeon obtains in surgical cases must be a very moderate portion of what an able physician ought to possess.

1803. Was there any rule of this kind at St. Thomas's Hospital; that the physician should take care of the medical treatment, and the surgeon of the surgical treatment of the same patient?—Yes, and there is still, I believe. When I was elected, the surgeon could not prescribe anything without the sanction of the physician.

1804. Does any inconvenience arise out of this?—We never interfere with the patients of each other, but disregard the rule. We call in each other in consultation, but we never interfere with each other.

1805. If a surgeon has charge of a surgical case at the hospital, it rests with him whether he will call in the physician or not?—Certainly.

1806. Does the College meet with a willing obedience from the profession, over the government of which it either does or is supposed to preside?—I think not; from there being a petition so largely signed.

1807. To what causes do you attribute this unwilling obedience that is paid to the College?—I presume, in the first place, because many persons are not admitted into the College who are considered perfectly well qualified, and this merely on account of their not having been educated at certain places; and in the next place, because there is not that protection given to the public and to the profession which the College is destined to give; for instance, one physician has paid a sum of money, submitted to examination, and become a licentiate, while another who has

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not paid his money, nor become a licentiate, practises just as freely as if he had a license.

1808. Is any trace of the principle of exclusion from the college of which you disapprove, to be found in the charter?—Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say, that I never read the charter. When I was censor I had a book of the statutes sent me, which I read through, but my knowledge is confined to it.

1809. When you served the office of censor, did you consider that you had any right to examine a licentiate in Greek?—It was never done; we have no right to do it. In my censorship, we examined 19 for a licence, and two for a fellowship, but no licentiate was examined in Greek. The statute gives us authority to examine them in Latin only, and in two Latin books only.

1810. It would be irregular therefore, according to the present statutes, to examine a person offering himself for a licentiate, in Greek?—Yes, and I conceive in any other Latin book than Celsus and Sydenham.

1811. That is to say, unless he offered to be examined in the other book?—Yes; but the College, I presume, would not think of going beyond the statute.

1812. Are you aware that an offer has been made in any instance?—I heard a report that a candidate offered to construe Greek.

1813. Was that a single case?—So I have understood; and I recollect when Sir Henry Hallford, not long ago, said, that he thought he should put the licentiates on in Greek, some fellow and myself remarked, that we did not think he could by the statutes. The words of the statute are, "*Præterea, in singulis examinationibus, locum e Celso vel e Sydenhami operibus Anglice reddat.*"

1814. Do you approve of the statute that requires persons on becoming licentiates, to renounce their connection with the College of Surgeons or Company of Apothecaries?—It is an old fashioned thing; I should not approve of it.

1815. Is the exclusion from the college of those who practise midwifery and pharmacy expedient?—I do not object respecting midwifery; but perhaps it would be desirable, for the purpose of keeping the bodies more distinct, that persons practising pharmacy should not be admitted, as long as there are separate bodies. I think it would be hard to call upon a man to give up any office in the Apothecaries Company or in the College of Surgeons, or the chance of holding office; but I do not think he should be allowed to come into the College of Physicians, and at the same time practise as the member of another.

1816. Has it been the practice of the College to consider the having ever practised as an apothecary, a disqualification for admission into the fellowship, nisi gravi aliqua de causa?—Yes.

1817. Is that a proper form of a statute, which leaves it to the College to make an exception whenever they please; ought it not to be peremptory one way or the other?—I do not know that a man is at all the worse for having been an apothecary.

1818. Would it not be better to have no statute at all upon the subject, than one that allows the fellows to make exceptions whenever they please?—I think so; because sometimes a person may be proposed, with respect to whom the fellows may not know what is the gravis causa.

1819. May not the gravis causa arise?—Certainly; if a graduate can pass a suitable examination, and is unobjectionable in character, I think he ought to be admitted a fellow, with, at present, the limitation I have mentioned; but there is now no examination, if the president pleases to propose him.

1820. If the fellows are allowed under the statute to elect any person they please, who has practised as an apothecary, where is the use of having any excepting statute of this kind whatever?—I do not see any use in it: but this statute is particularly objectionable, because it classes two or three descriptions of persons together, those who have practised midwifery, those who have been apothecaries, and those who have used some secret medicine,—been quacks, in fact; and I think it is very hard to class the other two with quacks.

1821. During the period of your service as censor, you attended the search at the apothecaries' shops; did you search the druggists as well as the apothecaries?—Yes.

1822. Is that search efficient for preventing their using adulterated wares?—It is very limited. I believe we can only search in the city, and therefore it is almost a farce.

1823. Even with regard to the search in the city, do they examine such a number of shops, and those shops with such minuteness of search, as to deter intentional

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evil doers from going on in their evil deeds, if so inclined?—When I was censor the search was minute enough. We went into a great number of shops on three different days. We began at Apothecaries Hall, and found fault with something; we discovered globules of mercury in the unguentum hydrargyri. The business was done very impartially; but as to the general use of it, I have my doubts.

1824. What is the reason of your doubts?—It is confined solely to the city; and then it is well known that the College goes at a certain time only of the year, when there is not so much business; and I do not think the shops were any the better, the next year, for having been examined and found fault with the year before. We made a note whether a shop was good or bad, and whether this drug or that was good or bad; and I heard from those who had been round to the same shops before, that a bad shop had been bad in his time; in short, I think it is of no use.

1825. But you think that the defect arises from the limited nature of the power?—Not only so; but men that are really respectable, will keep good drugs for the sake of their patients; and if they are rogues, will still keep bad articles, notwithstanding the chance of a limited exposure once in a few years. The thing is exceedingly unpleasant to both parties; we were scolded in some instances, as though the law was our fault.

1826. Did you make any bonfire in the street of the articles condemned?—No.

1827. Has the throwing the drugs into the street, or burning them, been done of late years?—I believe they have been thrown into the street.

1828. Have the censors, in general, that accurate knowledge of pharmacy, that they are competent persons to excise this jurisdiction?—They ought to have; many are physicians to hospitals, or lecturers on *Materia Medica*. Besides, we have always two of the wardens of the Apothecaries Company with us to smell and taste for us, and to call in, in difficult cases.

1829. Are there any further alterations, not adverted to in your former answers, which you think it would be expedient to make in the constitution of the college?—I think it might altogether be altered. I think the system of the elects is very bad; there are eight fellows who fill up the vacancies among themselves, and who appoint the president from among themselves. We should very likely have the same president, if the body were to elect; but if he were elected by ourselves, we should feel more cordially.

1830. In case the number of admissions into the college were increased, by admitting those who had studied at other universities besides Oxford and Cambridge, should you see any difficulty in governing the body, from its becoming too numerous?—None at all.

1831. Might it not be governed by a council or by committees, in the same manner that other societies, such as the Royal Society, are governed?—Yes.

1832. Would there not be more cordiality in the body, if that mode of election and that mode of government were adopted?—Much more.

1833. If the number of admissions were increased, would there not be more hardship felt, on the part of those excluded?—I would not have any graduates excluded that could pass a proper examination, and were respectable in character. I think there should be but one sort of examination, and whoever could pass that, and could prove that he was a respectable man, should be eligible to the fellowship; so as to have no order of licentiates at all; none but candidates and fellows.

1834. You would have but one standard of qualification for the whole body?—But one; and I would endeavour to raise all to that, because I am quite sure that, however high that standard is, the body of physicians will come up to it.

1835. And you think, if it were left open impartially to all who could pass the examination, it would be satisfactory to the Profession, even although the standard of qualification were raised high?—Yes, however high it might be raised.

1836. Would that standard embrace a general education as well as a medical one?—Certainly; I believe that is shown in regard to the Apothecaries Company. There was a time when the young men could not have passed the examination that they pass now; but the Company have raised the standard higher and higher, and the young men have come up to it.

1837. But you would leave it to be ascertained by the College without reference to the university degree?—Yes, unless they know that the university can be depended upon.

1838. What universities can be depended upon for general education?—I believe Oxford and Cambridge.

1839. Do

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1839. Do you believe the same with regard to Edinburgh?—I believe that in taking a medical degree at Edinburgh, men are not required to take a degree in arts.

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1840. Should there be any exclusion of a person who has received a general education at home, provided he is possessed of medical qualifications?—Certainly not; until the universities are compelled to give degrees of all kinds to those who apply, and can pass the examinations, whether they have resided or not: but I would compel the universities to give degrees to all who can pass the examinations, where-soever they may have been educated, and then the College of Physicians should require a degree both in arts and physic.

1841. Is it not the duty of the College to provide the means of ascertaining the proficiency of any person that presents himself, and although there may be some difficulty in ascertaining this, yet, would it not be far better than adopting the principle of confining the fellowships to those who have studied at universities?—Certainly, at present.

1842. Would you have the same period of probation for all?—I should think that if a man can pass his examination well, both general or medical, and is put upon the list, and remains there a certain time, that would be a sufficient probation.

1843. If the task of ascertaining the general education of the candidates were given to the College, would not that be an invidious office, and one which might give rise to discontent on the part of those that might be excluded?—I do not know. I think the College ought to ascertain, somehow or other, the general acquirements of the candidate. I do not know why that should lead to discontent more than an examination into his medical qualifications.

Archibald Billing, M.D., called in; and Examined.

1844. YOU are Physician to the London Hospital?—I am.

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1845. Where did you graduate?—In Trinity College, Dublin, in the first instance, and subsequently at Oxford.

1846. Of what country are you a native?—Ireland.

1847. What residence, course of education, or formalities were you required to go through in order to be incorporated at Oxford?—I entered my name at St. Alban's Hall, and the following day I went into the senate house to perform certain acts of reading over some syllogisms. I took some oaths of allegiance and so forth; and then the Vice-chancellor of the University went through a short form, by which I was declared an Oxford doctor of medicine.

1848. What medical examination was there?—None whatever.

1849. Was any testimonial or proof of moral qualifications required?—There was a form which is called bene decessit, from Dublin; but that was all, besides my diploma.

1850. So that, as far as any test of moral qualifications went, it depended entirely upon the testimony of the bene decessit from Dublin?—Entirely. I had a private letter of introduction to the head of St. Alban's Hall.

1851. Is it possible to obtain a bene decessit from Trinity College, Dublin, without the person has conducted himself unexceptionably well?—I believe not.

1852. Is the bene decessit more strict at Dublin than it is at the two English Universities?—That I know nothing of.

1853. Is it a common thing to refuse a bene decessit in Dublin?—I never heard an instance of its being refused; it is only for medical decrees that it is required.

1854. From what you observed of the Dublin Medical School during your studies there, what opinion do you entertain of Dublin as a school of medicine?—As a school of medicine, I think it is equal to any of the schools I have visited in Edinburgh or elsewhere.

1855. Is the curriculum of study required for a medical degree at Dublin, an efficient one?—Yes, it is.

1856. In what year did you enter at Oxford?—In 1818.

1857. Had you any opportunity, while at Oxford, of making inquiries, and informing yourself what was the state of that University as a medical school?—I was not 24 hours in Oxford.

1858. Has the regulation which requires the graduates of Dublin to go to Oxford or Cambridge, before they can obtain admission to the College of Physicians, any other

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other effect than that of subjecting the party to expense and inconvenience?—Certainly not; it is of no use whatever.

1859. Have you visited foreign schools of medicine?—Yes.

1860. In point of general education, independently of medical education, are the foreign physicians inferior to the English physicians?—I think not.

1861. What foreign schools have you principally visited?—Paris, Rome and Vienna I know most of; I have visited others.

1862. In point of medical education, do you consider the physicians of Paris, Rome or Vienna, inferior to the English physicians?—In Italy there are two sects; and I think part of them are inferior, because they follow a very old system. I think the followers of the new doctrine are equal to ours, and very industrious and practical; the others are more satisfied with book knowledge. At Vienna the school is in a high state of perfection, and at Paris too; I should say that I think some of the Italian physicians are as highly instructed; but there is a distinction among them.

1863. Then if you make any exceptions of the foreign physicians, that exception applies to the Italian?—To a sect of the Italian.

1864. What rank in society do the physicians hold in Paris and Vienna, and those parts of Italy to which you referred?—They do not hold the same rank in society, I believe, that they do in England, except in Paris. In other countries they are considered as bourgeois; perhaps in Vienna they stand well; but in Italy, I think inferior to the other two.

1865. Can you give a reason why they rank lower in society?—Merely because persons of any rank in life, the noblesse, do not like to attach themselves to medicine; it is not the fashion.

1866. Have you endeavoured to effect any alterations in the constitution and bye-laws of the College of Physicians?—I have ventured to make some recommendations.

1867. Did you submit to the consideration of the fellows of the College any propositions to that effect?—I have spoken in the College when the matter was discussed on the report of the Education committee.

1868. Did you address any letter to the College upon the subject?—The letter alluded to was not written to the College as a body, it was written to the resident fellows of the College as individuals; and I believe would not have come under the cognizance of this Committee, had it not been produced in the College, and made the subject of a motion; in consequence of which it was mentioned on the minutes.

1869. Can you produce that letter?—In the summons which I received to attend here, I was desired to bring it; but I have to apologize for the style of the letter, because it was intended for private communication; and I should apologize also for an assertion in it, in which I am not borne out; I asserted in that letter that several Dissenters had been admitted into the College; I rather doubt whether I was correct in that; for, upon inquiry within the last 24 hours, I have been informed that the persons to whom I alluded, had been known to have gone to church before they were elected fellows.

1870. Have the goodness to deliver in the letter?—

[The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:]

LETTER addressed to each of the FELLOWS resident in *London* who attend the Comitia.

At the comitia majora, on the 4th instant, I was induced to make some observations on the existing distinctions between candidates and licentiates, in consequence of which Dr. Wilson was called upon to bring forward, at the comitia majora on the 12th, a proposition which he was understood to have had for some time in contemplation. I regret that he was forced forward before he had time to prepare himself to his own satisfaction: as, however, he obtained an attentive hearing, I now take leave to follow up the subject, and have recourse to this mode of communication, which may be perused at leisure, as the time was too far exhausted at the last comitia to have attempted to continue the discussion; and I hope by the next, to induce the fellows to take into consideration some of the existing bye-laws; for, however the technicalities of law may have hitherto shut the gates of the college against men of talent and acquirements, who sought admission as matter of right, it is not desirable that this state of things should continue.

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It is easy to confute the false allegations which have been made against the college, such as, that all who are admitted fellows must be of the Church of England. It is true that, with graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, this will be the case by the rules of their universities; but when a member of any other university is made fellow, no question is put to him by the College concerning his religion, and several Dissenters have been made fellows of the college. But the constant allusions to the deficiency of the medical schools of Oxford and Cambridge are not unfounded, as our fellows, when students, have never depended solely upon them; but, after the required residence of three years and a half, do not fail to visit London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, or other schools, to complete their medical education, and then return to their University to take their degrees; but the classical and scientific education of the University, superadded to medical acquirements, presupposes such an independence in the disposal of time and fortune, as will insure the combination of the gentleman and man of science with the skilful physician: however, as the same species of education will now, by the recommendation of the Education committee, be required of the licentiate, it puts him on a footing to aspire to the fellowship, without its being necessary that he should have had recourse to the same place for its attainment. I would here ask, how did Dr. Cooke differ in talents and accomplishments at the time he was refused admission into the college by law, from Dr. Cooke when shortly after he was admitted by favour? On the other hand, it must be notorious that a licentiate, whilst actually engaged in practice in London, may be formally keeping terms at Cambridge or Oxford, so as to become thereby eligible to the fellowship. I will now state the Resolutions which I have to propose to the College, in addition to those brought forward and approved by the Education committee:

1. That every member of the College shall, upon his first admission, be denominated licentiate.

2. That the age of admission be 24.

3. That no licentiate shall be balloted for as a fellow until he has been seven years a licentiate.

4. That the examination for licentiate, for those who aspire to become fellows, shall be the same as has heretofore been for candidate, including examination in the Greek of Aretæus, Sophocles and Thucydides, with the addition proposed by the Education committee of a fourth examination in English.

And that, previous to any of the present licentiates being balloted for as fellow, he shall be examined in Greek as above, except when admitted by the proposition of the President, according to the established custom, or to please the King, or for any equally good reason.

5. That physicians who wish to obtain merely a licence from the College may be examined as licentiates have hitherto been.

When I heard that the Education committee had proposed, and saw that the president supported the proposition, to recognize men as physicians who were highly qualified, though not possessing the form of M. D., I hailed it as a light of liberty breaking in; but immediately followed a resolution to draw more strictly the line of demarcation between fellows and licentiates, at the moment of declaring that no degree at all is necessary to becoming a good physician, resolving to exclude from the College of Physicians the graduates of every university in the world, except Oxford and Cambridge.

Physicians without university degrees will not be duly appreciated, unless they be eligible to the fellowship; therefore I cannot think it just to highly educated licentiates to have persons thrust amongst them who would be considered of an inferior grade, no more than I consider it just that they themselves should be excluded from being examined as candidates.

From the torpor which has pervaded the fellows of the college upon these subjects, I was not aware, until after I had broached my opinions at the penultimate comitia majora, that I should find such ready support, and that too amongst men not ignorant of the affairs of the college, several of more experience than myself, in the vigour of judgment, and who have studied the business. But why have they held back? Why do some of high talent and principles even absent themselves from the college altogether? Is it from despair? Is it from that feeling which made some of the most respectable in the college, both for standing, talents and character, hold such language as this to me, "I agree with you, but it is of no use, it is a rotten concern?" If there be a few rotten timbers in the good ship, let us overhaul and refit her; I can no longer hold back my opinion, as I have tacitly blamed and mistrusted others for doing so. Some years ago I might have feared to advocate change, (not to prejudge by calling it improvement,) lest I could have been mistaken for a disappointed malcontent; now I cannot be misunderstood, for were I not independent by inheritance, I am so by the success, beyond my expectations, which I have had in my profession, I do not with mock modesty say beyond my deserts, for no man who has worked so hard as I have done in his profession, for three and twenty years, but deserves success, though some, alas! are not so fortunate.

In writing to my colleagues, to recommend a more liberal policy, I do not venture to dictate to them, nor even require the adoption of my opinions, but beseech them, for our

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common interest and honour, to think on the subject, and to suggest some improvement. I respect the licentiates, but it is not therefore alone that I would plead their cause; it is because I promised on joining the college that I would endeavour to promote its honour, which promise is unnecessary to the mind of one who feels he must be compromised in the disgrace of the body to which he belongs. My opinion is, that the College would be more powerful as a body, and thereby more useful to its members, as well as the public, if it enrolled the talent of the licentiates. At present the College is weak; it has not power to protect its junior members; it has not power to punish the grossest quacks; I had almost said that it has only power to controul its own fellows, but it has not even that; it has not power to expel a member who disgraces it, and himself.

The College has not power to prevent men from practising without licence. But it may be answered, we see that the more respectable physicians do become licentiates; this, however, is not either from the value of the licence, towards gaining the confidence of the public, nor from any direct power of the college; but on account of one of its factitious props, which may not last. It is because the hospitals and dispensaries in general require of their physicians to be members of the college, which has doubtless prevented many men of talent from practising without licence, in defiance of the college.

What more can be necessary than a thorough examination, and after seven years acquaintance, the admission by ballot; the ballot is a test of the power of character; and when I speak of the eligibility of Oxford or Cambridge men, or others, as a right, it will still be subject to the ballot. In recommending that all members should be put at first into the same rank, that of licentiates, I have no idea that the ballot would be used as a subterfuge for keeping back any deserving licentiate, although he were not a member of one of the English Universities; nor do I contemplate the possibility of any one acceding to the recommendation with that impression.

The subjection to a ballot exerts a salutary influence on the moral character of individuals, whereas our present plan has rather a baneful tendency, the effect of disabilities generally being to render persons less careful to preserve a character, when they know it is not a certain passport to promotion; and the very limited admission of the licentiates hitherto, does not by any means warrant them in relying on conduct and fitness alone, as sufficient to insure their election to the fellowship in any moderate time, calculating the ordinary duration of life. Let me not be misunderstood, I speak of the tendency of disabilities; not that I have observed any such actual effect to be produced; on the contrary, I have as much respect for the licentiates generally as for the fellows.

Bedford-place, 23 Jan. 1833.

Archibald Billing.

1871. In what manner was the letter treated by the College?—The letter was intended only as a private communication, upon which no one could take any steps, and merely to prepare the minds of the gentlemen in a better manner than I could do amidst the warm discussions that took place. But the thing might have become public before this; for at an evening conversazione of the College, one of the fellows told me openly, surrounded by visitors, that he meant to make a specific motion at the comitia majora to pass a vote of censure upon me for writing this letter to the fellows; and that motion was made accordingly by him in the College; which produced a very warm discussion, and a division, in which I happened to have a majority.

1872. You have stated that the discussions are warm; are they warm upon other questions?—Connected with reform.

1873. Is there a body in the College who are zealous in their endeavours to promote reform?—I think there is a small body.

1874. You have stated in that letter that one of the circumstances which tend to support the College, "is because the hospitals and dispensaries in general require of their physicians to be members of the College, which has doubtless prevented many men of talent from practising without licence, in defiance of the College;" by members, do you mean fellows?—I used the word members as a general term referring to the licentiates.

1875. Do you mean thereby that the fellows of the College obtain, in their practice, any essential advantage over the licentiates?—Some of the hospitals exclude licentiates altogether, I believe.

1876. Did you ever hear of any communication made by the College to an hospital in recommendation of a fellow?—Never.

1877. From what you have observed of the mode of conducting the business of the College, do you think it is calculated to inspire the public with confidence in their proceedings, or to command the respect of the great body of the profession?—I think not.

1878. What

1878. What are the points in the conducting the business of the College to which you object?—The exclusion of men of talent, who must have a hold upon the public mind; and consequently the public must judge ill of the College for excluding them.

1879. Does this give rise to so much dissatisfaction, that no willing obedience is paid to the wishes or commands of the College?—I judge by what is before the public, and I concur with what I see and what I hear, stating that it is the case. There are petitions sent in by a number of respectable individuals.

1880. Do you also disapprove of the constitution of the College, as regards the mode of election?—Yes.

1881. Does that mode of self-election produce the same effect in the College of Physicians that it is supposed to do in other corporate bodies where such a mode of election exists, namely, that it tends to promote dissatisfaction?—I am satisfied it does; it does with myself at least.

1882. If the power of conferring medical degrees were intrusted to the College, do you think it would be of service to the public, as the College is now constituted?—No.

1883. In case those reforms were introduced into the College which you consider advisable, would it then be a body to which it would be desirable to intrust the power of conferring medical degrees?—I doubt it.

1884. Will you state your reasons?—I think that the examination ought to be more general than it is by the College; I think that every man who practises in the medical profession, ought to be examined in his knowledge of surgery and midwifery, as well as medicine. I think every man ought to know every branch.

1885. Is he examined in pharmacy in a way to ascertain fully whether the person applying possesses that knowledge or not?—I have said I am not satisfied with the examination; but I think the examination in pharmacy is proportionably good along with the other branches.

1886. Would you think it desirable to remove the disqualification arising out of practising as an apothecary or man-midwife?—I should not object to a man having previously practised either surgery or general practice; but when he chooses to become a member of the College of Physicians, I think he ought to profess himself to be a pure physician, a consulting physician.

1887. You think he ought to have a knowledge of midwifery, but that it would not be proper to admit into the College of Physicians a person who extended his practice to midwifery?—I myself would not object to a fellow practising midwifery, provided he showed himself highly qualified otherwise, no more than I should to his keeping a madhouse.

1888. If another Dr. William Hunter, for instance, were to appear, should you think it proper to exclude him, on account of his practising midwifery, from admission into the college?—Certainly not; according to the character I have heard of him, I would not object to it.

1889. Do you think it expedient that there should be a power vested in some Board or body in London to confer medical degrees?—I think there ought to be a body to give a man a diploma, to make him a physician. A degree at the university I think is of little consequence; but I would not dub him a Doctor, if he had not been at an university, though on second thoughts, I scarcely know what else you could nominate him.

1890. As there are great facilities for studying medicine in all its branches in London, would it not be desirable that there should be in London a body to grant medical degrees, without subjecting a party who there studies medicine to the necessity of going to Edinburgh, or Dublin, or some other university for the purpose of obtaining a medical degree?—Certainly.

1891. Ought the examination which a person would then pass for obtaining a degree of doctor of physic in London, to qualify him also to practise in London; or should there be a separate examination by the College or some other body, when a person solicited the privilege of practising physic in London?—I would have only one examining body, one head of the profession, and that not any of the existing corporations; that head of the profession should confer a diploma on the man educated in London, or whatever school a man possessing a degree came from; they should see that he was qualified, and assign him his proper station in the profession.

1892. Would you have two examinations, namely, one at the time when he

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claimed the degree of doctor, and one when he claimed the licence to practise; or would one be sufficient?—One would be enough for a man educated in London; but of course those that came from other parts must be examined as to their competency; but I would not have a body that extended only to London and seven miles round; it should extend all over the kingdom; people's lives are of quite as much consequence in the country as in London.

1893. Do you mean that the power of the Universities to confer the degree of doctor of medicine should cease, or that they should possess it in common with the new Board in London?—I would have the Board in London, with reference to medical qualifications, a national head of the profession; and I would not admit the Oxford or Cambridge graduate to practise medicine in any part of the kingdom, unless he was admitted to the examination of that head of the profession, whatever it was called. I would not subject a man who was educated in London, to the absurdity of being examined twice over for the same object.

1894. What should be the constitution of the Board, empowered to give either a degree or a licence to practise?—A deputation from the College of Physicians and from the College of Surgeons.

1895. Why would it be desirable to include in this board a certain number of the College of Surgeons?—Because I do not think that any man can be a great physician unless he has studied surgery.

1896. May he not be called upon at moments of emergency to perform an operation in surgery?—Certainly, at a moment's notice; five minutes delay might cause the loss of life.

1897. You think a person is imperfectly educated as a physician, who cannot perform at least the minor operations of surgery?—I think so.

1898. Up to a certain period in the education of a physician and of a surgeon, ought they not to have gone through a course of very similar studies?—I think they are inseparable.

1899. Although after going through a certain period of study, the surgeon may apply himself more exclusively to acquiring manual dexterity in surgery, and the physician to studying more particularly medicine, do you think that up to a certain point the studies should run *pari passu*?—Yes, and that point should be the moment of their examination.

1900. So that at the period of their examination, they should be qualified to pass either into the rank of surgeons, or into the rank of physicians?—I think they ought; I think there might be a certain degree of exception made. If a man has declared his intention to practise pure surgery or pure medicine, perhaps the board might remit some of the minute knowledge which is necessary for the extensive practice of the other department; but that is questionable in my opinion.

1901. Do you think the fellows who have been graduates of the English and Irish Universities are equally successful in being appointed members of the different medical boards connected with the college?—I am not aware of any distinction.

1902. Is it or is it not your opinion that, as a class, the English physicians do hold a superior rank in this country to the rank they hold in any other country?—I think they are generally more respected in society; I think it is a greater passport to a man to good company.

1903. Should you be inclined to say the same thing of the general practitioners of this country or not?—I am not aware of there being general practitioners abroad; or rather they are all general practitioners. In some places, for instance, in a great part of Germany, men practise both medicine and surgery; and they do so in Italy, and also some persons in Paris; but they are not apothecaries, (*pharmaciens*), which are equivalent to our chemists and druggists. I do not call our general practitioners apothecaries.

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Martis, 25^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

*George Burrows, M. D., called in; and Examined.**G. Burrows, M.D.*

25 March 1834.

1904. YOU are a Fellow of the College of Physicians?—I am.

1905. Are you a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge?—I am.

1906. Had you a Tancred scholarship?—Yes.

1907. Did you graduate in arts?—I did.

1908. In what year did you take your bachelor of arts degree?—In 1825.

1909. In what year did you take your first medical degree?—In the spring of 1826 I took the degree of bachelor of medicine.

1910. Did you undergo a medical examination in taking that degree of bachelor of medicine?—I did.

1911. Have any material changes taken place in the nature of that examination since you took your bachelor's degree?—Yes; very material changes have taken place.

1912. What was the nature of the examination you underwent in 1826?—The examination was conducted by the Regius Professor of Physic, Dr. Haviland: it consisted of passages selected from Aretæus, the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and the works of Celsus, which were required to be translated into English; and likewise of a paper of questions on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the preparations of the Pharmacopeia of the London College of Physicians.

1913. Were you examined in chemistry?—Not upon that occasion.

1914. Was that examination *viva voce*, or by written papers?—By written papers entirely.

1915. How long did it last?—We had a paper of questions put to us, and I think we were allowed three hours to make the translations and to give the answers to the questions; and we did as much as we could in that time.

1916. How many persons were examined along with you?—I am not sure whether there were three or four.

1917. Have you kept the examination paper?—We were not allowed to take it away; it was returned to the Professor with the answers to the questions.

1918. Are you able from your memory to speak to the nature of those questions?—I could not mention the questions; I do not remember what the precise questions were.

[*A Paper was shown to the Witness.*]

1919. Will you look over over this paper, professing to be copied from an examination paper at one of the examinations for medical degrees at Cambridge, and state whether the questions which you had to answer were somewhat of the character of the questions contained in that paper?—This is a much more extensive examination than I underwent at that time.

1920. Striking out the chemistry, in which you say you were not examined, would it still be a more extensive examination than you underwent?—Yes; in botany particularly; I think there were not above two or three questions in botany.

1921. Is it more extensive in most of the subjects?—It is generally more extensive; the nature of the questions is nearly the same, but generally more extensive.

1922. You were not examined by any other professor than the Regius Professor of Medicine?—Not upon that occasion.

1923. Was there any other university examination that you went through?—Yes; three years afterwards I applied for a licence to practise at the University.

1924. Did you keep an act also?—At the time of taking my bachelor's degree.

1925. What was the nature of the examination you went through in keeping that act?—I was required to write a Latin thesis on a given subject in medicine of my own choice, subject to the approval of the professor; and I had to appear on a given day in the schools, and to read the thesis aloud; and after

I had

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I had read it, the professor brought various arguments against different parts of it, which arguments I had to bring answers to.

1926. Upon that occasion the questions were put *vivá voce*?—The questions were put *vivá voce*.

1927. Did the objections and the questions relate to other matters than the thesis?—The objections were to the thesis; but that was followed by questions relating to other matters.

1928. What was the nature of the matters alluded to in those questions?—They were simply practical questions upon the nature of diseases; principally upon the symptoms of diseases.

1929. And the treatment of diseases?—Not at that time.

1930. Then those two were the only examinations that you went through, at the time of taking your bachelor's degree?—Those were the only two.

1931. In addition to the examination, was any certificate of your having attended any particular courses of lectures required?—I had to produce a certificate of having attended one course of the lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic, upon pathology and the practice of physic.

1932. Were you required to produce testimonials of having attended any other lectures?—Not any other.

1933. Not the lectures on anatomy or chemistry?—No.

1934. Nor of attendance on clinical lectures?—No.

1935. Were certificates of attendance at Addenbrooke's Hospital required?—No. I beg to observe that that degree gave me no power to practise.

1936. You were examined at Cambridge three years afterwards, before becoming a licentiate in medicine?—Yes, for a licence to practise.

1937. What was the nature of the examination upon that occasion?—It was an examination very similar to the former one; only it had a more practical tendency; and it entered also into chemistry, but not very deeply.

1938. Was it conducted in the same manner?—Exactly in the same manner, with this addition, that another doctor in physic of the university asked me a few questions *vivá voce*.

1939. Were any other candidates for a degree or licence examined upon that occasion?—I think there were one or two.

1940. Were the papers you had to answer upon your examination for a licence to practise the same papers that the candidates for the degree of bachelor in medicine had to answer at the same time?—I have no recollection upon the subject; but I think not.

1941. Was your examination different in character from the examination which the candidates for the bachelor's degree underwent?—Yes.

1942. What certificates were required upon that occasion?—Not any; nothing more than that I was a bachelor of medicine of two years standing.

1943. Was there more than one day's examination on the occasion of your taking your bachelor of medicine degree?—No; the examination lasted only about three hours; but I think it was upon the second day afterwards that I went into the schools, and went through the act.

1944. Was there more than one day's examination for your licence to practise?—No, only one.

1945. Was that the last examination that you underwent at the university?—It was.

1946. In what year was it?—In 1829.

1947. When you took your doctor's degree, was there any examination?—There was no examination. I had to read a thesis, and to keep an act, and an opponency.

1948. Is that a mere matter of form?—It can hardly be called a mere matter of form; because I had to write a Latin thesis upon a medical subject, which I submitted to the professor for his approval.

1949. That might be written for you?—Certainly.

1950. Is that accompanied by any *vivá voce* examination?—I do not think there was any examination; but there were some objections brought against it, in a syllogistic form; which arguments were necessary to be taken off, as it is called; and I think that terminated the ceremony altogether.

1951. By the statutes, before taking the degree of doctor of medicine, you are required to keep two acts; but you may compound for one?—I believe that is the case; you pay a fine.

1952. Then

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1952. Then this course of examination, that you have described, is all that, in your time, was required by the University, previous to taking a doctor's degree?—It was all that was required for one that had taken a degree in arts first.

1953. A degree in arts does not involve any medical question whatever?—Not any whatever.

1954. What lectures on any branch of medical service did you attend in the university, during the time you were an undergraduate, before you took your bachelor's degree?—I attended the lectures of the Professor on Chemistry, and the lectures on experimental philosophy, two courses of each.

1955. How many lectures did those courses consist of?—It may be 20 or 30 in each; of course it depends upon the length of the term.

1956. The lectures on experimental philosophy were Professor Farish's?—Yes.

1957. Then between your bachelor of art's degree, and your degree of bachelor in medicine, what lectures did you attend in the University of Cambridge?—I attended Professor Haviland's lectures on medicine and pathology, which I was bound to attend; and a course of lectures by Professor Cumming on chemistry. In the university, I attended only those.

1958. What other lectures on any branch of medical science in the university might you have attended had you thought fit to do so?—There was a course of lectures on anatomy given by Professor Clark; but I did not attend those. I had attended to several courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology by Mr. Abernethy, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, previous to going to Cambridge, and therefore I did not think it necessary to attend those elementary lectures. There were also lectures on botany by Professor Henslow, which I did not attend.

1959. Was one of your reasons for not attending the lectures of Professor Clark, that you had attended a more extensive course of anatomical lectures elsewhere?—That was one of my reasons; but I had others.

1960. Then, in order to attain the requisite knowledge to pass your examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine, you resorted to some other school of medicine than the University of Cambridge?—Yes, certainly.

1961. Was that necessary, or was it a matter of choice?—I considered it was absolutely necessary.

1962. Could you have passed your degree with credit to yourself, if you had not gone elsewhere to study medicine?—I think I could have passed it with more credit, but with less satisfaction to myself. I mean to say, that knowledge of that kind which is not practical, can be easily crammed in from books and drawings; whereas the knowledge that is most useful, is best obtained in hospitals and dissecting rooms.

1963. Does a medical examination at Cambridge afford a sufficient test of the student having acquired a proper amount of professional knowledge?—I think at the present moment it is a very good test. I think a man who could answer such questions as were just shown to me, must have a very excellent knowledge of the elementary parts of his profession.

1964. Was that your opinion of the examination you underwent yourself?—I thought the first examination was quite severe enough, because a bachelor's degree gave me no power to practise my profession; but the second examination, I thought, ought to have been more extensive, in order to entitle me to have the privileges conferred by the licence.

1965. Do you think that the having undergone the discipline of the university during the usual period of an undergraduate's residence, is a safe test of the moral character of the person who applies for a medical degree?—I certainly think the mere fact of residence is not a test of moral character; I think it relates more to a man's good education, as to his knowledge of classics and mathematics, than it does to his moral character.

1966. Do you think that in judging of the moral character of a young man, his having obtained a considerable knowledge in a branch of education requiring considerable study, is a better test of his moral character than his having spent a certain number of years under what is called the restraint of the discipline of the College?—I certainly think that the higher a man's education is, and the more his mind has been devoted to study, the greater the chances are that his moral character will be better.

1967. Do you consider that established habits of study are a proof that the individual cannot have acquired immoral habits; are they not inconsistent with

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immoral habits?—I think it is a very strong presumption in his favour; but I do not think the two are incompatible.

1968. Was it necessary in your time that a man, in order to qualify himself for taking a degree in medicine, should have undergone a course of intense study?—Certainly not.

1969. Was it necessary in your time that, in order to have taken a degree in arts, he should have undergone a course of intense study?—That depended upon what kind of a degree he aimed at; for my own degree it did require intense study; for a common degree, certainly not.

1970. How many books in Euclid were required for a common degree?—I do not know; but very little was required. I think it was common arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratic equations, the six first books of Euclid, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and Locke on the Human Understanding.

1971. Do you think that the study that was necessary for the acquirement of such an extent of knowledge as you have described, is practically consistent with the acquisition and practice of immoral habits?—To that extent, quite; that is a sort of knowledge that a person of ordinary capacity could acquire in one year.

1972. Do you think that the discipline of the University, independently of study, supplies a guarantee of moral habits?—Not entirely.

1973. Are you aware whether it was usual for a person who intended to take a common degree, not to study the subjects necessary in order to acquire that degree, until a few months before the examination?—I do not know any man who could have ventured to have postponed all study of those subjects which he would be required to have studied, till within the last few months, unless he had acquired some knowledge at a previous time, and then he might have done it; and I knew many cases of that description.

1974. Is there any thing else you wish to state to the Committee?—I wish to state upon this occasion that I am one of those fellows who, ever since my admission into the College of Physicians, has been extremely anxious that a reform should take place. I feel that, as the College of Physicians is now constituted, it is neither capable of protecting the public from improper persons practising, nor is it capable of protecting those who are admitted into the College in their rights; and then I consider it is established upon far too exclusive principles, not admitting very able men from other places than from the two English Universities.

1975. You think it is so constituted that it does not lead to harmony between the various classes of physicians; and that it does not lead to a willing obedience being paid to its recommendations on the part of the various branches of the profession?—I think those are the results, from the present constitution of the College of Physicians.

1976. And the consequence is, that it does not command that respect which it is desirable should be paid to it by the public?—With respect to the medical public, that is the case; but with respect to the public generally, I think they are hardly capable of judging.

John Clendinning, M.D., called in; and Examined.

J. Clendinning, M.D.

1977. YOU are a Fellow of the College of Physicians?—I am.

1978. Were you a graduate at the Dublin University?—I was.

1979. Did you take an ad eundem degree at Oxford?—Yes, in arts. I graduated as A. M. in Dublin.

1980. Did you take a medical degree in Dublin?—No.

1981. Did you take a degree of medicine at Oxford?—Yes.

1982. When did you graduate at Oxford?—In 1827.

1983. What was the nature of the examination you underwent in medicine, previous to taking your degree at Oxford?—I underwent no examination; there was a form of disputation, but no *viva voce* examination.

1984. Were there any written questions on medical subjects, that you were required to answer?—I do not recollect any thing of that kind.

1985. Were there any lectures on medical subjects, that you were required to have attended?—None; I was asked for no certificate.

1986. What passed between the professor of physic and yourself previous to your obtaining your degree?—I was introduced to the professor, with a certificate as a graduate in medicine; and, I imagine, he took the Edinburgh diploma as a sufficient

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a sufficient certificate of medical knowledge; and therefore he considered any particular examination unnecessary. *J. Clendinning, M.D.*

1987. Was any certificate of your moral character and habits required by the professor of physic at Oxford previous to your passing?—None whatever. 25 March 1834.

1988. Did you keep an act in physic?—Yes.

1989. Was that a mere form?—I think it may be considered a mere form.

1990. Did you read a Latin thesis?—Yes.

1991. Were you examined by the professor upon the subject of the thesis?—The professor was not present.

1992. Who was present?—The gentleman beadle.

1993. Did he examine you in physic?—He was the only officer of the university present.

1994. It was a mere ceremony. Was not it considered so?—Yes.

1995. Was the thesis written especially for that occasion?—I suppose I ought to state that I did not write the thesis; it was written for me, and produced, and I read it, and the counterpart was read by the beadle.

1996. Would it not have been a waste of time, when the mere beadle was to be present to hear it read, for a gentleman to take the trouble to write a thesis for the occasion?—That was my impression, and I did not attempt to write one.

1997. Have you taken any part in the late proceedings in the College of Physicians in favour of reform?—Some part.

1998. What part have you taken?—More particularly in favour of the graduates of Dublin, and the Dissenters generally, and of Ireland more particularly.

1999. You think that facility should be given for their admission into the College, without their passing through the wicket of the two English Universities?—I think so.

2000. What are the changes you would recommend in the present constitution of the college or the statutes?—If I should answer that question in all the latitude in which I might understand it, I should propose very large changes in the College.

2001. Will you state what those changes are?—In the first place, for example, I should abolish the body of the elects, and make the president, as well as other officers, elected by the body at large, as the censors, &c. now are. Another change I should propose, if the present boundary is to remain, between the fellowship as the governing body, and the licentiates as the governed body; viz. I think the licentiates should have some controul over the election of the fellows; if not the entire power of electing, yet at least the power of nomination, leaving to the fellows to ballot out of a list or lists they might send in; that is, upon the supposition that the present fellowship is to continue a distinct body from the body of licentiates—and there are several others.

2002. Do you approve of the bye-laws which, if not in their letter at least in their operation, confine the admission into the College in a great degree to the graduates of the two Universities?—No, I entirely disapprove of them.

2003. Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion of Dublin as a school of medicine?—I studied there one year.

2004. Was that before or after taking your bachelor's degree of medicine at Oxford?—It was before.

2005. What opinion have you formed of it as a school of medicine?—It is an excellent school.

2006. Is it inferior to any school in the three kingdoms?—I think not.

2007. Are you aware of the nature of the school of anatomy in Dublin?—It is excellent.

2008. Is there any reason in your opinion why the medical graduates of Dublin should not at once find admission into the College of Physicians, without passing through the medium of one of the two English Universities?—I see no reason.

John Sims, M.D., called in; and Examined.

John Sims, M.D.

2009. YOU are a Licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

2010. You are Physician to St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary?—Yes.

2011. Is not the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary upon a great scale?—It is.

2012. How many beds has it?—Upwards of 300.

2013. In fact, it is larger than several of the hospitals?—It is larger than some of the hospitals; some recent additions have been made in others which have extended them.

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2014. Your office is one of considerable trust?—I consider it so.
2015. Where did you take your degree?—At Edinburgh.
2016. In what year did you take your degree?—In 1818.
2017. When did you receive your licence from the College of Physicians?—In 1819.
2018. What was the nature of the examination you underwent for that licence?—I underwent three *viva voce* examinations; and previous to the first, a small portion of Celsus or Sydenham was given me to construe.
2019. Did you consider those examinations strict?—I did not consider them strict.
2020. Did you think them sufficiently strict to enable the examiners to inform themselves whether the examinee really had a sufficient knowledge of physic to entitle him to practise?—I think the examination might be considered rather a negative test than an affirmative one; it might prove that he knew something of medicine, but it would fail to prove that he knew much.
2021. Will you explain the nature of the examination?—The first examination was physiological, consisting of several questions on anatomy and physiology; this lasted about 20 minutes. The second examination was pathological, consisting of an inquiry into the history of disease, or the history of any specific form of disease; this lasted about 15 minutes.
2022. In the pathological examination were the morbid anatomical symptoms, in cases of any particular diseases, the subject of examination?—I do not recollect whether that was the case during my examination; I think not, to the best of my recollection.
2023. What was the nature of the examination in therapeutics?—It consisted of various questions relating to the application of remedies to disease, and the nature and composition of those remedies; and it involved descriptive pharmacy and materia medica.
2024. Was it sufficiently extensive to enable the examiners to judge whether the party really had a knowledge of the drugs of which he was to make use?—It could not be considered sufficiently extensive to enable the examiner to ascertain whether he had a knowledge of drugs.
2025. Was there any examination as to the manual operations of surgery?—None.
2026. Any with regard to midwifery?—None.
2027. Or the diseases of women and children?—None, strictly speaking.
2028. Have you paid much attention to the constitution and bye-laws of the College of Physicians?—I have paid some attention to the constitution of the College.
2029. Are you one of the physicians who signed the petitions to the Legislature presented to Parliament, both in the present and the last session?—Yes, I am.
2030. Do you remember how many names of licentiates are attached to one or other of these two petitions?—There are 77 names in all of those who reside within the precinct of London.
2031. That is 77 out of 136 licentiates?—Yes.
2032. The prayer of the two petitions, and the allegations in them, are the same, are they not?—They are identical.
2033. What are the grievances under which, as you conceive, the licentiates labour?—Many of the grievances are stated in this petition. One of the first stated in the petition is, "That the physicians practising in London are invidiously divided by the bye-laws of the College into two orders; one is denominated fellows; the other, constituting by far the majority, is designated, and by implication degraded, by the term licentiates. That the fellows have occupied all the corporate power, offices, privileges and emoluments attached to the College; that the licentiates do not participate in these benefits, but are illegally excluded from all the offices, and any share in the management of the corporation; and so far is that principle of exclusion carried, that the licentiates are not even admitted to the library or museum of the College. That there exists no foundation in the charter, or in the acts confirming it, for such distinction of orders, and consequent exclusion from all privileges. That, according to one of the bye-laws, no physician can claim admission as a fellow, unless he has graduated, or been admitted *ad eundem* at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, where medicine is imperfectly taught; while physicians who have graduated at other British or foreign universities, celebrated as schools of medicine, are unjustly excluded from the fellowship by this obnoxious

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obnoxious bye-law. That the College was admonished from the bench, by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, to amend their bye-laws, in reference to the admission of licentiates into the fellowship. That, influenced by this censure, the College framed other bye-laws, deceptive in their character, which, whenever they have been acted upon, have tended still further to depress and injure the order of licentiates. That the College demand and receive a large sum of money from the fellows and licentiates, for the supposed privilege of practising as physicians within a circuit of seven miles round London; and that they do not and cannot protect them in this privilege. That the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are obliged to be members of the Established Church of England, and consequently all dissenters are excluded from claiming the fellowship. This your petitioners consider as a grievous injustice, and an act of intolerance unbecoming the present age. That these invidious bye-laws, made in the spirit of corporate monopoly, have involved the College in continued litigation, and created a jealousy between the fellows and licentiates, discreditable to the members of a liberal profession."

2034. Have you had any opportunity of examining any other bye-laws of the College than those which relate to the admission of licentiates?—I have seen a copy of the bye-laws of the College which was published in the year 1765. I have seen no other bye-laws, except those that were returned to Parliament last session.

2035. As a licentiate, were you informed by the College of those particular bye-laws that relate to the licentiates?—No, I was not.

2036. It is stated in the petition, that the charter was conferred on six physicians, and all men of the same faculty; how do you interpret that passage in the charter?—By all men of the same faculty, I understand all respectable physicians who were then practising in London, and who had conformed to the Act of the 3d Henry 8.

2037. "*Volumnus institui Collegium perpetuum doctorum et gravium visorum qui medicinam in urbe Londino publicè exercent;*" are not those the words?—That is what I refer to.

2038. Then again, "*concessimus,*" to the parties named in it, "*quod ipsi omnesque homines ejusdem facultatis de et in Londino sint Collegium perpetuum?*" —That is another of the clauses in the charter to which I referred.

2039. From that you infer, that all who were at the time physicians practising within the precinct of London, were admitted, if they pleased, into the body of the College?—Yes, they were eligible to become corporators, provided they chose to be incorporated.

2040. It was not compulsory, but they might if they pleased?—If they pleased, as I understand that passage in the Act, they might become members of the corporation.

2041. You mean, that they were eligible?—They were eligible by the previous Act of Parliament in the reign of the same king.

2042. Do you think that the "*omnes homines ejusdem facultatis*" is to be interpreted by reference to the statute of the 3d of Henry the 8th; which directs, that all persons practising as physicians or surgeons, shall be examined and approved by the Bishop of the diocese or the Dean of St. Paul's, calling to his aid four doctors in case he examines in medicine, or four surgeons in case he examines in surgery?—This was the Act that would enable the Legislature to ascertain who were men of the faculty at the time the Act of 14 & 15 of Henry 8th was passed.

2043. And therefore you think that the most reasonable interpretation of "*omnes homines ejusdem facultatis*" is, that it meant those who were legally exercising the faculty under the statute of the 3d of Henry the 8th?—Yes, I do.

2044. It is stated in the petition that there exists no foundation in the charter, or the Act confirmatory of it, for such a distinction of orders as that which is made between the fellows and the licentiates?—I believe there is no foundation for such distinction of orders. The word fellow or socius does not occur in the charter; wherever the body is mentioned along with the president, is it generally termed "*Præsidentis et Collegium sive communitas.*"

2045. Are you aware that the word fellowship does occur in the statute confirmatory of the charter, namely, the 14 & 15 of Henry the 8th?—Yes, it contains the word fellowship; but there is no mention of the word fellow or socius in the charter.

2046. What do you think of the passage beginning, "*Quod nemo in Londino exercent dictam facultatem, nisi ad hoc per Præsidentem et Collegium admissus sit per literas ejusdem Præsidentis et Collegii,*" which passage has generally been

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interpreted to refer to a different and distinct order from the fellows themselves; what description of persons do you think that that passage refers to?—I think it refers to those persons who were about to practise, but were not competent to practise till they had been admitted to exercise the medical faculty.

2047. Might it not also refer to physicians within the precinct of London, who had been examined and approved under the statute of the 3d of Henry the 8th, but who did not choose to become incorporated in the new college?—Yes, it might refer to such a class of persons.

2048. By their own choice, such persons would not have been incorporated in the College: but under this statute, even though not incorporated, they were still required to be examined by the officers appointed under the charter in the Act?—Yes.

2049. Was medicine taught at the English Universities, at the time the charter was first granted?—As far as I can ascertain, it was not.

2050. Have you been able to discover when the distinction first arose between fellows and licentiates?—It appears first to occur in the charter that was granted in the 15 Chas. 2, which was not confirmed by Act of Parliament.

2051. You are aware that in the statute of the 32 Hen. 8, the words fellowship and fellows frequently occur; and that the Act classes together the words commons and fellows?—I am aware of that.

2052. Do you apprehend that the word "fellow" then applied to all the members of the body not then distinguished into the two classes of fellows and licentiates?—I apprehend it did.

2053. Are you aware that in the legal proceedings of the College, up to a certain period, the College itself put that interpretation upon their charter; that persons who had received the licence of the College, were members of the commonalty?—Yes, they did; in one of the causes they litigated with the licentiates: they put into their declaration, that the licentiates were members of the commonalty.

2054. Can you state in which of the cases that was?—In Dr. Goddard's case.

2055. How do you account for the fact, that under the seven years bye-law passed about 70 years ago, no licentiate has ever been admitted into the fellowship of the College?—I think it may be accounted for by several reasons: the number of ballots that a licentiate is obliged to go through, is one bar to any gentleman attempting to pass it. He is obliged to pass through five ballots before the comitia majora, the whole body of the College. In the Evidence it has been stated, that there was no material difference between that mode of admitting a licentiate into the fellowship, and the ordinary mode of admitting a fellow who had graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, and had come up in the ordinary way; that he also had to pass through five ballots; but three of those are before the comitia minora or the Censor's Board, and two before the General Board. Now, so far as number goes, it is correct; but before a licentiate can get into the fellowship under the seven years bye-law, he must pass through nine ballots. In the first place, when he applies to obtain his licence, he passes through three ballots, one on each examination before the censors; and he also passes through one ballot before the body at large assembled in the comitia majora; and if he came up to the fellowship under the seven years bye-law, provided there was any chance of it, he would have to pass through five more before the comitia majora, which would make in all nine.

2056. The seven years bye-law, and the ten years bye-law, were passed by the College after Lord Mansfield had expressed his opinion on the subject of the bye-laws of 1765, were they not?—Yes.

2057. Are you acquainted with the cases of Dr. Wells and of Dr. Stanger?—I am.

2058. In the proceedings upon Dr. Stanger's case, were not the seven years bye-law and the ten years bye-law represented as so qualifying the statutes of 1765, which had been condemned by Lord Mansfield, as to remove (as was contended) the objections which his Lordship had made?—They were made for that purpose. They were intended to remove the objection as to the legality of the previous statutes, which consisted in limiting the number of the eligible. Those two statutes were made in order to make it appear that the number of the eligible was not limited.

2059. Were you personally acquainted with Dr. Wells?—I was not.

2060. Do you know the character of Dr. Wells as a physician and a man of science?—

science?—I know him from an acquaintance with his works, and from other information.

2061. What opinion have you been led to form of him as a man of general knowledge, and as a physician?—I have been led to form the opinion that he was a man equally distinguished in general science and in medicine.

2062. As a man of science, should you not consider him of the very first order?—Of the highest order.

2063. Would you say the same of him as a physician?—I should say he was one of the first physicians.

2064. Was he one of the first in point of private practice?—Not in point of private practice. He had ample opportunities of being as good a practitioner as the first in point of practice, because he was for a considerable length of time physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

2065. And that, before he was proposed by Drs. Baillie and Pitcairn to be examined as to his fitness to become a fellow of the College?—Yes; he had been several years physician to St. Thomas's Hospital previous to his nomination for the fellowship.

2066. Did it not appear, from the application made by Dr. Sims about the year 1789, and the attempt made by Dr. Wells, that, for some cause or other, there were great impediments placed in the way of any licentiate gaining admission under the seven years bye-law into the College?—It appeared that there were insuperable obstacles to contend with, before any licentiate could gain admission under that bye-law.

[*Added by the Witness on correcting his Evidence.*]

“After Dr. Sims and Dr. Wells had failed to pass the first ballot, it was not likely that this bye-law would ever be carried into effect.

“The case of Dr. Fothergill shows the impracticability of any licentiate of eminence ever arriving at the fellowship, by the proposal of a fellow. He was proposed by Sir William Brown, and the proposal was followed up both by Dr. Heberden and Sir John Pringle; yet, on the ballot, there were 13 negatives and nine affirmatives.—*Vide* Dr. Watson's Letter in Thomson's Life of Cullen.

“Another obstacle would consist in the reluctance of a licentiate, after having been many years in practice and enjoyed the public confidence, to submit to any additional examination before a body, many of whom would be his juniors, and all his competitors in practice; and further, such an examination might operate to his disadvantage with his patients, who had hitherto considered him as among the first practical physicians.”

2067. Are dissenters in a great measure excluded from the fellowship of the College, by the operation of the statutes?—They are.

2068. In what way?—The great body of the fellows must of course be members of the Church of England, because in those cases in which the bye-laws give them a title to be admitted, they are understood to be members of the Established Church.

2069. You mean that the great body of those who come into the College, come in as graduates of the two English Universities, and that they cannot have graduated at either of the English Universities, without subscribing to the articles of the Established Church; which of course would render it necessary that the great body of the fellows should be members of the Church of England?—Exactly so.

2070. And with regard to the medical graduates of Dublin, the necessity of being incorporated in one of the English Universities, would throw the same impediment in the way of any Roman-catholic graduate finding admission, under the ordinary bye-law, into the College?—Certainly.

2071. Do you believe that amongst those who have found their way into the College on the recommendation of the president, there are any dissenters?—I have not been able to discover that there are any.

2072. Have you endeavoured to ascertain by the ordinary means of inquiry whether there are or are not?—I asked the question of one of them, whether to his knowledge there was a dissenter among those who had been called up by the special favour of the president; he replied, he did not know that there was one.

2073. Are there, according to your belief, many dissenters amongst the licentiates?—I think there are not many.

2074. Out of 136 resident licentiates, what proportion of dissenters do you think there may be?—It is a question I am not prepared to answer; I do not

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know how many persons would belong to the Scotch Church, and how many persons would belong to the various denominations of dissenters.

2075. Do you think there would be any difficulty in naming 12 or 20 out of the 136?—I think not, including the Presbyterians; or even more.

2076. It has been stated that there exists a jealousy between the fellows and the licentiates, which is not creditable to the members of a liberal profession. Can you state any injury which has arisen out of that jealousy?—They are so much separated from each other, that they scarcely appear to belong to the same body of men in London.

2077. The licentiates and the fellows are so separated, from some cause or other, that they appear to constitute two distinct bodies of men?—Yes; there appears to be a chasm between the two parties, which it is difficult to fill up. Two physicians will study at Edinburgh; the one graduates at Oxford or Cambridge, the other finishes his education at Edinburgh, and they come to London to settle as physicians; one becomes a licentiate, and the other a fellow: under those circumstances it not unfrequently happens, that though they have been very well acquainted during the time of their pupilage at Edinburgh, their interests are so diametrically opposite to each other with regard to the question of the College of Physicians, that it creates a jealousy and a dissension between them.

2078. In the course of the practice of the fellows in their profession, or in the course of any patronage exercised by the College, or the President of the College, is there not a disposition to prefer the physicians of their own order, belonging to the College, rather than licentiates?—I think there is.

2079. Have you any doubt upon the subject?—I have no doubt upon it.

2080. To what circumstances do you attribute those dissensions, and that disunion which you think exists between those two bodies in the College?—The parties are so unequally situated; the one is the governing body of the common institution, and the other are parties having very little to do with that body, and who consider that they have a claim to become part of the governing body.

2081. Do you consider it to be an instance of that jealousy which generally arises between one body and another, whenever one of the two is excluded from privileges which are granted to the other?—I do.

2082. Are there any hospital or other appointments which you think are almost exclusively filled by fellows of the College?—The office of physician in several of the hospitals is exclusively filled by fellows of the College.

2083. Do you know whether this exclusive promotion of fellows to such hospitals, arises out of the particular bye-laws of the hospitals; or to what other circumstance do you attribute it?—It arises in a great measure out of the *esprit du corps* existing among the fellows.

2084. Then you think it is not owing to the bye-laws, but to the influence which the fellows of the College possess amongst the electors to those hospitals?—If there were no bye-laws, there would be no difference between the fellows and the licentiates.

2085. In what way is the influence of the College so exercised, as to lead to that almost exclusive election of the fellows to the offices in the hospitals?—It operates in this way, at least it is notorious that it does so, that a fellow of the College feels himself almost bound to assist with his influence another fellow, and not to use any influence in favour of a licentiate.

2086. Might not the licentiates exert the same kind of influence with regard to their class?—They might, if they had the same bond of union.

2087. Do not you think that a corporation, exerting itself, possesses greater influence than individuals?—I do.

2088. Does the College ever exert itself as a corporation on behalf of individuals?—They have a power of recommending under a particular grant with regard to St. Bartholomew's.

2089. You were understood to attribute the advantage which the fellows possess as candidates for the vacant offices in hospitals, to the bye-laws of the College itself?—I attribute it to the bye-laws operating to exclude the licentiates from the College. If this exclusion did not exist, the licentiates would be fellows, and there would be an end to the advantage.

2090. Although as a corporation the College does not exert itself, yet in case of a vacancy, do the individuals belonging to the corporation exert themselves in favour of one of their own body?—That is generally considered to be the mode of exerting their influence.

2091. In what way do the individuals belonging to the body of the College exert themselves in favour of one of their own body, in case of such a vacancy?—It is generally understood that they exert all the influence they have as canvassers.

2092. You have been asked whether the licentiates might not equally unite together and support a candidate of their own; if they were to do so, do you think that would be a desirable state of things in the profession, to have the two bodies so united in opposing each other?—It would be productive of considerable injury to the profession.

2093. Do you mean to say that there is any union on the part of the fellows in so canvassing?—The answer I gave with regard to union is, that the fellows have a bond of union as being the managers of the corporation; and the licentiates have no bond of union.

2094. What opportunity has the President of the College of informing himself of the attainments of the individuals composing the general body of the licentiates?—Very little, except the ordinary intercourse of physicians in practice.

2095. In your opinion is the power which the president has of nominating licentiates to the fellowship open to any objections; and if so, state to what objections?—Such a mode of admitting licentiates to the fellowship is open to several objections. A power placed in the hands of any individual to nominate a licentiate for the fellowship, renders such individual liable to be influenced by favour or by some other circumstances, independently of the actual merits of the party proposed: and with regard to the party proposed to be elevated to the fellowship in this way, I think it is open to the objection, that a licentiate, anticipating such an event, might be induced to compromise his dignity as a man, to sink his independence, and to become subservient to the person who had the power of calling him up to a higher rank. By so doing he would lower the standard of moral rectitude in his mind.

2096. Do you also think that the very circumstance of the president having this power of nomination, may estrange many individual licentiates from the president, lest they should be suspected of courting him for the very purpose of finding admission into the College?—I think such a feeling would exist in many of the licentiates.

2097. Have you had an opportunity, during the discussions that have lately taken place among the licentiates regarding their petition, of ascertaining what their opinions are respecting the College of Physicians?—I have with respect to many of them.

2098. Have they such a confidence in the College of Physicians as to entertain an expectation of any efficient reform taking place in the College without the interference of the Legislature?—The history of the College, from the time when these exclusive bye-laws were framed, down to the present time, gives no reasonable hope that the College will reform itself.

2099. You think that from their past acts, the licentiates consider that they have no reason to expect liberal treatment from the College in future?—I think they have not.

2100. In petitioning for a redress of grievances, do you think that the licentiates are actuated solely by the desire of gaining admission into the fellowship?—They certainly are not:

2101. By what motives do you think they were actuated, in so petitioning?—They were actuated by a desire to see the College of Physicians placed on a substantial foundation. Provided they gained their end of admission into the College, the distinction of ranks would cease to exist, and a material point at issue would be done away with immediately. And they were also desirous to see the whole of the profession placed on a better foundation than it is at present.

2102. What imperfections do you allude to, when you say, “a better foundation than at present?”—The imperfections in the law relating to the medical profession generally.

2103. Reverting back to the examinations you underwent before the College, do you consider that they were or were not a sufficient test of your medical fitness to practise as a physician?—I think they were not.

2104. In what do you think the examination was imperfect?—The examination is merely descriptive, and a merely descriptive examination to qualify for practising the medical profession is entirely unfit to answer the purpose. I think the examination of a candidate to practise medicine should consist of description, demonstration, analysis, and combination. By description, I mean the present mode of examination,

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examination, which consists in describing from memory solely. By demonstration, that the various substances of every kind used in medicine should be placed before him, and he should be required to point out the character and properties of any of them: he should also be required to demonstrate on the dead body any part of anatomy. Analysis would include chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, and the investigation of disease at the bed-side. Combination would include the preparations of the pharmacopeia, &c., and the combining and arranging the symptoms of disease, and judging of its character, the application of remedies, and the probable event.

2105. Is not the examination of those who apply for the licence of the College conducted in Latin?—It is.

2106. Are you aware that the Commissioners for inquiring into the Scotch Universities have condemned the practice in those Universities of examining candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine in Latin?—Yes, I am.

2107. In what sort of Latin is the dialogue carried on; is it a test of a man's Latinity?—No, I should not think it was a test of his Latinity.

2108. Do not you think it tends to embarrass the person under examination; and that it would be better, both for the examiner and the examinee, if the examination were carried on in the English idiom?—The examination ought to be conducted in the vernacular language of the candidate. If it be conducted in Latin, as it is now, a candidate of inferior medical knowledge who is tolerably fluent in speaking Latin, has a very great advantage over a man of superior abilities and attainments who has not had the opportunity or has not the tact to acquire the colloquial part of the language: and there is this disadvantage, that a person may be understood to be making the translation, whilst he is really thinking of facts, which he ought to be able to assert at once.

2109. Should there exist a body in London to confer degrees in medicine?—From the extent of the schools in London, I think it very desirable that there should be such a body.

2110. Should the conferring of a degree in medicine convey a title to practise medicine, in your opinion?—I think it might very safely be placed on that footing, provided the examiners for the degree were not interested in teaching: they might grant the degree and the licence to practise at the same time.

2111. Would you have more than one degree in medicine, or should there be only one?—I think that in the present state of medical science and practice, and of the wants of the public, two ranks are required. In the first rank the physicians and surgeons might be placed; and in the second rank the general practitioners. This appears to be what the state of medical practice is at present.

2112. Would you require all physicians and surgeons, before they took the superior degree, to have taken the lower degree?—They should certainly have passed through all that was required of the second rank.

2113. Would you have him undergo a second examination, before you give to him the superior degree?—That would depend upon whether the examination took place at several times during the course of study, or finally at the close of it.

2114. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable to have periodical examinations, during the progress of the study of a medical student; or do you prefer the practice of deferring the examination till the period arrives when the student comes to solicit his degree?—The plan of periodical examinations would be far preferable.

2115. At what period of time, after taking the inferior degree, would you think it expedient to give the superior degree?—Probably three or four years.

2116. Would you require that during that period the person should have been actually practising medicine; or would you think it sufficient that he should have been studying his profession?—He might do either; he might have been either in the actual practice of the profession, or extending his knowledge by attending the practice of others.

2117. Ought the power of conferring degrees in medicine, if vested in some bodies in London, to be intrusted to each of the different Colleges, such as King's College or the London University?—I think it would be better to have a single body to whom such power was delegated.

2118. A general body to which all students might be referred, wheresoever educated?—Yes, and the education the same.

2119. Ought students in medicine and students in surgery, up to a certain stage of their education, to pass through the same course of study?—I think they should, till very nearly the close of their education.

2120. Ought

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2120. Ought the College of Physicians to be the body in London, in which should be vested the power of conferring medical degrees?—The body should consist of physicians and surgeons. The College of Physicians consists exclusively of physicians; I consider that objectionable.

2121. Up to what period ought the studies of a student in surgery to be theoretical; and at what period of study should the acquiring of manual dexterity in operations commence?—I think if a physician and a surgeon were well educated for the practice of their profession, their education would be nearly the same, with this difference, that the physician would pay more attention to internal pathology, and the surgeon to external pathology; and there would be a difference also in the range of their anatomical studies, the surgeon would pay more attention to what is strictly speaking surgical anatomy, and the physician to anatomy of the internal organs.

2122. Ought the attention of the person intended for the practice of surgery to be turned from the commencement to mechanical contrivances and manual dexterity?—I think he should be educated for the profession generally, and then make his selection.

2123. Is it not as essential for the surgeon to be informed in the principles of the internal treatment of disease, as it is for the physician?—I think it is.

2124. Does not the greater part of the treatment of the average of surgical patients turn rather upon internal treatment than on the manual dexterity of the surgeon?—Yes, it does; and in proportion as internal treatment is improved, by the attention of surgeons to the study of medicine, the necessity of performing operations, or of acquiring manual dexterity, becomes less and less.

2125. Is it not the fact, that much fewer operations are performed in surgery at the various hospitals than used to be the case some years ago?—That is the fact; very much fewer operations are performed at the London hospitals now than some years ago. It may be accounted for, in part, by the education of the country surgeons being much better than it was some years ago, and consequently a number of cases requiring severe operations, or operations of great skill and manual dexterity, are performed in the country, equally well as in London.

2126. You spoke of imperfections generally affecting the state of the various branches of the medical profession. To what particularly do you refer?—The present state of medical practitioners is this: they are ostensibly divided into three branches, the physician, the surgeon, and the general practitioner: but the division does not in reality exist. The physician practises medicine almost exclusively; but nine tenths of the practice of a surgeon, is the practice of medicine: and 19 twentieths of the general practitioner's practice is medical. There is no distinction, in point of practice, with the sole exception of the physician being understood to apply himself to internal diseases only; and the sooner that is done away with, the better.

2127. Is there any advantage in excluding either the physician or the surgeon from administering his own medicine to his own patients?—There would be a disadvantage in excluding either of them absolutely from administering medicines to his own patients. This permission to administer medicines would be inoperative in large towns.

2128. Are you aware of the practice in Edinburgh, of many leading physicians and surgeons administering medicine to their own patients?—Most of the practitioners of Edinburgh, I believe, when they first set out, are general practitioners; perhaps excluding midwifery: they practise medicine, surgery, and pharmacy: they are commonly, I believe, fellows of the College of Surgeons, having, at the same time, taken a degree; and they employ themselves for a number of years in practising the various branches of medicine; and when they choose, they confine themselves to medicine more exclusively.

2129. Is it not for the advantage of the public that the practitioner, whatever may be his grade in the profession, should be at liberty, if he pleases, to administer his own medicine to his own patients?—I think it would be an advantage, if he chose to do so.

2130. You would condemn of course the making use of any secret recipes; but provided the recipes he makes use of are well known and public, is it disadvantageous to the public to exclude a practitioner from administering his own medicines?—I think every practitioner should have the option of practising exactly what he chooses.

2131. Is the existing triple division of the profession of use to the public?—

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I think it is not ; it is a division that does not exist in point of fact ; it is more an ostensible division than a real one. The arrangement has nearly assumed a natural state ; every one practises, with the exception of the physicians strictly so called, just what he pleases.

2132. Has not the character of the general practitioner been greatly raised within the last few years ?—I think it has been greatly raised since the year 1815.

2133. Was not the apothecary of former days very much what the druggist is now ?—Not in my memory.

2134. Was not he something intermediate between the present general practitioner and the druggist ?—Yes, there were a few old apothecaries who were merely apothecaries, who kept a shop, private or not, and visited patients without practising midwifery or surgery ; but there are very few of this class now.

2135. Did the present triple division in the profession arise out of the wisdom of our ancestors, or out of peculiar political circumstances, or the trammels put upon medical practice by ecclesiastical bodies ?—They arose out of the trammels put upon the practice of medicine by the ecclesiastical bodies. Formerly physicians practised all branches ; but after a time, they did not choose to do the manual operations, and they left them to their servants or the barbers ; and hence arose the surgeons.

2136. Did not one of the bulls of the see of Rome prohibit ecclesiastics from visiting patients, and practising the manual parts of the profession ?—Yes, it did, the Council of Tours, 1163.

2137. Was that one of the causes which occasioned the distinction between the physician and the surgeon ?—I think that was the principal one.

2138. Without any interference of the State or Legislature, would not that partition of practice in the profession take place in a great measure, at least in great cities, which now takes place ; namely, that there would be one body of men applying themselves exclusively to medicine, and another exclusively to surgery, and another and a cheaper class of practitioners, who would unite all functions in themselves ?—Yes, I think that would be the natural division ; and that the present is an artificial one, so far as physicians are concerned. A physician comes to London, and finds himself prohibited, either by the laws of the College or by usage, from practising surgery.

2139. Do you think that places which do not afford requisite means of preliminary general education, and of good medical education, should have the power of conferring medical degrees ?—I think that no university or school should have the power of granting degrees, unless it had the means of instruction.

2140. Should it be necessary for universities, or bodies empowered to confer degrees to unite in themselves the means of giving both general and medical education, or might they not be allowed to provide for the examination of applicants for degrees in those branches of study which they did not possess the means of teaching ?—I think if an institution possessed the means of teaching medicine only, it might be allowed to grant a qualification for medical practice ; and it would be a matter of indifference where the student obtained his medical education, or his education in arts, whether at the same place or in two places, provided he had obtained both.

2141. Ought the student, before he was allowed to enter himself as a medical student, to undergo some examination, as to his having gone through a preliminary education in classical literature and science ?—It would be highly desirable.

2142. Is not the great impediment to any particular body or university raising the standard of education, found to lie in the difficulty of persuading them all to adopt one uniform standard ?—I believe it is ; and where the standard of education has been raised, it has generally been found that no diminution of students has taken place, but rather an increase. A student will generally prefer to study where the standard is high ; provided he have good abilities, and is diligent.

2143. Is not great care requisite that the standard be not raised too high, lest you render it expensive, and transfer the cheapest practice entirely to irregular and uneducated practitioners ?—If two ranks exist in the profession, then the difference would probably be considerable between what is required of one and of the other.

2144. In any endeavour to raise the standard of medical education, is it not essential that you have it cheap, lest by raising it too high, you force into practice a body of ill and cheaply-educated irregular practitioners ?—If the price of education were placed too high, it would certainly have the effect of making the students content.

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content with a less proportion of attainment, or at least just what they were obliged to attain. *John Sims, M.D.*

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2145. Is not the whole history of medicine, as regards all exclusive privileges granted to colleges and universities in this country, a practical illustration of this principle, that by too much restricting the body of men who are allowed to practise, you drive the practice for the poorer classes into the hands of wholly uneducated men?—It certainly was the case before the Apothecaries Act of 1815; because the general practitioner was not required to have any education at all, if he did not choose it.

2146. During the first two centuries of the existence of the College of Physicians, when they were endeavouring to prevent all surgeons and all apothecaries from practising medicine, was not the effect of that attempt, to raise up a body of irregular practitioners?—It had that effect.

2147. The demands of the public for a cheaper practice than that of the physicians created that body of irregular practitioners?—Yes, and a demand for a greater number of practitioners.

2148. What would be the constitution of that body to which you would think it expedient to intrust the examination of candidates for medical or surgical degrees?—It should be a body consisting of physicians and surgeons; and the majority, if not the whole of them, should not be engaged in teaching.

2149. Supposing a person had taken a medical or surgical degree or diploma in Scotland, and came to practise in the south, would you think it right that such a person should be subject to re-examination before the board sitting in London?—Provided the education were the same, I think there would be no further necessity for any other examination.

2150. You think it would be only necessary for the board to inform itself, whether the certificate borne by the applicant really was or was not good evidence of his being informed in that branch of the profession in which he wished to practise?—The inquiry into his capability should rest solely upon ascertaining whether he had gone through the usual form of study, and had obtained the requisite testimonial in any other part of the kingdom.

2151. If any doubt existed whether any university conferred its degrees with too great laxity, in that case should he be subject to re-examination?—If such supposition existed, there could be little doubt of the necessity of giving this body the power of instituting another examination.

2152. Would you admit to such examination parties who had graduated in foreign universities and schools, upon their offering to submit themselves to examination before this board?—Provided they have passed through a sufficiently extensive course of instruction in medicine.

2153. Are you aware that this distinction exists in the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, that graduates of any Scotch University by right, and graduates of the English or Irish Universities by courtesy, are admitted to have a licence to practise without examination; but that the graduates of foreign universities may be required first to submit themselves to examination?—I am aware that no examination was required from graduates of other Scotch Universities; but with reference to foreign graduates, I was not aware of the difference just stated.

2154. Is it not a reasonable distinction, that the board might have a power of examining, in case of degrees being granted by foreign universities with too great laxity?—Certainly.

2155. Suppose that an uniform and a reasonable standard of medical qualification were exacted by all the different bodies having power to grant degrees and diplomas, should you have any fear of the supply of the general practitioners being restricted for the wants of the community?—I think not.

2156. Might it be raised higher than it is, without any fear of too much restricting the supply of general practitioners?—The preliminary education in Scotland ought to be increased, and the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Scotch Universities, I believe, recommends such a course; an extended period of study, and an increased number of studies.

2157. Would it not be essential, if preliminary education were required from those who wish to become general practitioners, that the acquisition of general knowledge should be rendered cheaper than it is to be found at the English Universities?—Certainly.

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2158. If the acquisition of general education were required of all who are to practise, and were rendered as expensive as it is at the English Universities, should you not fear that it would have the effect of too much restricting the number of general practitioners?—It would diminish the number of practitioners very materially.

2159. Is it not then an essential condition of requiring to any extent preliminary education, to begin by devising some means of rendering general education cheap?—I think so. If all practitioners underwent an extended preliminary education, it ought to be cheap.

2160. What opinion do you hold respecting the present mode of remunerating general practitioners, by a charge for their medicine rather than for their attendance?—I think the remuneration of general practitioners by charge for medicines, is a bad plan: a better plan would be to remunerate them for attendance.

2161. Does not it subject them to the imputation of not proportioning the quantity of medicine to the wants of the patient?—That is the general impression.

2162. Is it not a reasonable impression?—Yes.

2163. Is it not the actual practice, to send a larger quantity of medicine than the patient is expected to take?—The plan is liable to that imputation.

2164. Has not a large portion of the supply of medicine for patients, that used to be provided by apothecaries, of late years been transferred to the druggist?—A very considerable proportion.

2165. Do you believe that a practice prevails to any extent with the druggists of prescribing across the counter?—I believe it does.

2166. Have you ever heard of any such practice, for the purpose of evading the Apothecaries Act of 1815, as that a Scotch or other physician, settled in some part of England in the country, should prescribe for patients, and instead of supplying the medicines himself, receive a per-centage from the druggist who supplies the medicine prescribed?—I do not know any such case.

2167. Do you believe that such practices exist?—I have not sufficient grounds for believing that such a practice does exist.

2168. Are there any other grievances which you think the licentiates have to complain of, besides those adverted to in your former answers?—I think those adverted to in the petition embrace nearly the whole of the grievances which the licentiates suffer.

2169. Would it be reasonable that the College should give them access to their library and museum?—Certainly.

2170. You think that the mere circumstance of their being licentiates should give them access to the library?—That depends upon the idea that the College have, whether they think the library is their own exclusive property or not.

2171. Are they now ever invited to attend the meetings of the College?—To the evening conversations they are.

2172. Is the practice now retained of once a year requiring the licentiates to attend to hear the statutes de conversatione morali read?—I never received such a summons.

2173. Are the licentiates summoned to hear the Harveian orations?—They receive an invitation, which is affixed to the card of invitation to the conversazioni.

2174. What is the nature of those orations?—They are laudatory orations in honour of Harvey and those physicians who have distinguished themselves as fellows of the college.

2175. Is it to be collected from passages that have occurred in many of those Harveian orations, that there has been considerable acrimony of feeling between the licentiates and the fellows of the college?—There are several of the Harveian orations which contain specimens of very great acrimony of feeling.

2176. About the time that Dr. Wells and Dr. Stanger were seeking admission into the college, are there not passages of great acrimony to be found in the Harveian oration, showing that the question of admitting the licentiates into the college was taken up with a spirit of party by the fellows of the college?—Yes, there are such passages.

2177. Can you refer to any such?—There is a passage in the Harveian oration of 1794.

2178. That was between the periods when Dr. Sims and Dr. Stanger endeavoured to find admission?—It was in the intermediate time.

2179. Will you read the passage?—The passage in the Harveian oration of 1794.

1794 is, "Hostis aggreditur ferox, audax, pertinax, posthubita, fide de observandis (Collegii) statutis. Verùm enimvero tametsi mihi esset occasio querendi prolixius de factâ nobis temere injuriâ, vetat amplius disserere liberalitas."

2180. What is the meaning of the passage "posthubita fide de observandis (Collegii) statutis?"—The meaning of that passage implies, that certain persons have violated their faith, or broken their word to the College.

2181. Was not this the promise which the licentiate upon entering the College gave: "Dabis fidem te observaturum statuta Collegii, aut multas tibi contra facienti irrogandas promptè persoluturum, omniaque in medicinâ faciendâ pro viribus facturum in honorem Collegii et reipublicæ utilitatem?" Must not reference have been made to that promise of the licentiates, in the passage you have read from the Harveian oration?—Reference was made to that passage.

2182. By whom was that oration pronounced?—By Dr. John Latham.

2183. Was that supposed breach of promise alluded to in the law proceedings between Dr. Stanger and the College of Physicians; and did the Judge upon the bench advert to that imputation?—It was alluded to by the counsel for the College upon that occasion; and the allusion was scouted by the Judge.

2184. From this or any similar passages do you infer that the admission of the licentiates was opposed with a spirit of party then existing in the College, and that it might naturally be inferred that during the five examinations which the licentiates were required to undergo, that spirit of party might have acted to the prejudice of the licentiates seeking admission?—Yes, I do: this passage in the Harveian orations fully warrants that conclusion; and at the time that Dr. Sims attempted to go into the College under this bye-law, threats or menaces of a very severe examination, if he chose to persist in his resolution of appearing before the comitia majora, were held out to him.

2185. Do you think that the distance which the bye-laws create between the fellows and the licentiates, tends greatly to diminish the influence of the College over the profession, and their power of carrying into effect any reasonable regulations they may have to propose?—In consequence of the manner in which the licentiates have been treated by the fellows of the College, I think they have lost in a very considerable degree the respect that might attach to them, and also the confidence that ought to be reposed in them by the public.

2186. Do you think it operates injuriously upon the public, by occasioning such a dislike to the proceedings of the College, that they find it difficult even to carry into effect any reasonable regulations which they may wish to impose for the regulation of the profession?—I think it does.

2187. Are the Committee to collect from your former answers, that the College is highly unpopular with the body of the licentiates?—Extremely so.

2188. What consequences do you anticipate, if the present bye-laws of the College and the present system of self-election should remain unchanged?—I see no other consequence, than that of remaining in the present unsatisfactory state.

2189. Would dissatisfaction increase or diminish?—It would increase, in all probability, as the same causes of dissatisfaction would continue to operate.

2190. Then you think that the influence of the College would diminish?—Certainly.

2191. And do you think that at length the state of things would come to be such, that a remedy would be absolutely necessary?—It is so already.

2192. Subsequently to 1794, were there any acrimonious passages in any of the Harveian orations?—There was one in the Harveian oration for 1806; this was subsequently to some medical men in the country taking an active part in trying to obtain medical reform; and under the apprehension of this reform, or the agitation spreading to the College of Physicians in London, in all probability this specimen of acrimony was uttered at the College in 1806.

2193. Please to read it?—It is by Dr. Pemberton: "Quis vestrum ignorat, alienorum hominum concessum habitum esse, novis conciliis, nova audacia erectum, ad reformandum ut aiunt, sed potius evertendum eam medicam disciplinam quæ in hac nostra domo per tria secula feliciter constituta est. Immo eo processit hæc rerum novarum cupiditas, ut consulerunt de petitione senatui referenda ad inceptum suum lege sancendum. In tali casu ubi is vestrum qui non ad arma currat? quis non clamat. 'Stet fortuna domûs,' clamandique pro salute nostræ reipublicæ propugnet."

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2194. Do you understand the expression "Curat ad arma," to mean literally a recourse to arms?—No, I understand it to refer to a "war of opinion."

2195. Who were the agitators in the country to whom that refers, that occasioned this appeal to arms?—It was in allusion to the proceedings of Dr. Harrison and his associates, in consequence of what occurred at the Lincolnshire Benevolent Society in 1805. I do not recollect what the particular occurrence was, but I believe that Dr. Harrison was desirous of promoting some general measures of reform in the profession.

2196. Are you aware that, in November 1805, the College of Physicians proposed themselves to institute a reform in the profession?—I was not aware that they did; but whenever there has been any agitation or dissatisfaction among the licentiates, there has always been some proposal of that kind; but nothing has hitherto been effected.

2197. It appears that at a meeting of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, on the 7th August 1804, there was presented and read a printed letter received by the president from Dr. James Harvey, the registrar of the College of Physicians in London, annexing a copy of a proposed plan for the better regulation of medical practitioners of country districts in the United Kingdom, for which it was intended to make application to Parliament with a view to an Act, and requesting the opinion of the College therein; did you ever hear of that?—I am not aware of that circumstance.

2198. It appears that one of the heads of this Bill was, that no physician who is not a regular graduate of the two English Universities, or of those of Ireland or Scotland, except as hereinafter provided, should be permitted to practise in the United Kingdom, and that it was intended to divide the whole country into medical districts?—I was not aware of those proposals.

2199. Are you aware that on the 26th of August 1806 there was a numerous meeting of the faculty at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, to consider of medical reform?—No.

2200. You were understood to say that the examination at the college, to which you were subjected for a licence, was of a negative character, rather than a positive; by which it is supposed you meant, that it would prove a man not to be ignorant, rather than prove that he was extensively acquainted with the medical science: supposing a person proved himself not to be ignorant, would not that be sufficient justification for the College to allow him to begin to practise?—I think he should prove his positive knowledge.

2201. Would there be any danger in allowing him to practise, if he proved that he was not ignorant?—That would depend upon the degree of his attainment.

2202. Might not a person who underwent such an examination as you went through, safely, upon the test of that examination, have been permitted to practise?—I think not.

2203. Does the extent of the examination depend upon the discretion of the examiner?—I believe it is fixed by the statutes.

2204. You said that there was no examination, strictly speaking, with regard to the diseases of women and children. Was there any examination at all upon that point?—Not upon the diseases of women and children. I forget the particular points of disease that were taken, but I think one was relating to a dropsical affection, which would apply to either sex.

2205. Do you know what proportion of Edinburgh graduates are rejected by the College?—I do not.

2206. Do you know of there being any instances of that sort?—I have heard of such being rejected.

2207. Do not you think that a candidate for a licence ought at least to be able to make himself understood in Latin?—He ought to be able to read Latin. I think it is not absolutely necessary that he should be able to speak a dead language.

2208. Not sufficiently to make himself understood?—No. I should say that he might as well avoid it, as attempt to acquire a mere smattering of it.

2209. With regard to the exclusion of licentiates from the library and the museum, did you ever apply to be admitted there?—I once applied for a work through a relation of mine who was a fellow; and I obtained that book on his application, not on my own.

2210. You

2210. You stated that you never had a copy of the bye-laws relating to the licentiates; did you ever ask for any such copy?—No, I did not think it worth while; for I considered that my connection with the College was at an end the moment I passed my last examination.

2211. With regard to the proceedings in the courts of law respecting the admission of licentiates to the fellowship, do you know what was the nature of the application in Dr. Askew's case?—I think his application was for an admission to the fellowship.

2212. Do you know what the result of it was?—The result of it was that the College was sustained in its refusal.

2213. Was not this the nature of the decision, that a person in the situation of a licentiate could not claim, as a licentiate, to be admitted into the fellowship, inasmuch as he, by becoming a licentiate, had recognized that law by which the distinction was drawn between the licentiates and the fellows?—To the best of my recollection, it was considered that his claim to be admitted a fellow was vitiated by his having accepted a licence.

2214. Are you aware what Lord Mansfield's interpretation of the charter was upon that occasion?—Lord Mansfield's interpretation of the charter has almost uniformly been, that the College were bound to admit all that were fit.

2215. Did he not say that the charter contemplated persons practising in London who were not fellows?—He said, that he had an idea that the charter contemplated persons practising who were not fellows, such as persons who might be licensed for any special complaint.

2216. Do you know what the nature of the application was in Drs. Archer and Fothergill's case?—They had applied to be admitted as fellows, after they had obtained their licence.

2217. What was the result of that?—The result was that they were considered to have vitiated their claim in consequence of having accepted the licence.

2218. Was not Mr. Justice Aston's judgment, that even supposing the bye-law to be bad, yet as the party had come in as a licentiate under that bye-law, he was precluded from contending that he came in as a fellow?—I believe it was.

2219. Was not Dr. Stanger's application framed so as to obviate that objection?—His application was framed in another way; but still he was defeated.

2220. Have not the licentiates, in point of fact, been defeated on every occasion in which they have attempted to procure their claim to be recognized by a court of law?—I think they have always been defeated.

2221. Do you know whether in Dr. Stanger's case they were not defeated upon the express ground, that the bye-laws by which they were excluded were legal and reasonable?—I do not think that was the decision; I think they were not defeated upon the ground that the bye-laws were reasonable.

2222. With regard to the distinction between surgeons and physicians, might not a man be very competent to exercise the profession of a physician, and yet be totally unfit from bodily causes for performing surgical operations?—Most assuredly; therefore he should have his choice.

2223. Does not that circumstance constitute a difference between the two branches of the profession?—Certainly not.

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Mercurii, 26^o die Martii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Sims, M.D., again called in ; and further Examined.

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2224. YOU were understood yesterday to say that you thought there should be two different degrees, one superior to another, both conferred by a central board?—That there should be two different ranks in the profession.

2225. Did you mean that there should be two separate examinations upon the claims of a party to enter into those two separate ranks?—I meant that the claimant for the first rank might undergo the whole of his examinations before he began to practise, if he chose ; the claimant for the second rank might undergo a certain course of examination before he began to practise, and when he moved up into the first rank, he should pass another examination, to make his standing in point of acquirement equivalent to that of the man in the first rank.

2226. Before the commencement of the medical education of a student, what is the preliminary education which you think he ought to have received?—I think he ought to possess a knowledge of the learned languages, and also of some of the modern languages ; and a knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy.

2227. In the case of a student aiming to be a general practitioner, to what extent do you think this preliminary education ought to go?—I think that would be a question of the time that he should devote to those preliminary studies.

2228. Of course you would consider it no objection to such a student that he had prosecuted those preliminary studies at the house of his parent, and not at a college or school?—Certainly not, provided he could show his competency by an examination before a proper tribunal.

2229. Ought such a student, before commencing his medical studies, to know Latin?—Yes, he ought to have a knowledge of Latin.

2230. Is it desirable also that he should know some Greek?—Yes, he should have a knowledge of Greek, so as to enable him to understand the meaning of terms, and to read any author if he chose ; but I should not make it a *sine qua non*.

2231. Arithmetic?—Arithmetic, of course.

2232. Elementary geometry?—Yes.

2233. The solution of simple equations?—It is a matter of doubt whether you should require so much of a candidate for the second rank.

2234. Supposing a student, intending to be a general practitioner, has had a competent preliminary education, what course of medical education do you think it is desirable he should undergo?—He should study all the branches of medical education ; anatomy, the practice of medicine, physiology, pathology, internal and external, including morbid anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, botany.

2235. Even if he did not study natural philosophy mathematically, would it not be desirable that he should have acquaintance with popular physics?—Certainly it would.

2236. Should you think clinical attendance necessary?—Absolutely necessary.

2237. Both surgical and medical?—Surgical and medical.

2238. Should you think dispensary practice sufficient for a general practitioner, or would you require hospital practice?—Hospital practice is decidedly the best for observing the nature and treatment of disease ; it is far preferable to dispensary practice ; you have more control over the patients, and a better prospect of knowing that what you prescribe for them is effectually carried forward. In dispensary practice there is considerable disadvantage in those respects.

2239. Should you think the study of midwifery essential for the general practitioner?—Certainly.

2240. That is not made essential either in the examination before the Apothecaries' Company or before the College of Surgeons?—I believe it is not in the College of Surgeons ; but my impression is, that by some recent alteration in the Apothecaries' Company, examinations do take place in midwifery ; and that there is a physician accoucheur present during the time of these examinations.

2241. In

2241. In what period, exclusive of the preparatory general education, could this medical education of general practitioners be completed?—I think it might be completed in three or four years, supposing that he had had no previous instruction in the form of apprenticeship.

2242. With respect to those aspiring to the superior grade of practice as physicians or surgeons, would there be any distinction in the preliminary education that you would require?—Yes, in point of extent, and also of duration of study, in order to obtain this preliminary education.

2243. What superior attainments would you require in general science and literature?—I should expect him to be able to sustain an examination of a much more advanced kind in all the points mentioned.

2244. Would you require a knowledge of Greek?—Yes.

2245. Would you require a person to be mathematically grounded in the various branches of natural philosophy?—Yes, I think it would be desirable.

2246. And a knowledge of the modern languages?—A knowledge of some of the modern languages; French and German, and probably Italian.

2247. With regard to the medical attainments, what distinction should there be?—I think the distinction ought to be principally as to the time he devotes to practical attendance upon hospitals.

2248. Would you make the examination somewhat more severe in each of the branches of medical science?—I think so, decidedly.

2249. Do you think it desirable that physiology should be blended with anatomy in a course of lectures, or should form a distinct course?—A certain quantity of physiology would be always blended with any good anatomical course, but it is necessary that a person should be obliged to attend a separate and extended course of lectures on physiology.

2250. What would be the duration of the course of medical education for the superior degree of physicians and surgeons?—Probably about five years.

2251. Would you require that he should have given his attention to medical jurisprudence; that he should be able to conduct a chemical analysis?—He should be required to study medical jurisprudence, and it would be a very great advantage for him to conduct a chemical analysis in criminal cases, but in cases where the life of an individual is concerned, it would be preferable to apply to the most accomplished chemist that could be found, one who is most accustomed to analytic investigation.

2252. Would it not be desirable that every one in the superior class of practitioners should know so much of the subject as to be able to judge of the force of the evidence given by any such accomplished chemist?—Yes.

2253. Do you contemplate that the same authority should examine for medical degrees and give a licence to practise, or that the licence to practise should come from an authority independent of that which gives the degree?—Supposing the grantors of the degree not to be the teachers, I think they might at once give the degree and the licence to practise.

2254. Do you think that it is an unnecessary distinction that is made at present, or do you think the distinction is rendered necessary by the insufficient examination which those taking degrees are required by the universities to undergo?—I think it is rendered necessary by that circumstance; the physician is the only person who is subject to a second examination; the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company give the candidate his rank in the profession, and at the same time his licence to practise.

2255. In former times, previous to the Act of the 3d of Henry 8, was not the qualification for practising physic the possessing a degree in physic from some university?—I cannot exactly speak to that point.

2256. Is there not an Act in the Rolls of Parliament, in the time of Henry 6, to that effect?—There is in Henry 5.

2257. In large towns in the kingdom is not the practice divided into family and consultation practice?—I think such an absolute division scarcely obtains in the large towns that I am acquainted with; in many, there are very few physicians who practise as such, or arrive at much eminence; the principal part of the practice is in the hands of the general practitioners.

2258. Then the parties in the country that are usually consulted by families, are persons who are in the regular course of attendance upon those families?—Generally so, I believe.

2259. What do you understand by consultation practice?—Consultation practice

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tice is that practice which a person attains, whether a physician or surgeon, after he has been a long time engaged in practice, and has acquired a degree of eminence; he is consulted on what are called difficult cases, or cases that appear to require more lengthened experience than the ordinary run of cases.

2260. If any difficulty arises, the general practitioner calls in a person of supposed superior attainments, to give his advice and assistance?—Yes, in either branch of the profession.

2261. How many physicians are there in London whose practice is entirely confined to consultation?—I think there is scarcely one whose practice is entirely confined to consultation; most physicians, in the outset of life, are the constant attendants of families in medical cases; when they arrive at eminence, their assistance is more frequently required as consulting physicians; but still they retain a certain portion of ordinary practice.

2262. In what respects does the physician who practises in families, differ from the surgeon, apothecary, or general practitioner?—The physician in London, provided he is a physician solely, or confines his attention to what has been termed internal maladies, attends families and takes the charge of medical cases only. The general practitioner takes the whole medical and surgical charge of the family; he is also the accoucheur.

2263. Does the physician dispense his own medicines?—No; he does not in London.

2264. Are you aware what the practice in that respect is at Edinburgh?—In Edinburgh most of the physicians now in practice have been general practitioners in early life.

2265. In case a physician is called in, and any of the minor operations of surgery are necessary, are the physicians in England in the habit of performing those operations?—There is very considerable difference of practice in that respect. Some physicians perform those minor operations, others do not.

2266. It is desirable that they should be able to perform those operations?—Yes, and that they should perform them, if they choose.

2267. Is the scale of remuneration of the family physician very different from that of the general practitioner?—It is a higher scale.

2268. In London, are the general practitioners in the habit of charging for their attendance?—Some of them are, I believe: but the general practice is to charge for the medicines.

2269. If, either by law or established custom, in case of minor operations of surgery being necessary, the physician cannot perform them himself, but is obliged to call in a general practitioner, does not that entail, in general, additional expense upon a family?—In general it does.

2270. And therefore does not excluding the physician from performing those minor operations, rather tend to give advantage to the practice of the general practitioner?—The general practitioner has a decided advantage in that respect, I think.

2271. Families in moderate circumstances will always prefer calling in a general practitioner?—Yes, they will prefer calling in a practitioner who embraces all, instead of him who can only act in one capacity.

2272. Will not this circumstance always tend greatly to limit the number of physicians, who exclude from their practice the performance of those minor operations?—I think it has tended to limit the number, and will continue to do so increasingly.

2273. In most of the provincial towns of England and Wales, are you aware that the general practitioners have in point of number been greatly increasing over the physicians?—In those provincial towns with which I am acquainted, that is the fact.

2274. In the provinces, are the general practitioners in the habit of undertaking surgical operations of great difficulty?—I believe many of them are not, unless they are attached to the provincial hospitals.

2275. Do not most of the difficult operations which are required in the country, devolve upon the surgeons attached to the provincial hospitals?—In general they do, and formerly they did almost exclusively; but since the education of the general practitioners has been improved, there are many of them who undertake the capital operations, just in the same way as those who are attached to the provincial hospitals did before.

2276. Is the practice of the surgeons in the country confined to strictly surgical diseases?—I do not know any one instance in which it is so.

2277. Either in the town or the country?—No; I do not know any surgeon in town whose practice is exclusively surgical.

2278. With regard to family practice, wherein consists the difference between the surgeons and the apothecary?—In the country the surgeons mostly are the apothecaries also. In London many surgeons are not apothecaries, a very considerable proportion of them; and, in general, they do not practice midwifery: they practice medicine and surgery in their whole extent.

2279. Is it not essential for the good treatment of surgical cases, that the surgeons should undertake the medical treatment of the patient?—I think it is essential that they should be competent to undertake the medical part of the treatment of their patients, and also that they should practise it.

2280. In any alterations to be made, would it be desirable to restrict the practice of surgeons to pure surgery?—Certainly not.

2281. Is the line which separates surgical and medical practice so undefined, that it would be impossible for the State, even if it were so disposed, to confine the practice of surgeons to pure surgery?—I think it would be impossible for the State to do it, if it was so disposed; and I think it would be impossible for the practitioners of medicine and surgery voluntarily to draw the line, if they were so disposed.

2282. Would it be desirable that the physician who had taken the superior degree, should, if he pleased, practice surgery; and that the surgeon who had taken the superior degree, should, if he pleased, practice medicine?—I think each should be allowed to do as he chose.

2283. Do not the greater part of local diseases require internal treatment alone, without the performance of any operation by the surgeon whatsoever?—A considerable proportion of local diseases require almost exclusively the medical attention of any person who undertakes to treat them.

2284. Do not the majority of what are called surgical cases, require medical treatment only, without any operation being necessary?—Without any operation requiring the knife, but if local treatment is confined to operations, it will be very much restricted indeed. Local treatment would apply to the application of pressure in any form; bandages, or any other external application.

2285. Are you aware of the statute of the College of Physicians, in or about 1751, in which, pretending to give an explanation of the words "British University," they restricted it to the universities in England?—Yes, I am; it was cited in Dr. Stanger's case.

2286. At the period of the passing of that statute, for how long a time had Edinburgh existed as a medical school of celebrity?—I think degrees were granted in Edinburgh about the year 1720 or 1725; it was about that time that students from all parts began to assemble there to obtain medical instruction.

2287. What, at that time, was the state of Edinburgh as a medical school, in respect of the professors who were attached to that school?—At that period most of the medical professors were men of the first eminence in their profession in Europe.

2288. Who at that time was professor of anatomy?—The first Monro.

2289. Who at that time was the professor of the theory of physic?—Dr. Whytt.

2290. Was he the author of any important treatises on physic?—He was the author of a treatise relating to disease of the brain, and other works.

2291. Who was the professor of the practice of physic?—Dr. Rutherford.

2292. Was he the first person who introduced into Great Britain the practice of giving clinical lectures?—I have heard that he was, and that he introduced this mode of instruction from the Continent.

2293. Was it not considered at that time a school of so much celebrity as to compete with the school of Leyden?—Yes, at that time it did compete with Leyden.

2294. Did many English students in medicine at that time repair to Edinburgh, for the purpose of studying their profession?—A great many.

2295. Was Dr. Fothergill one of those?—Dr. Fothergill graduated at Edinburgh.

2296. What was the state of Glasgow at that time as a medical school; were there any professors of celebrity in any branch of medicine at that time in Glasgow?—Glasgow was a rising school about that time; I think that Dr. Cullen, the celebrated professor of medicine at Edinburgh, was a teacher of medicine there.

2297. If at that time the College of Physicians, instead of endeavouring by their

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bye-law to restrict their fellowship to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, had erected a standard of qualification in literary, scientific and medical attainments, would not that have been much more for the advantage of the medical profession, and have given a useful impulse to this study as well in the Scotch as in the English universities?—I think it would have been a decided advantage to medical graduates generally, if such a plan had been instituted.

2298. Is not the giving exclusive privileges to particular universities, as to the admissibility of their students to particular professions, liable to create supineness in those universities as to the study of those particular subjects in which they have exclusive privileges?—I think it is.

2299. Would not the giving the privileges to well qualified students in the Scotch universities, have been likely, on the ordinary principle of competition, to stimulate the English universities as well?—I think, in all probability, the English universities, under those circumstances, would have made it their business to form schools of medicine as well as schools of arts.

2300. Do you know the extent of study at the English universities?—I know it from what has appeared in public, and from hearsay; not from any personal opportunity of observation.

2301. When you speak of the inadequacy of the instruction, upon what do you found that opinion?—There has been very little instruction given in medicine at Oxford, and not much at Cambridge till lately.

2302. On what do you found your opinion with respect to Cambridge?—On reports, and what I hear from my medical friends, who have been there.

2303. Do you find those persons who have been educated at Cambridge inferior in their profession to medical men educated elsewhere?—Certainly not.

2304. Do you know the means of medical study that they have at Cambridge?—I have no personal opportunity of knowing.

2305. Do you know the extent of the hospital they visit?—They are not required to visit any hospital; there is an hospital containing about 60 beds, and which I am informed has been increased lately.

2306. Do you know whether it is in fact visited by medical students?—I know that it is.

2307. Have you taken some pains to inform yourself of the exact state of medical education at either of the English universities?—I took some pains to inform myself of the exact state of medical education at Cambridge.

2308. Did you push your inquiry to a considerable degree of detail?—I did.

2309. Did you take the utmost pains to inform yourself accurately of the present state of medical education there?—I did.

2310. Did you push your inquiry so far as to know the details of the questions usually put to persons applying for medical degrees at Cambridge?—I obtained information of that kind, so far as relates to the few years past.

2311. If the same facilities that are now possessed by Oxford and Cambridge in finding admission for their graduates into the College of Physicians were given to the other universities in the United Kingdom, do you think that there would be many students in medicine who would frequent the English universities, on account of the facilities there given for the study of physic?—It is probable that there would not; because Cambridge can never afford the same facilities for medical instruction as London or Edinburgh can.

2312. Have you in the course of your inquiries met with many medical gentlemen, who had studied medicine solely at Oxford or Cambridge?—I never saw one who had studied medicine solely at Oxford or Cambridge.

2313. Have you met with many who have studied medicine solely at Edinburgh?—Many.

2314. And at Dublin?—I have seen several who have studied at Dublin; I cannot say that I have seen any who have studied solely at Dublin.

2315. Do you know of any other occasions, besides those referred to in your evidence yesterday, in which reflections upon the licentiates were introduced into the Harveian orations?—There were some other occasions when reflections were introduced in such orations.

2316. Can you point out any such?—In the Harveian oration of 1808, there are some remarks of that kind. “*Imi subsellii viri, et criminum graviorum vix insontes, certamen audacissimum et turpissimum, velut agmine instructi, moverunt; magistratus vestros et contemptui habuerunt, et in ludibrium verterunt; acta et concilia vestra conviciis et calumniis laceraverunt. Testor farraginem illam male-*
dicam

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dicam et mendacem, quæ ex prælo singulis mensibus etiam nunc in vestros eructari solet."

2317. Whose oration was that?—Dr. Powell's.

2318. Considering the institution of the oration, and the person in whose honour it is instituted, do you think it is for the dignity of the College to have those attacks upon the licentiate physicians introduced into those orations?—I think it detracts from the dignity of the College to introduce such declamation.

2319. Do you know what it was that was alluded to, in the passage you have named?—The allusion is to a publication, which was supposed to be an organ containing the views of the licentiates and the other persons who wished to improve the state of the profession. The last sentence that I read alludes specially to that production.

2320. Have you that production here?—I have not.

2321. Do you know whether there were any paragraphs in it that were otherwise than perfectly respectful to the College?—I cannot say; but I should think it is most likely that there are passages in it, that would have been considered objectionable by the College, if not disrespectful.

2322. Something was said yesterday of an allusion to a recourse to arms. Do you know anything of an actual recourse to arms that took place in 1767?—It was understood that some measures rather of a forcible nature were taken to get into the College.

2323. Does not a blacksmith's bill for repairing the lock of the hall of the College of Physicians, occur in the bill of the expenses of the licentiates who then subscribed in order to carry on the proceedings against the College?—I believe there is something of that kind.

2324. Was not the attack in that instance made by the licentiates?—I think it was.

2325. You were understood to say, that all the grievances under which the licentiates suffer are substantially embodied in their petition?—Most of them are.

2326. The first sentence is "That the charter of the Royal College of Physicians was granted by Henry 8, for the advancement of medical science, and for the protection of the public against the temerity of wicked men, and the practice of the ignorant." That being the case, is not that purpose answered, by a public sanction given, enabling the public to distinguish those properly qualified from the rash and ignorant?—I think it is not.

2327. By what other means would you propose that that should be attained?—I do not know that any means could be devised effectually to attain the object of guarding the public against the temerity of the ignorant, because it would be a difficult matter to enact any laws which should effectually check quackery or imposture in medicine.

2328. Is not that object gained, in some measure, by that public sanction which is given by a competent body to those who are qualified; by which the public are enabled to distinguish them from the rash and ignorant?—Supposing that sanction were given to a sufficient number of persons, it might be answered; but that sanction is not given to a sufficient number of persons by the College of Physicians; and therefore it is almost nugatory.

2329. Is not that given to the licentiates as well as to the fellows?—To all those who are examined.

2330. The petition proceeds to state, "That six physicians were named in the charter, who, together with all men of the same faculty then resident in London, were constituted one body, commonalty, or perpetual college." Is that statement borne out by the opinion of the law authorities?—I think it is borne out by Lord Mansfield's authority.

2331. Supposing Lord Mansfield to have said, "I am far from thinking that all the men of and in London, then practising physic, were incorporated by the charter, much less are future practitioners of physic of and in London actually incorporated in the charter," would you still retain the opinion that the assertion in the petition is borne out by Lord Mansfield?—Lord Mansfield also asserted that "the College were bound to admit all that were fit."

2332. In whom do you consider the judgment of fitness to be vested?—It was vested in the College, if they were bound to admit all that were fit.

2333. Did not Lord Mansfield, speaking of the bye-laws, say, "Such of them, indeed, as only require a proper education and a sufficient degree of skill and qualification, may be still retained?"—I believe he did.

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2334. Can it be maintained that bye-laws have been framed and acted upon directly opposed and in violation of the letter and meaning of the said charter, supposing Lord Kenyon and three judges of the King's Bench have solemnly pronounced such bye-laws good and reasonable?—Notwithstanding Lord Kenyon pronounced that judgment, that the bye-laws were good and reasonable, others have pronounced a very different judgment.

2335. Was not the judgment in the case of Dr. Stanger the final judgment with regard to the appeals that have been made to the courts of law?—That was the last case in which the licentiates appealed to a court of law.

2336. And Lord Kenyon presided upon that occasion?—He did.

2337. Can it be said that there exists no foundation in the charter for the distinction between fellows and licentiates, supposing such passages as these which are about to be read are to be found in it? With regard to the appointment of a president in the charter, there are these words: "*Et quod eadem communitas sive collegium singulis annis in perpetuum eligere possint et facere de communitate illâ aliquem providum virum et in facultate medicinæ expertum in præsidem ejusdem collegii sive communitatis ad supervidendum recognoscendumque pro illo anno collegium sive communitatem prædictam et omnes homines ejusdem facultatis.*" Supposing those to be the words of the charter, can the assertion be maintained that there exists no foundation in the charter for the distinction between fellows and licentiates?—That clause of the charter recognises the "*collegium*" and the "*homines ejusdem facultatis.*"

2338. Does it not make a difference between them?—I suppose there is some distinction implied, because it appears that there were other men in the faculty that did not belong to the College, who probably had not been incorporated.

2339. Your attention is requested to another passage in the charter, in which it is said that no person is to practise within the city, or seven miles round, "*nisi ad hoc per dictam, &c. admissus sit;*" does not that imply a distinction?—It implies that no person who wished to practise physic in London could do it, unless he were "*ad hoc admissus*" by the College.

2340. Was not the observation of Lord Mansfield upon that passage, that he was convinced that the charter had an idea that some persons might practice by licence under their seal who were not fellows of the College?—Lord Mansfield, I believe, expressed such an opinion.

2341. There is also the following passage in the charter respecting the appointment of a censor: they were to have "*supervisum et scrutinium correccionem et gubernacionem omnium et singulorum dictæ civitatis medicorum utentium facultate medicinæ in eadem civitate ac aliorum medicorum forinsecorum quorumcumque facultatem illam medicinæ aliquo modo frequentantium et utentium intra eandem civitatem et suburbia ejusdem sive intra 7 miliaria in circuitu ejusdem civitatis.*" Is not the distinction recognised there?—The distinction is recognised between the *collegium* and the *homines ejusdem facultatis*.

2342. Is not it rather between the College and the *utentium facultate medicinæ*?—It appears to imply such.

2343. What do you understand by *utentium facultate medicinæ*; is not a man who exercises the practice of physic a physician?—He is generally understood to be so.

2344. Are there not two classes of physicians recognised there?—There are two classes of practitioners.

2345. Having drawn your attention to that passage, do you think that there is no foundation in the charter for the distinction between the fellows and the licentiates?—The clause in the petition is this, "*That there exists no foundation in the charter, or in the Acts confirming it, for such distinction of orders, and consequent exclusion from all privileges;*" I admit the distinction between the *collegium* and the *homines ejusdem facultatis*; but I do not admit that there is any authority in the charter, or in the Act confirming it, for the distinction which the College of Physicians have established between the fellows and the licentiates.

2346. Have you had an opportunity of reading the annals of the College?—No; there are quite out of my reach.

2347. Supposing that during the five years after the granting of the charter, there were only six physicians elected into the fellowship, and that for the first 37 years only 25 fellows were elected, and that it does not appear that any one attempted to become a member without the consent of the College; supposing that to be the case, does not the practice of the College at that time confirm the idea, that the distinction

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distinction between fellows and licentiates was contemplated by the charter?—It goes no further than this, to confirm the idea that there was a distinction between the collegium and the homines ejusdem facultatis; it did not contemplate the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford being the peculiar favourites of the College.

2348. With reference to the assertion in the petition that the College demand and receive a large sum of money from the fellows and licentiates, what portion of that money is swallowed up by stamps?—Fifteen pounds is the stamp for a licence, and 25 *l.* for a fellow.

2349. What is the whole sum paid by a licentiate?—I think the sum is 57 *l.*

2350. It is asserted that all dissenters are excluded from claiming the fellowship; are you aware whether there are dissenters among the fellows?—I am not aware that there are any dissenters among the fellows.

2351. You do not know that there are not?—I do not know that there are not; I understood that there was one that had become a dissenter since he joined the College in the ordinary way.

2352. You have complained that the fellows have an advantage with regard to the hospitals in London. Are you not physician to St. Marylebone Infirmary?—I am.

2353. Who is your colleague in that infirmary?—Dr. Hope.

2354. Is he a licentiate or a fellow?—He is a licentiate.

2355. Do you know whether the College interfered to prevent the election either of yourself or of Dr. Hope?—There was a candidate who was a fellow of the College; and I understood, from authority, that one of the other candidates had applied to a fellow to assist him in obtaining this appointment, who said to him, "No, I cannot assist you, there is a fellow of our College trying, and I cannot depart from the *esprit du corps*; I must serve him;" or words to that import.

2356. Those words were not used to you?—No; I had nothing to do with the fellows upon that occasion.

2357. Do you know who are the physicians to the St. George's Infirmary?—Dr. Clarke.

2358. Is he a licentiate or a fellow?—A licentiate.

2359. What is the salary attached to that office?—One hundred guineas; I believe it was 200; but it has been 100 during the last year or two.

2360. Do you know the physicians to Guy's Hospital?—Yes; Dr. Cholmondeley is one.

2361. Is he a fellow?—He is, and Dr. Back.

2362. Is Dr. Back a fellow or a licentiate?—A licentiate.

2363. Is Dr. Bright a physician to that hospital?—He is.

2364. Is he a fellow?—He is a fellow.

2365. Was he a fellow when he was elected?—He was a licentiate.

2366. Dr. Addison is the assistant physician; is he a fellow or a licentiate?—He is a licentiate, I believe.

2367. You have stated that the Cambridge education is very deficient; in what points does this deficiency principally consist?—I cannot charge my memory with particular points; but it appeared to me to be a general deficiency; there is not the extent of disease which a student ought to have an opportunity of observing; there is not the number of lectures which he ought to have an opportunity of attending; there was no opportunity of studying practical anatomy; no chemical lectures were given, and it was in some cases optional whether the student attended any lectures or went through any course of medical education or not before he obtained his degree.

2368. What place do you conceive in England affords the best medical education?—London affords the best means of medical instruction.

2369. What institution affords the best means of medical education?—In speaking of London, I should take the aggregate of the medical schools.

2370. Is an individual coming to London admitted at once into all the medical schools of London?—No; he makes his selection.

2371. What school do you think affords a better opportunity of instruction than the university?—Every one of the hospitals, King's College, and the London University.

2372. What is the course of instruction at any one of the hospitals?—The course of instruction is, that in many of the hospitals lectures are given upon most branches of study required by a candidate for the medical profession, and there is ample means of investigating and studying disease.

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2373. Are lectures given upon chemistry at the hospitals?—At some of them.
2374. Was not the course of lectures given by Mr. Brande and Mr. Faraday in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, in connexion with one of the schools?—St. George's Hospital.

2375. Lectures on chemistry are not common to all the hospitals in London?—I think not.

2376. Are lectures in botany given in the hospitals of London?—At St. Bartholomew's I think they are.

2377. At the London University and at the King's College are not they given?—They are; but I understood the question to refer to the hospitals. There is one remark that I should like to make in reference to the physicians to Guy's Hospital, which is this: that there have frequently been more licentiates attached as physicians to that hospital than to any other hospital in London. Now, the constituency of the different hospitals varies very much, as respects their being more nearly allied to close boroughs, or being opened in the form of a popular election; Guy's Hospital is the closest of all; the number of governors is small, many of whom know the character of the persons who apply to become physicians. This hospital is beyond the reach of the fellows of the College as active canvassers; but in hospitals where the number of electors is considerable, there is a much greater opportunity for the members of a corporate body to perform the part of active canvassers for one of their own fellows.

2378. Upon the whole, then, do you prefer the hospitals that have the character of close boroughs to those that have an open constituency?—I certainly do not.

2379. Do you conceive that there is injury done to the public by the influence exercised by the College of Physicians?—I think there is injury done to the profession. It takes away the power of the governors to elect whom they consider the most proper persons.

2380. You were understood to say that the College of Physicians exercised but little influence in those hospitals where the electors were few, and that they exercised a great deal of influence in those hospitals where the electors were many; then is the management of the hospitals where the electors are few, better or worse than that of the hospitals where the electors are many? Whether Guy's Hospital, for instance, is a worse conducted establishment than any other establishment where there may be a large number of electors?—The remark I made went entirely to the mode of electing the physicians.

2381. Does not that depend upon the fitness of the persons elected?—Sometimes it does.

2382. Do you imagine that the physicians at Guy's Hospital are inferior to the physicians at other hospitals, where they are elected by a larger constituency?—They are not.

2383. Are you prepared to affirm that the College of Physicians do interfere as a corporation in those elections?—I am not.

2384. Then the interference you refer to is that of individuals interfering with their friends?—Yes.

2385. Is not the same interference exercised by the licentiates with their friends?—It may be, but not to the extent that the others do.

2386. Have not many of the licentiates as extensive a practice as some of the fellows?—They have.

2387. Have they not as extensive means of influence upon the community as some of the fellows?—I think they have not; in reference to the elections they have not. The College of Physicians have the power of bringing up licentiates to the fellowship, and therefore the members of that body have an opportunity of exerting a greater influence in gaining an election for one of their own body than the licentiates have, who have no bond of union.

2388. Do you mean, that inasmuch as it is in the power of the College to confer a favour upon any licentiate, by raising him up into the fellowship, the College has it in its power to prevent the licentiates from acting as a body against the interests of any fellow who may be desirous of gaining admission into an hospital, by holding out to those licentiates who support the College this mark of favour?—Certainly; they have that additional means of getting their own body admitted to any appointment.

2389. You were understood to say that the College do not interfere as a body?—They do not interfere as a body; it is an inducement which that body has to hold out

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out to licentiates to bring them over to their own side; the licentiate is, in some degree, prevented by the apprehension that he may displease the governing party in the College, provided he looks forward to be elevated to the fellowship.

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Neil Arnott, M. D., called in; and Examined.

2390. YOU are the author of a popular treatise on Physics or Natural Philosophy?—I am.

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2391. Where did you graduate?—At Aberdeen, where I began my studies.

2392. Are you a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

2393. How long have you been a licentiate?—About 18 years.

2394. Were you at one time a member of the College of Surgeons?—I was.

2395. Were you obliged to renounce the College of Surgeons on becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I was not aware at the time of my becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians that it was necessary to be disfranchised from the College of Surgeons; but having received a notice afterwards from the officer that it was necessary, I made the application, and was accordingly disfranchised. I had been a member of the College of Surgeons a very short time, having joined it for a particular purpose, which I did not pursue. I had paid the usual admission fee of 30 guineas, and when I desired to have my name erased again, I found that it could not be done without another payment of 20 guineas. I thought the case hard, and requested that the second payment might not be demanded, but without avail. Four years before I had submitted to the usual examination on being appointed chief surgeon to an East India ship; and then also I paid a fee, which, however, was not considered on the last occasion.

2396. Is there any good reason why a person, claiming to be a licentiate of the College of Physicians, should be required to renounce the College of Surgeons?—There can be no reason in the nature of his profession; there may be some corporate reasons, arising from conflicting interests between the corporations.

2397. Would it not be a sufficient restriction, that no person should be allowed to be at the same time one of the elects of the College of Physicians and one of the court of assistants of the College of Surgeons?—I think, if a regulation were to exist at all, its operation should not be more extensive than what has been now stated.

2398. Have you ever been placed in any situation in which you thought that the diploma which you held from the College of Surgeons would impose upon you duties conflicting with what you owe to the College of Physicians?—Never.

2399. Is it probable that such a case should arise?—I cannot imagine the case.

2400. Have you paid any attention to the constitution and bye-laws of the College of Physicians?—Not very much, but sufficient to have perceived the defects or abuses which have arisen in the management of the College affairs, and to receive an impression that these defects would not be remedied, but by some influence exercised from without.

2401. Are you one of the licentiates who signed the petitions presented in this and in the last Session to the Legislature?—I am; I have signed both.

2402. What do you consider the leading grievances, under which the licentiates at present labour?—The grievances are of two classes; one rather in relation to the public, the other more directly affecting the licentiates. Legislation, with respect to the practice of medicine, could have in view only to ensure to the public an abundance of the best medical service; and to protect the public against the practice of ignorant men and quacks. The charter, originally granted to the College of Physicians, seems to have been given with such intentions; in fact, it expressly states that those were its objects. The management of the College however, instead of keeping those objects in view, seems almost entirely to have neglected them; and to have considered chiefly the personal advantage of the members, or the corporate advantage of the body. That there might be abundance of the best medical talent on service in the country, it was necessary that the profession should be honourable and sufficiently lucrative, and that there should be free admission to its honours and advantages for those persons who, by acquiring the high attainments and character suiting a physician, were deserving of them. Thus young men about to choose a profession would have been attracted by the medical, as readily as by any of the other honourable professions in the country, as of the church, the law, or the army. Instead, however, of the profession generally being rendered honourable, as it should have been, and attractive, by the exclusion of the

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ill-educated and unworthy, the subsequent expulsion of persons who might become unworthy, the suppression of quackery, and there being free entrance to it for the deserving, many of the best educated members of the profession have been, by bye-laws, conceived in a spirit of monopoly, injuriously excluded from the honours of the fellowship of the College, and have remained liable to be confounded with practitioners of very inferior acquirements and character, permitted by the College to exist, although, I believe, the College had the power of preventing them. Thus, many high-minded persons have been prevented from embracing the medical profession, and some have even left it after they had embraced it. One consequence of this conduct of the College was, that the number of well-educated medical men in the country became very much less than was required for the service of the public. The eager demand of the public, however, for that medical assistance which the College could not supply, called into existence all kinds of irregular practitioners and quacks. Of these, the parties who naturally took the lead were the barber-surgeons, who had ready admission to families in the course of their ordinary employments, and the apothecaries, who were then merely drug compounders, as the chemists are at the present day: these finding it to their advantage to acquire more and more of medical information, did so, and almost imperceptibly, but very steadily, worked themselves into such favour with the public, that at last the surgeons have become a Royal College, rivalling the physicians themselves; and the apothecaries have followed close at the heels of the surgeons. About a century ago, when the College of Physicians attempted to prevent apothecaries from practising, on the plea, that no man had a legal right to prescribe medicines who was not their fellow or licentiate, the College did not succeed; and from that day the apothecaries practised almost without hindrance, until, in 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed, giving them distinct authority. The education of the apothecary in the meantime has been constantly improving, and at last, men of very high acquirements, indeed members of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and graduates of other universities, have entered the class of apothecaries; thus raising the character of that class, while the number of physicians is in consequence still further diminishing.

2403. Have you considered the bye-laws of the College which relate to the admission of licentiates to the fellowship?—I have.

2404. What view have you been led to take of those bye-laws?—It appears to me that the authority which was given to the College to make bye-laws, instead of being used to raise the character of the profession, and increase its efficiency, has been perverted to other purposes, and has produced the effect of throwing nineteenth-twentieths of the whole medical practice of the country, that is, the general practice of the healing art in this country, into the hands of persons not physicians, although the College of Physicians was originally established to embrace the whole.

2405. The effect of the bye-laws of the College has been to restrict the number of physicians practising, and the consequence of that restriction has been, to force another grade of practitioners into general practice?—Yes.

2406. At what period did the bye-laws of the College begin to have that operation?—I think very early.

2407. Are you aware of the attempts of the College of Physicians, during the two first centuries of its existence, to prevent surgeons and apothecaries from practising physic?—I am.

2408. Are you aware that the College fined and imprisoned them in the most arbitrary manner?—Yes, showing that the College members considered themselves, in consequence of their charter, the only authorized medical practitioners in the country.

2409. It has been stated that a great distance and jealousy exists between the fellows and the licentiates of the College of Physicians, arising out of the statutes and constitution of the college; do you think any injury has resulted either to the profession or to the public from this?—I think considerable injury has arisen: many talented men have been prevented altogether from becoming physicians, by the fear of having to suffer insult, or to mix in contention; then instead of the existing physicians going on harmoniously together in their labours of improving medical science, meeting as one body to exchange and compare thoughts, their minds have too often been filled with feelings of irritation against one another, unfitting them for calm investigation. Their disagreements, too, must have lowered the whole body in public estimation.

2410. From what you know of the degree of intercourse that the president has with

with the body of licentiates, what opportunity has he of informing himself of the acquirements of the individuals composing that body?—It must be altogether accidental; if a licentiate should come before the public, as an hospital surgeon, or as an author, the president may know something of him, or he may learn respecting him by hearsay, or by meeting him in consultation; and thus, as the president has the choice of the licentiates who are to be made fellows, that choice must often appear capricious or unjust.

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2411. From your intercourse with the licentiates, do you think that they have any expectation of an efficient reform taking place in the College, without the interference of the Legislature in their behalf?—They have a conviction that such reform or change would not take place, except by what may be called compulsion; past experience of the College proceedings has proved this, and furnishing, however, only another evidence how rarely persons voluntarily surrender any authority or privilege, however hurtful to others, with which they have been entrusted, or which they have usurped.

2412. Did not they receive a strong hint as to reforming themselves from Lord Mansfield, in the middle of the last century?—They did; and as that produced so little effect, the hint must be still stronger in order to become truly effectual.

2413. Did they not, after receiving that hint, introduce rather a pretence and colour of reform, than a real reform, as to the matters complained of?—Some new regulations were made, seeming to meet the case, and to render justice to the licentiates; but those measures were of a deceptive character, and have produced no consequence.

2414. When you say “no consequence,” do you allude to the bye-laws by which it was proposed that licentiates should be admitted?—I alluded particularly to the seven years’ bye-law.

2415. Are you aware that there were two bye-laws made, one allowing admission to licentiates on the proposition of a fellow, after examination; another without examination, on the recommendation of the president?—Yes, and some have been admitted under the latter of those bye-laws; but I believe none under the other.

2416. Under the seven years’ bye-law, during the period of nearly 70 years, which has elapsed from the time when Lord Mansfield gave his judgment, have any licentiates been admitted?—I understand that none have been admitted.

2417. Will you look over this list upon the table, and say whether, if this list be correct, the number of 19 in 70 years is not the number admitted under the 10 years’ bye-law upon the recommendation of the president?—I recollect having examined it, and that is the number.

2418. If great advantages attached to the fellowship, would not the licentiates be more anxious to become fellows, and cease to decline the examination required by the seven years’ bye-law?—They might be more anxious, but at present the exclusion is chiefly offensive to them, because conscious of having equal or greater merit than many of the fellows who exclude them. Knowing that the feeling of the body of fellows, who were allowed to decide on the matter by ballot, was so decidedly against admitting licentiates, that there was no chance of their succeeding, they did not choose to make the trial.

2419. You think the advantages of the fellowship are not sufficient to compensate for the inconveniences licentiates would have been exposed to, in seeking it under the seven years’ bye-law?—I think they are not, particularly, as there was so much chance of failure.

2420. Do you think the circumstances attending the failure of Dr. Wells to obtain admission, were sufficient to deter any high-minded physician from again making the attempt?—Decidedly.

2421. Was there not such a spirit of party shown in the College at that time against the licentiates, as, in your opinion, is sufficient to account for their not having repeated the attempt to enter by the same means?—I think there was.

2422. Were you acquainted personally with the circumstances of that transaction?—I was not.

2423. Have you read the work of Dr. Wells upon that subject?—Not the whole work; but I made myself sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the case to form my opinion. It was always painful to me to think on these subjects, and I hoped a day was approaching when better legislation would save the fellows from the pain of repeating, and the licentiates from that of suffering, such inflictions.

2424. What examinations did you undergo when you applied for the College licence?—

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licence?—The usual examinations, on three successive days, in different departments of medical science.

2425. Do you consider those examinations a sufficient test of medical fitness?—A very imperfect test.

2426. In what did the examination consist?—The examination was very limited or partial; the time was so short, that only a few subjects could be touched upon; there is much of chance in such examinations. If the candidate happens to know the few subjects handled, he may pass with honour, although ignorant of many not touched upon, and therefore a person very unfit may be admitted. This objection attaches to all such limited examinations; and in which a good deal must be trusted to the testimonials of the opportunities which the candidate has had.

2427. How long did your examination last?—From 20 minutes to half an hour each time.

2428. Do you approve of their trusting partly to the testimonials brought from the universities or elsewhere; or ought they, in your opinion, to trust mainly to examination?—I think, as matters stand at present, they should trust mainly to examination. If there were laws with respect to the curriculum of study in different schools, then they might trust to the testimonials, according to the character of the schools from which the candidate came.

2429. What subjects were omitted in your examination which you think ought to have been introduced?—The examination, I have stated, was very limited. In anatomy, for instance, few questions were asked; the structure of one or two parts of the body was described, and that was a specimen of the applicant's knowledge of anatomy; in the same manner the history of disease was required as a specimen in that department, and so forth. I may remark, as a defect in the trial, that if the licence of the College of Physicians was to be considered as conferring the right to practise midwifery, no mention was made of that subject in my examination, and I believe never is.

2430. Was there anything connected with the diseases of women and children touched upon?—There was not; under the head of physiology, they might ask as to the circulation in the foetus, and so forth, but nothing connected with the practice of midwifery.

2431. Were you examined in *materia medica*?—I think I was, but very few questions were put.

2432. Were you examined as to your knowledge of chemistry?—I think scarcely at all; I was required to answer some questions as to the composition of medicines ordered in the Pharmacopeia, the proportions, I believe, of active ingredients in certain compounds.

2433. Were you examined as to your knowledge of minor operations of surgery?—Not at all.

2434. Is it not most important that a physician should, in cases of emergency, be able to perform those minor operations?—Certainly.

2435. May not the life of the patient, in some cases, depend upon immediate bleeding?—I believe it may. Last night I had occasion to see a patient in a case of that kind, and in which I was obliged to act.

2436. Do you not think that should be an essential requisite?—I think it should.

2437. In London, and within seven miles round, is it likely to happen that there should be any difficulty in finding a person to perform the minor operations of surgery?—Frequently, in the middle of the day, when medical men are making their visits, no one is to be found at home. I have even known hours pass, when no medical man could be found to assist the one that had come first.

2438. Do you think it would be desirable that the College should possess that power which it has claimed of the Privy Council, in the memorial it has presented, of granting degrees in medicine?—Not the College as now constituted.

2439. Ought there to be some board or body in London empowered to confer medical degrees?—Yes.

2440. Is not London the greatest school in the world almost for teaching medicine?—I think the opportunities here, if made available, would surpass those offered anywhere else; Paris may be compared with London in respect to opportunities.

2441. To save, therefore, parties the trouble and expense of going to a distance to obtain medical degrees, should there not be some body in London to confer them?—Certainly.

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2442. What ought to be the constitution of the body empowered to confer degrees?—It should include the heads of the profession, the best informed of the medical men in London.

2443. Including some of the leading surgeons?—Yes; but in a perfect state of the profession, I hold that any such distinction should not exist as now does; that every medical man should be a completely educated medical man.

2444. That a completely educated physician should understand surgery, and that a completely educated surgeon should understand the practice of medicine?—Yes; that the education, in fact, should have been the same, and that individuals might afterwards choose the department in which they would like to practise.

2445. Without any interference of the State, would it not happen, as a matter of course, that the practice of different men so educated would divide itself into different departments; and that some for their own advantage, some from their own inclination, would exclusively follow medicine or surgery?—I think so, and it should be left in that way to itself; for there is not so great a distinction between a general physician and a general surgeon as between some surgeons confining themselves to particular departments of their separate branch.

2446. Have you informed yourself of the state of the law in some countries of the Continent, for instance, Prussia, where any one taking the highest medical degree is at liberty to practise either as surgeon or physician?—I know that to be the fact.

2447. Need any apprehension be entertained that the giving the power to persons to practise both medicine and surgery would prevent that reasonable division of labour that now takes place, or that individuals would cease to practise, according to their taste or interests, the different branches of medicine or surgery?—I cannot believe that it would.

2448. What distinction would you make between the education of a physician and of a surgeon?—I would make none. I think that any medical man on completing his education, and getting his diploma, should be competent, as all surgeons in the army, navy and East India service are required to be, to treat any case of disease, medical or surgical, which may occur.

2449. Would you grant a different diploma to a person who, besides the general education which you think it expedient that both the physician and surgeon should have received, superadded other attainments in any particular department, as, for instance, in the manual part of surgery?—I believe it might be of advantage in a college or faculty of well-educated medical men, by whatever denomination known, that there should be sections paying attention to particular departments of the medical art; for instance, one for the purpose of improving manual surgery, those chiefly engaged in which might form a committee or section, and in the same manner with respect to other departments, but the education and diploma of all should be the same.

2450. If honorary diplomas were given, or certificates of additional study and attention paid to particular departments, would not persons wishing to practise in those departments, without the law making it compulsory to have such diplomas, be found desirous to obtain them?—I think if all were very well educated they would not care for such distinction; for as matters go at present, the honorary diploma virtually exists in the opinion which the profession generally form of certain individuals; consulting them when cases arise with which they are supposed to be more particularly familiar.

2451. Although the diploma of the College of Surgeons is purely honorary, is it not found that great numbers of general practitioners, on account of the superior distinction supposed to be conferred by it, are desirous to obtain it?—Yes; but until lately it marked a considerable difference in the degrees of attainments, or at least in the opportunities enjoyed by the parties.

2452. If therefore certificates of superior proficiency in any particular departments were given by competent authority, have you any doubt that individuals, for their own advantage, would be found desirous to obtain such certificates?—I think they might; but if the education were complete from the beginning, there would be less reason for desiring any thing of that sort.

2453. What is the course of education which you think persons intending to practise medicine or surgery should undergo?—I think they should receive a complete general education, as well as what is more strictly technical; for the living human individual being made up of parts and functions which are *mechanical*, or *chemical*, or *vital*, or *mental*, and the causes of disease, as well as all remedies, belonging

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belonging to the same four classes, which constitute the whole of human science, it is essential that the medical student should obtain considerable acquaintance with all of them, and therefore, as preliminary studies, should apply to, 1st, physics, or natural philosophy; 2d, chemistry; 3d, physiology, or the philosophy of life, as deduced from examination of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and, 4th, psychology, or the philosophy of mind; those four departments I think are essential as preliminary studies. The time for the acquisition of those four departments, if well taught, and in the degrees in which it would be necessary for a medical man to acquire them, would not be very great. A portion of the time now wasted on the ill-ordered study of the Greek and Latin classics, would suffice for this purpose. A man so prepared, would begin his medical studies with very great advantage, and might then in quite as little, or in less time than is now occupied by a very incomplete course of medical study, become the perfectly educated medical man that I contemplate.

2454. Would you require a knowledge of the learned languages?—To a certain extent. It was a saying of Milton, that in one year, by a better mode of study, the young men of this country might learn more of Greek and Latin than they did in seven years by the mode of study that prevailed in his day. I believe this, and that the system has not been at all improved since Milton's day, at least in the public schools and universities. Hence, holding that much less time would be required than is now wasted upon that study, in order to give to all persons of any application a sufficient knowledge of the learned languages, I would insist upon that knowledge being obtained.

2455. And a correct knowledge of the vernacular language?—The vernacular language and some of the modern European languages, the reading of which at least, if not the speaking, is very easy.

2456. Supposing a person intending to enter as a student in medicine to possess this preliminary knowledge, what would be the course of medical education that you would require him to go through?—Some parts of this knowledge, which may be called preliminary, the student would be acquiring while going on with his medical studies. The medical study of course would comprise a perfect knowledge of the structure of the body, anatomy; of the functions of the body, physiology; of the altered functions and structure, pathology; of the treatment of disease, by all the means which the different departments of nature offer, therapeutics; this includes materia medica, pharmacy, surgery, &c.

2457. In a word, all methods both internal and mechanical, of treating disease?—Yes; and I would add to the list of requisites, medical jurisprudence, to a certain extent; I say, to a certain extent, because I think time might be wasted on the study of medical jurisprudence. It almost becomes a separate profession to know that subject sufficiently for all the very delicate and important purposes to which it is applicable; and I think it would be proper that there should be some persons professionally educated to be consulted upon such occasions: still I think no medical practitioner should altogether neglect it. With respect to medical education, I have further to add, that I deem it very important that the student should be where, besides able teachers, he has a good library, museum, botanical and zoological collections, and hospital.

2458. Would you recommend that there should be more than one degree; or do you think that one uniform qualification should be required for the whole profession?—I think one uniform qualification should be required; for now that the principles, according to which education should be managed, are becoming much better understood than formerly, it would occasion no hardship to require that all students should attain the same high standard of fitness. I believe that were all persons originally well educated, and were there then offered, as motives to continued exertion through life, such distinctions or honours as the being members of council, heads and members of different sections of a general college, president of the college, and so forth, these would be sufficient to stimulate to, and then reward the increasing attainments and the higher merits of individuals in the profession.

2459. Would not the desire of taking a second degree, and of obtaining distinction thereby, be a motive to persons, after completing their first course of study, to continue improving themselves after they have entered upon the practice of medicine?—I think the desire to attain professional success, the esteem of professional brethren, and the honours above alluded to, would be sufficient motives; and the first course of study would be so complete, that the distinctions which would arise afterwards would depend chiefly upon the happier genius or natural qualities

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in the individual. At the present moment there are physicians and surgeons very much distinguished among their similarly educated brethren, by their skill and attainments, so there would be then; but I do not think it would be expedient to have any fixed degree or honour beyond those that I now speak of, as members of council, professors, &c., among which would be included superintendents of hospitals, &c. All these would be honours belonging to the profession, and rendered as much as possible the rewards of merit.

2460. Is it not important that any improved system of education should be rendered so cheap, as to give a prospect to medical practitioners, settling in the country, to be able to receive a remuneration for the expense of the education they have received?—I do.

2461. Is there not some danger, that by rendering qualifications too high, you place it out of the power of those who settle in country practice to receive an adequate return for the expenses of education, and thereby to force practice into the hands of those who have not received the requisite education, and consequently not incurred the expense attending it?—I believe that the perfect education would not be an expensive education; so much time and money is now wasted, which might be saved if the education were conducted upon a superior plan. And I believe that if unworthy persons were excluded from the profession, so that it were one honourable body, as we now view the members of the clerical profession, the military profession, and so forth, the honour of belonging to it would be considered a part of the remuneration for service; men would be pleased to belong to the profession, although the pecuniary rewards were not very high, when the circumstance of belonging to it gave them rank of society.

2462. If all that is possible were done in the way of removing stamp duties, high fees for diplomas and hospital practice, &c., might this improved system of education be made so cheap as not to deter even those who purpose settling as practitioners in the country districts from receiving it?—I do think it might be so cheap as not to deter such persons.

2463. Do you approve of the present mode of remunerating general practitioners, by the price of their medicine rather than by fees for attendance?—No, I think it a very bad mode of remuneration.

2464. Does it not lead to a complicated system of prescription?—There is no question that it does; the existence of that usage in England has rendered very remarkable the forms and bulk of medicine which English people swallow; yet I think it would not be well to prevent practitioners in certain cases, where they choose, from dispensing medicines, and making a charge for them; because, among other reasons, this enables them to act charitably towards poor people, who are not able to give a fee. If there were abundance of well-educated medical men, and chemists were absolutely prevented from prescribing, few practitioners in towns would keep their own medicines.

2465. You would not prevent them from charging for the medicine, if they chose; but if they chose to charge for their time, and not for their medicines, or if they chose to charge for both, you would give them a legal claim to recover their charge?—Yes.

2466. In forming such a general board as you contemplate, would you constitute it entirely *de novo*, or would you make use of any of the existing corporations, or of persons deputed from those corporations, to form it, in whole or in part?—I think the board might be formed as it has been now described, by the union of persons selected from among the officers of existing corporations, with other fit persons chosen from the general body of medical men.

2467. Which would be the most prudent course to follow, as being most likely to be effected?—Where there are vested interests, as they are deemed, to be dealt with, there is much difficulty; and I confess that I see difficulty in the way of effecting such changes as I contemplate, in the present state of the medical profession; I believe, however, that if the College of Physicians were compelled to admit all well-educated medical men, and did not prevent them practising surgery, and did not prevent those residing in the country, or others who chose, from supplying medicines to their patients, that the idea of that College being still the highest (as it was for a long time the only) body of medical practitioners, would induce most of the new candidates for medical honours to join it; so that in a short time it would absorb the whole body of medical practitioners. At present there are men with nearly equal education in all the departments of the profession, and the whole scheme of distinction is rapidly falling to pieces. Where a family

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has a well-educated surgeon in attendance, and who, understanding general disease, treats the children, for instance, when under measles or scarlet fever, as a physician would do, the father is pleased not to be obliged to call in a stranger, and prefers the surgeon physician to the pure physician, who would leave him under the necessity often of calling in a stranger. Again, if a general practitioner were the medical friend of the family, were also completely educated, as certain of them are, and, in addition to prescribing for general disease, could perform surgical operations when required, and supply the medicine, I believe the heads of the family would not, in ordinary cases, think of calling any other practitioner. In cases of great danger, and the desire for a consultation, the ordinary attendant would probably be allowed to name the individual in whose opinion he has the greatest confidence, and who might be nominally physician-surgeon or general practitioner. Up to the present day the physician has usually been called in for medical consultation; but if the public were to understand that the education of all practitioners had become alike, as is every day now more nearly true, since the establishment in London of the University and King's College, there would be no strong reason why the physician should be preferred. If the present legal distinctions in the profession remained unaltered, a change in the usage would soon arise; and the pure physician, who could neither perform operations nor supply medicine, would entirely disappear, except possibly a few in the large towns.

2468. Is there any wisdom in preventing the physician from dispensing medicine to his own patients?—I do not think there is. In Scotland, where I studied for some years, at Aberdeen, the physicians were also the surgeons to the public hospital, and of high talents and celebrity in both capacities; yet they supplied medicines to their poor patients from private laboratories, in which their pupils became familiar with the business of compounding medicines.

2469. To all who intend to practise in the army or navy service, or that of the East India Company, and to all those who intend to practise in the colonies, is it not most essential that they should know the practice of medicine in all its departments?—Decidedly; they are called upon to practise in all departments.

2470. Has not the effect of the laws in this country, with regard to medicine, been to transfer the great body of the practice to the general practitioner?—It has; but it appears to me that the result of the present law, if continued, would be, chiefly to change the name of the regular medical practitioner from physician to surgeon or apothecary, with annoyance, in many cases, to the practitioner himself, and disadvantage to the public, owing to lower qualifications required. Apothecary originally meant a mere compounder of drugs; apothecary now may mean a well-educated physician; for of late years well-educated physicians, owing to the difficulties there are in the way of practising with the denomination of physician, under the injurious bye-laws of the College, have joined the inferior bodies, and the prospect is that before long the body called physicians will wear out.

2471. Is there any wisdom in, at the same time, lowering a class of men in point of rank, and raising them in point of mental acquirement?—No, there is great inconsistency in so doing.

2472. Has not that been the effect of the laws of this country respecting medicine, particularly the law of 1815?—It appears to me to have been the effect in a remarkable degree, and that, as one consequence, many men of talent who would be proud to belong to the medical profession if well constituted, are now deterred from entering it, to the great injury of the public.

2473. So long as you require high qualifications of parties to enter into a branch of the profession, which is considered low in point of rank, do not you think that dissatisfaction will exist in the great body of the profession?—There must be great dissatisfaction; were an English apothecary, who may be a perfectly educated physician, to visit the Continent, and to declare that he was an apothecary, he would scarcely be admitted into good society.

2474. Has not the wholesome influence, which it is desirable the College of Physicians should possess in this country, been diminished in consequence of the dissatisfaction created by their exclusive bye-laws?—I think so; and I believe that if those injudicious bye-laws had not been made, there would at the present moment be little for the Legislature to do, but to extend the authority of the well-conducted college over the whole kingdom; the profession would have been in a satisfactory state, constituting a sufficiently numerous body of well-educated medical men, such as I have been contemplating.

2475. Are there any observations connected with the inquiry of this Committee that

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that you wish to add before your evidence closes?—I do not think of anything, except that I have deemed it matter of great importance that there should be some legislative enactment to repress ignorant quackery, and to disfranchise practitioners become unworthy. Where there is a sufficiency of educated medical men, there can be no reason for allowing uneducated persons to practise, or for tolerating secret medicine, or secret proceeding of any kind in relation to medicine. I think it would not be deemed a hardship, if some legislative enactment to that effect were made.

2476. Is not there this difficulty in preventing secret medicines by law; that the discoverer of a useful recipe may seek to improve his fortune by it: can any reason be given why you should prevent a man from improving his fortune by making an useful discovery in medicine, when in every other department of discovery and invention, the State allows individuals to protect themselves by concealment, or affords them the exclusive use of their discovery if they choose to render it public?—I would say that almost all the pretended discoveries in medicine, which form the subject of patents and secret practice, are lies and cheats, and the permitting the authors to traffic in them, is a great injury to the public; but a man needs not be prevented from improving his fortune, if he really makes a discovery in medicine. Let him declare the composition of his remedy, and be judged of by a competent tribunal, and then a wise government would have a reward ready for him. The law might be that the discoverer should not himself make up or vend the medicine, but the composition being revealed, all persons who deemed it good might obtain it. The reward given to such an inventor would be equivalent to the advantage which a patentee now derives from his patent, and it matters not to an inventor in what way the reward comes. The College of Physicians might be the judge of the value of such discoveries, and might recommend a reward. There have already been some instances of rewards granted by the public for such improvements: Dr. Carmichael Smith, I believe, received 5,000 *l.* for suggesting what was deemed a mode of destroying contagion by acid gases.

2477. You entered the profession as a general practitioner?—For a short time I lived in London in that capacity, after my retirement from the service of the East India Company, and until I had attained the age at which I could be admitted as licentiate of the College of Physicians.

2478. Did you consider that the previous education that you had received in order to qualify yourself for becoming a general practitioner, had made you conversant with the nature of diseases and their proper remedies?—The education was that of a physician trained in Scotland, and adding attendance at the London classes and hospital to his course of study. I had passed five years at the University, studying general science and literature; and I had received the degree of Master of Arts at the end of four years. The course of my studies was not with a view of practising here, as a general practitioner, nor had I at first determined where I was to reside, or what was to be my course of life. The medical education at Aberdeen was not complete, although more so I believe than at Oxford or Cambridge; but it was very important. A medical society had been established by Sir James M'Grigor and a few of his contemporaries, while studying at Aberdeen; and great advantage was derived from the emulation excited by this society; no one was admitted to it till he had been subject to a more severe examination in anatomy and some other branches than I ever underwent afterwards in London.

2479. Are the general practitioners as a class as well educated as they were at the time you entered into practice?—They are much better educated. At that time there were many in practice who had received no regular education at all. Since the passing of the Apothecaries' Act, in 1815, all persons establishing themselves as general practitioners have been required to give proof of having considerable professional attainments; of these, however, many merely pass through what is legally required from them of medical study to be apothecaries; while there are others as highly educated as the present state of the schools will admit. In Scotland the practitioners are all physicians, or equally educated surgeons, and I may remark, that the present state of things in Scotland bears upon the question whether a sufficiency of well-educated medical men could be found for the English provinces. Instead of their being a deficiency in Scotland, from what I hear, there is a superabundance all over the country of men who have received the most complete education which the schools of the country afford.

2480. In many parts of England, does the country practitioner receive a very low rate of pay?—I believe he does; but if the medical practitioner were to belong to

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an honourable body, as the curate who receives 80 *l.* or 90 *l.* a year belongs to an honourable body, and is satisfied with being marked as a gentleman, so would the medical man be satisfied with a much smaller remuneration on the same condition. Much of the reward in many cases would be the station which the profession gave in society.

2481. Does not the aptitude to practice medicine depend rather upon the quantity of disease which a person may have had an opportunity of witnessing, than upon the degree which he may have taken in any university?—Very decidedly; it is much influenced by the opportunities of personal observation which he has had, for as it is possible for a man to study navigation in his chamber, who would however be exceedingly at a loss if placed on board a ship in a storm, so may a man who has studied medicine in his chamber, or without clinical experience, be almost incapable of treating actual disease.

2482. In what consists the superiority of the physician over the general practitioner?—The superiority of the physician consists, taking the matter generally, in a better preparatory education. A man who is not prepared to see intelligently any object which is submitted to him, does not see half so much of it, nor retain half so many impressions, as a man who is prepared by previous education. With respect to the physician, it has been considered that he has received a university education, which includes all the departments of science enumerated above; and as medicine consists merely of those departments of general knowledge, mixed up in a particular way, the man who has acquired the general knowledge before he begins to study medicine, is thereby incomparably better prepared; he sees more intelligently, and sees all with much more profit.

2483. As far as aptitude to practice goes, will not those who have witnessed the greatest amount of clinical practice in hospitals be found to be the readiest physicians?—Unquestionably; such experience as I have already said is of great importance; but if there has not been the preparatory education, the seeing of practice will not make the witness more learned than it makes the nurse or other ordinary attendant. A servant at a sick bed sees as much as the physician; but not being prepared to refer to classes and principles, sees unprofitably; and I may remark, that a deficiency in early education is rarely remedied in after life.

2484. Is an intimate and classical acquaintance with the learned languages as necessary for the studying of medicine now, as it was formerly; considering that almost all the works of importance that have been written in the learned languages, both in ancient and in modern times, have been translated and are thus brought within the knowledge of persons who are not familiar with those languages?—The day was, when in Europe no good book existed upon medical or other science, which was not written in Greek or Latin. At that time, therefore, those languages were the keys to all knowledge; now, however, we have much better books upon every scientific subject, with the single exception perhaps of Euclid's Geometry, in modern languages; and a man who should pretend to study science in a Greek or Latin author, would be wasting his time; he would be preferring to learn first from a person, who could give him only half information, and who held many false opinions, something which it was of great importance to him to know truly; he would have great difficulty afterwards in rectifying his first erroneous impressions. I believe, therefore, that medical science, particularly, should be studied in the modern languages, and that it can be merely a satisfaction to men of leisure, while studying the history of the science, to know what was thought upon various subjects in former times.

2485. May not an examination in Latin of the candidates for a degree or licence, have the effect of concealing from the examiner the real state of the knowledge of the person examined?—I think the practice exceedingly objectionable, for several reasons; one of them is implied in the question. Then there are persons, who, judging aright of the importance of that study, have not chosen to waste their time upon it; but have been labouring to acquire positive knowledge of medical matters, and the consequence, in some cases has been, that in the examination before the College, their slight literary deficiency has been allowed to bring disgrace upon them, and the great amount of their medical attainments has not availed them.

2486. A person speaking for instance very pure latinity, but having a very moderate knowledge of the medical subject in which he was examined, might perhaps pass with greater eclat, than a person having less classical knowledge of the language, but a much greater knowledge of the branches of medical science?—I think he might;

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might; I am afraid that that comparatively unimportant qualification would weigh in many cases, and be more important in the result of the examination, than the professional knowledge of the individual.

2487. Do you approve of the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Scotch Universities, that the examinations on taking degrees should be conducted in English, and not in Latin?—I do.

2488. In your time, at Aberdeen, did the professors examine in Latin?—They required you to read some of the Latin medical works, but the examination was made in English.

2489. Do not you think that where there is a good classical education, it is attended with advantage to the character, manners, and habits of the student?—I believe it is; but I believe the same advantages may be obtained without it, and more easily. While I have stated that I deem it essential for a professional man to have studied Greek and Latin, I believe it possible to study them in perhaps a fourth part of the time that is now usually devoted to them; and with much more profit, inasmuch as the student's attention is now generally given, more to the minute matters of grammar, than to the substance and philosophy of the works perused. I would say that, till recently, the knowledge of the Greek and Latin language was a test of a man having received a good education; but all over Europe it is ceasing to be so considered.

2490. You consider it of course as of equal or greater importance that those who practise for the poor, should be as well informed on medical subjects as those who practise for the rich?—Certainly.

2491. The only limitation to that principle is this, that you must take care not to render the education of those who are to practise for the poor so expensive, that they cannot look forward to an adequate remuneration for the expense of their education?—Yes; unless Government choose to pay such men in part. As they pay the surgeons of regiments, they might pay the practitioners in parishes; and in that way enable the poor to have the best medical advice as well as the rich. It is at present in contemplation, I believe, over the whole country, to bring together the poor of many parishes into one hospital, and then to place a man of superior attainment at the head of each hospital.

Archibald Billing, M. D., again called in; and Examined.

2492. DID you apply to be admitted, ad eundem, for a degree of medicine at Cambridge?—I did, for a degree of bachelor of medicine.

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2493. Were you admitted on making application?—No.

2494. What was the reason?—Because I had taken a degree in arts, previously to taking my degree in medicine in Dublin. I had, as they call it, gone out in arts, that is to say, taken the degree of bachelor of arts in Trinity College, Dublin. It would have been a matter of great convenience to me to have gone to Cambridge, and, from having friends there, I preferred that to Oxford, and applied there first.

2495. Who was it that gave you this reason?—Dr. Haviland, the Regius Professor.

2496. Did he state that it was inconsistent with the statutes of the university, or what reason did he give?—That it was inconsistent with the statutes, or contrary to the usage of the university, to admit me a bachelor of medicine; because the University of Cambridge would not permit any of their own members, who had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, subsequently to become bachelor of medicine.

2497. It did not at all turn upon the reasonableness of the application?—No, it was a mere technical objection. I had taken a degree too much; and, according to the information I received, a person who goes out in arts at Cambridge, is obliged to pass a much longer time to obtain a degree of doctor of medicine, than if he had not gone out in arts; his having acquired additional knowledge compels him to wait a longer time before he can obtain it. In fact, a person who has taken no degree in arts, may become doctor of medicine in his ninth year from matriculation, whereas he who has taken a degree in arts cannot become doctor of medicine until in his fourteenth year.

2498. Do you approve of the self-elective system in the College of Physicians, in choosing the elects?—No; I disapprove of it very much.

2499. Was there any peculiar circumstance attending the election of Dr. Cook for the office of elect?—Dr. Cook has never officiated as an elect; he was not

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appointed until he was incapable of acting; he was confined to his house by a complaint which prevented him from going any distance from home, even in a carriage.

2500. You were informed of that?—Yes, by himself; but the state of his health was generally known.

2501. Are there any inconveniences to which this mode of appointing the elects has given rise, or is it upon general principle that you condemn it?—I condemn it on general principle; I consider it mischievous; and I think there are inconveniences arising from it; but to enter into them might lead me into personal observations.

Sir David Barry, M. D. F. R. S., called in; and Examined.

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2502. YOU are one of the physicians that were selected to pay a visit to Russia, for the purpose of observing the cholera in that empire?—I am.

2503. And you were subsequently made a member of the second cholera board, appointed by the Government in this country?—Upon returning from Russia, Dr. Russell and myself found ourselves named as members of the second cholera board, to sit at the Council-office.

2504. Where were you educated?—I commenced my medical education in Dublin, where I became a registered pupil of the College of Surgeons, having first passed an examination as to classical knowledge.

2505. Did you pass that examination as to your classical knowledge, conformably to the statutes of the Irish College of Surgeons?—Yes.

2506. Where did you graduate?—In Paris.

2507. You did not graduate in the first instance in Dublin?—No.

2508. You are a fellow of the Royal Society?—Yes.

2509. You are a licentiate of the London College of Physicians?—I have passed both as an extra licentiate and as licentiate.

2510. In the first instance you passed as an extra licentiate, for practising in the country; afterwards as a licentiate, for practising within the precinct of London?—I believe so; though the text of the licence, as extra licentiate, admits me to practise “*secundum statuta regni*,” I find by looking at those two licences, that though I passed as extra licentiate in 1820, and as licentiate in 1827, they are both dated 1820, thereby, I believe, the College acknowledging my standing, as counted from the period of my passing as extra licentiate.

2511. Did you understand that your licence as extra licentiate merely gave you a right to practise physic without the district of London?—I did.

2512. If any question were to arise between you and the College, or in a court of law, whether the date of your being a licentiate to practise in London were in 1820 or in 1827, should you not meet with some difficulty in proving the fact?—I should produce those two documents, and leave it to the College to justify their reason for making both of the same date.

2513. Will you state the nature of the education which was required of you in order to obtain a medical degree at the University of Paris?—The education required to obtain a medical degree at the University of Paris consists of four years' study of purely medical subjects, independently of being first a bachelor of letters. In those four years 16 inscriptions are taken by each pupil, four in each year, the scholastic year beginning in October; and after the first eight inscriptions are taken, then the first examination is made; that examination is in botany, natural history of medical substances, medical physics, medical chemistry and pharmacology. The second examination is after the 10th inscription is taken, that is, in the third year of study, and that examination consists of anatomy and physiology.

[Added by the Witness on correcting his Evidence.]

The third examination, after the 12th inscription, in external and internal pathology and operative medicine; the fourth examination, after the 14th inscription, in Hygiène, medical jurisprudence, materia medica and therapeutics; the fifth examination, after the 16th inscription, in external and internal clinique and midwifery; last of all, the candidate defends a thesis written by himself, against the professors, who attack it.

2514. Were you, having undergone a previous course of study in Dublin, required to take your degree of bachelor in letters at Paris?—I was.

2515. Were you required to have studied at Paris previously to obtaining your degree

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degree of bachelor of letters, or did they at once examine you as to your acquirements in letters?—I took out some inscriptions, I forget how many, at the Faculty of Letters.

2516. Did the taking out the inscriptions involve the paying certain fees to the professor?—A few francs to the registrar.

2517. Were you required, in consequence of taking out the inscriptions, to attend any courses of lectures?—The inscription, or paper given to you, entitles you to attend the lectures if you please, but does not compel you.

2518. In your case, perhaps, it would have been a work of supererogation to attend those lectures?—I should not be vain enough to say so; for I did attend some of those lectures, and found much pleasure and information in attending them.

2519. What interval elapsed between your going to Paris and your obtaining the degree of bachelor of letters?—I began to reside in Paris in 1822, and I became a bachelor of letters in 1824.

2520. The inscription is merely registering yourself as a pupil under a certain course of lectures?—The inscription is intended to identify the individual as to his name, his birth, his age, his residence and everything connected with him; he signs his name; the inscription frees him to all the lectures of the school of medicine; and he is, besides the inscription, obliged to attend the respective courses of medical lectures, and to answer to a roll-call twice in each month, in order to insure his presence, at uncertain times.

2521. Is the effect of that regulation to induce regular attendance on the part of the students?—In general it is.

2522. Are the students subject to an examination by the professor on the subject on which the professor lectures?—They are, and I think upon a very good principle; the pupils, after a year's attendance, are called upon to become candidates for the *école pratique*, or the practical school; they give in their names and are examined, and those who are found to have profited most by the time they have been in the University, and to excel in their different studies, are then named as members of the practical school; and by being so, become eligible to the places appointed for pupils in the hospitals of Paris and in the school of medicine, by which some of them get board and lodging, some an annuity from 1,200 francs down to 500; and in short, it is an object of very great ambition and very great benefit to the pupil; it lays the foundation of his professional character in society for ever after.

2523. Are foreign students equally eligible with Frenchmen into the *Ecole Pratique*?—They are.

2524. Were you elected into the *école pratique*?—I did not become a pupil in the *école pratique*; I considered myself too old for that.

2525. What are the duties attaching to becoming one of the pupils of the *école pratique*?—The advantages attaching to it are, that the pupil has an opportunity of performing chemical manipulations with his own hands, and operations in surgery on the dead subject; he is, in fact, admitted to operate before he has passed for his degree as doctor, and it is exclusively from those pupils that the prosectors, the *aides d'anatomie*, and the internal pupils of the hospitals are selected.

2526. Then not only does an examination take place after the 12th or 14th inscription, but there is a constant examination going on of the students by the professors, whose lectures they attend?—Constant examination, and prizes are given also.

2527. Is the effect of all those arrangements to keep alive a spirit of emulation and activity on the part of students?—A most extraordinary degree of activity and emulation prevails amongst the French students of medicine; and I beg to remark, that the official examinations are not three, but five; they take place after certain respective inscriptions, and at the end of the last inscription the pupil writes a thesis, and defends it; and he then obtains his doctorship, either in medicine or surgery, as he may choose to require.

2528. Before obtaining a medical degree, is there an examination in arts?—That takes place when the pupil becomes a bachelor of letters, and he cannot become a doctor either of medicine or surgery without producing his diploma as bachelor of letters.

2529. You underwent that examination of bachelor of letters?—I did.

2530. To what subjects did that examination extend?—It commenced with an examination in the dead languages, Latin and Greek poetry, history and oratory;

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it went on to ancient history, the history of the middle ages; modern history, scripture history; and elementary questions as to mathematics and algebra, and the elements of chemistry, natural history, and elementary questions upon physics.

2531. Supposing a candidate for becoming a bachelor of letters had not only possessed a popular, but a mathematical knowledge of physics, would any additional honour have been conferred upon him?—There is now another examination in that department, which entitles a candidate to obtain the diploma of bachelor of sciences; but at the time that I became a doctor of medicine in Paris, the statutes then only required a bachelorship of letters, and I did not go in for a bachelor of sciences. In the case of the bachelor of sciences, the same subjects are again examined upon, but in a higher grade.

2532. Do you mean that the alteration of which you speak, has made it requisite that the students should go through this superior examination, in order to take a degree of doctor of medicine?—Yes, they must take the degree of bachelor of sciences now before they can take the degree of doctor of medicine; nay, I believe, even before they can take the first medical inscription.

2533. Must they obtain it before they enter themselves as students of medicine?—In my time they were bound to produce those diplomas when they claimed the doctorate.

2534. Therefore they might if they pleased have been prosecuting their studies both in the sciences and in medicine, if it should have been more convenient to them to do so?—I believe they might, but I cannot answer positively upon that subject. As to myself, I know that whatever preparation I made for my bachelorship of letters, was during my medical study there.

2535. From what you know of the education of medical men at Paris, and the education of medical men here, should you say that those educated in Paris are inferior in any respect to the graduates of the English universities who study medicine?—Certainly not.

2536. Either in medicine or in science and literature?—In nothing, that I am aware of.

2537. In what estimation are medical men held in society in Paris?—The rank of a medical man in Paris, taking the whole as one genus, extends over a larger surface of society than it does here; he may be a peer of the realm, and he is sometimes a docteur medecin, living in a little alley, with a board over his door, who will take a few francs, and walk half round the city to look after your health.

2538. What effect has this great difference in the worldly advancement of those in the profession, upon their estimation in society? Would a person entering into an assembly of well-educated men be looked upon with greater respect if he had the title of doctor of medicine than if he did not possess it?—The address of “Doctor” is seldom or never used in French society; every man is spoken to as “Monsieur,” be his rank what it may. Physicians in Paris who had become known as pupils and as students, and who have made an honourable and distinguished career, are some of the most distinguished men in society in France, and they almost all have obtained some other title, such as that of Baron or Chevalier, or something of that kind, which they rather adopt in society than that of doctor.

2539. Then distinction in that science which they profess, opens to them superior respect from the society in which they live?—It opens to them every advancement in society that I can contemplate, short of royalty.

2540. Are there not some persons in the chamber of deputies physicians?—I believe Monsieur Royer Collard, a very distinguished member, is in fact a practising physician in Paris, and I believe he is now also a peer of the realm.

2541. Do you think that a physician in Paris is of lower rank in society than a physician is in London?—Certainly not of lower rank than a medical man is in London.

2542. Are there not very great extremes in the success of practice in London as well as in Paris?—Very great; and in France one of the reasons why the rank of physician is to be found sometimes mixing with the less elevated grades of society is, that in France there is no such thing as an apothecary practising medicine.

2543. And therefore the practice of medicine is entirely confined to those who are of the faculty?—Entirely; there are a few officiers de santé, but they are almost entirely in the provinces.

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2544. In point of manners, do you think that the physicians in Paris are inferior to the English?—Certainly not.

2545. In point of morality?—Decidedly not.

2546. In point of medical science?—I have stated that I think they are not inferior.

2547. Without going to those who are most distinguished, on an average, do you think that their acquirements in medical science are equal or superior to the acquirements of those in London, comparing them with either the class of physicians or the class of general practitioners?—I should not like to disparage either nation by a comparison, but I would observe that in Paris there are at least three or four times the number of physicians that there are in London; and that as the income of none of the physicians there is equal to the income of many of the physicians in London, they are not able to make that figure that English physicians do; but I conceive that medical knowledge is more diffused there, and that a greater number of men in Paris possess a very high degree of medical knowledge than in London, though in London there are men just as clever and just as learned as there are in Paris.

2548. In which of the two countries do you think individuals the most ignorant of the business of their profession would be found, calling themselves medical men?—Inasmuch as there is a vastly greater number of charlatans and quacks, and of imperfectly educated medical men in this country than in France, I would say here.

2549. Excluding the irregular practitioners who are not entitled to practise under any diploma or degree, in that case which of the two countries do you think could produce the most ignorant men in their profession?—I think the answer to that is contained in former answers, in which I have stated that I conceive medical knowledge of every description to be more diffused among the medical practitioners in France than it is here.

2550. Are medical appointments in Paris given by favour or patronage, or are they given as the rewards for merit in their profession?—The medical appointments in Paris are now always given by what is called concours, that is, emulative examination of the candidates.

2551. Does that extend to the appointment to all the hospitals in Paris?—I believe it does at present.

2552. Are not the hospitals there supported principally by the state?—They are supported partly by the state, and partly by bequests or legacies, and partly by acquired property; partly by charitable contributions.

2553. At the time of the Revolution, was not all the property of the individual hospitals thrown into a common fund, which was applied to the support of the great public hospitals at Paris?—It is now so; it is entrusted to the bureau central des hopitaux.

2554. Was not the property so entrusted to that general board derived from the particular endowments of hospitals which existed before the Revolution?—I am not qualified to speak from positive knowledge upon that subject.

2555. Do you consider the standard of education and examination of those who solicit a medical degree in Paris as higher than the standard of education and examination in this country?—I am not personally acquainted with the standard of education and examination required by the universities of this country, but it certainly is much higher than any standard which is required in London.

2556. Are you acquainted with the standard in Dublin?—Not, at the University; I am, at the College of Surgeons.

2557. Comparing the Paris standard with that, what is your opinion?—I believe the standard of education required to become a licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Dublin approaches nearer to that required for a doctorate of surgery in France than that required at any other place in Great Britain, that I am acquainted with.

2558. Do you consider it higher than the standard of qualification required at Edinburgh?—From what I have heard, I do, considerably so.

2559. And of course higher than that of the other universities in Scotland?—I think so.

2560. What was the examination that you underwent upon applying to be admitted an extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians in London?—I was examined about 20 minutes or half an hour on one day by three or four elects of the College of Physicians.

2561. What opinion did you form of that examination, as a fit test to be required for

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for persons to practise in the provinces?—I conceive the examination to be exceedingly elementary and imperfect.

2562. Had you practised previously to applying for a licence to practise as an extra-licentiate?—I had never practised in London as a physician, but I had practised in the army and abroad.

2563. And you were therefore little known?—I was, I believe, rather favourably known to the profession after my return from Paris.

2564. Did you undergo another examination when you applied for a licence to practise in the precinct of London?—I underwent three additional examinations.

2565. What opinion did you form of that course of examination?—Having then been acquainted with the mode of examination at the University of Paris, I thought still more lightly of the last examinations than of the first.

2566. What was the duration of the examination for the London licence?—It might have been from 15 to 20 minutes each day.

2567. What was the extent of the subjects in which you were examined?—The subjects were exceedingly limited, and I conceived that the designed omission of several important subjects constitutes one great fault of the examination.

2568. State what you thought were the marked omissions in the examination?—Chemistry is always omitted, midwifery, I believe, is never touched upon, and surgery not at all.

2569. To what extent were you examined in your knowledge of pharmacy?—Merely as to the composition of certain compound powders or tinctures, the quantity of the more powerful ingredients contained in certain compositions, and the doses of those medicines.

2570. Was the examination practical on any subjects on which you were examined? in the materia medica, for instance, were substances produced?—No substances were produced, nor was I asked any question upon the natural history of medical substances.

2571. In the examinations at Paris, previous to granting the degree of doctor of medicine, is the examination practical?—As practical as it can be; for instance, in the examination upon anatomy, a certain number of anatomical questions or subjects are written upon slips of paper, and thrown into an urn; the pupil draws one of those papers, and is obliged to prepare for demonstration on that day the subject written upon his paper; for instance, the sympathetic nerve; the dead subject is brought into the theatre, where the examination takes place, and all the world see it; and then the student is examined *viva voce*, lest he should have had it prepared by another person.

2572. Do you think it possible for a person ignorant of the subject as to which he is examined at Paris, to pass the examination?—I think it utterly impossible.

2573. Do you think it possible for a person ignorant of the subject on which he is examined to pass an examination before the College of Physicians?—I think a man may pass an examination at the College of Physicians, who is a good classical scholar, but knows nothing of chemistry, nothing of medical jurisprudence, nothing of surgery, little or nothing of anatomy, nothing of the diseases of women in child-bed, and nothing of the manner of delivering them; I think a man with all those items of knowledge wanting, might pass the examination for licentiate, and therefore for fellow, as the medical examinations for both are allowed to be identical.

2574. What opinion have you of the fitness of conducting the examination at the College of Physicians in Latin?—I think it exceedingly injurious, for it narrows the field of knowledge, both of the questioner and of the examined.

2575. That is, supposing that the examiner could not speak Latin correctly?—I say that it narrows the ground of the examination; because I know of no man, either in or out of the College of Physicians, who speaks Latin as well as he does English.

2576. If the party examined was a fluent speaker of classical Latin, do not you think that he would thence derive assistance in concealing his comparative ignorance of the medical subject on which he was examined?—No doubt he would; and a man ignorant of Latin would derive a similar cloak to conceal his ignorance, because he would get credit for knowing his subject, and for being able to answer, if he only might dare to speak English.

2577. What is your opinion of the importance of a physician knowing Latin?—I think it of the highest importance. In the first place, I think that classical education humanizes, refines and exalts the mind generally, and that no man can be said to be well educated who has not had a classical education; in the next place

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place, I myself and Dr. Russell derived the very greatest advantage from the little knowledge of Latin which we possessed in Russia; for we found that all the young men in the hospitals in Russia, who spoke no other language in common with us, spoke Latin, and that afforded a medium of communication, and a source of information which we otherwise could not have obtained.

2578. You think that at present it affords a means of communication between medical men all over Europe?—Certainly, that is one of its advantages.

2579. From a former answer you made, the Committee collect that there is not at Paris that division in the profession into the three branches of medicine, surgery and pharmacy which takes place in this country?—There is not that distinction in the study, and in the mode of education, and of obtaining medical honours that there is in this country.

2580. However persons may have been educated, and whatever degrees they may have taken, is there a practical division of labour in Paris between those who practise pure surgery and those who practise medicine—Most certainly.

2581. From thence do you collect, that even although there were no regulations enacted, either by the Legislature or by corporate bodies, in this country, that division of labour would yet take place?—I conceive that no legislative enactment can prevent the individual and the public from seeking their own respective convenience, and therefore that there will always be that practical division in the administration of the science to the cure of disease that now exists.

2582. Is not the practice of the pharmacien at Paris strictly limited to selling and compounding medicines?—Strictly, so far as relates to curing disease; but those pharmaciens are very learned chemists, and very generally very clever well-educated people.

2583. What is your opinion respecting the policy of the triple division of the profession in this country?—From what I have already stated, I think it must appear that the unity of the three branches relatively to study or examination, and their occasional inevitable division in practice, involve no contradiction. I conceive that the government of the medical profession, and the education of young men for that profession, as they are conducted in this country at present, are faulty in the extreme. In the first place, young men find it necessary to pass an examination at the College of Surgeons; but I believe (and I would say it without the least disparagement to the eminent men who compose that body) that the standard of acquirement now actually insisted upon by that College is so very low, and the subjects upon which students are examined there are so lightly treated, that it does not stimulate them to exertion, and that they make very little preparation for that examination; but I believe that the examination established by the Company of Apothecaries is now by far the most comprehensive examination in London, and that if it were not for that examination, the young men who are now rising, would not be nearly so well educated as they are.

2584. Looking at the number who practise in the different branches of the profession, and the number of those classes of society for whom the different branches of the profession practise, do you not think it is above all things important that a person intending to become a general practitioner in this country should be well educated?—Most certainly he should.

2585. Do you recommend that there should be any difference in the education of the physician, the surgeon, and the general practitioner in this country?—As matters stand at present, I think it is indispensable that there should be a difference; because if the standard of education for general practitioners be placed as high as that for a physician ought to be, it will be unattainable by a great many.

2586. By rendering it unattainable by a great many, might not the effect be to lower the average standard of qualification of those who actually do practise, by forcing the practice into the hands of uneducated men?—If we contemplate a high standard being fixed by the Legislature, we must also contemplate that no man that has not attained that standard will be allowed to practise.

2587. Have the attempts that have been made actually to confine practice to particular classes of practitioners, ever succeeded in this country?—I believe never, and that they never will.

2588. When therefore you think it expedient that the standard of qualification should be raised, you do it with this restriction, that you must not render it so expensive as to render it unattainable by that class of practitioners who are to practise for the body of the middle and poorer classes of society?—That is my view.

2589. To whom do you think it would be expedient to entrust the examining

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into the qualifications possessed by those who apply for a licence to practise either as physicians or as general practitioners? The question refers to the qualification, both as it respects their education, and the mode of conducting an examination?—I think the standard of qualification, and therefore of examination, for medical men of all grades, ought to be made uniform for each respectively, all over the British empire; and that where a man produced sufficient testimonials of having gone through the necessary examinations, either in Dublin, Edinburgh, or London, those should be reciprocally allowed in each of those countries to avail themselves of the advantages derived from those certificates. But in order to prevent fraud, or any ignorant man presenting papers which he had not legitimately earned, there ought to be in London, and in every great city, a competent body composed of the *élite* of the practitioners of that town, to ascertain whether persons were entitled to the papers that they possessed, and whether they were fit to be put in charge of the public health.

2590. Is not the interference of the Legislature necessary, in order to insure this uniform standard of qualification; inasmuch as if one examining or licensing body now endeavours to raise the standard of qualification, those who wish for a licence to practise on the cheapest terms are driven away to other bodies or corporations which are willing to confer diplomas at a lower and cheaper rate?—I believe it has that effect, but I also think that no such diplomas ought to be acknowledged.

2591. Do you infer from the difficulty adverted to in the last question, that in order to insure a uniform standard of education and of examination, the interference of the Legislature is absolutely necessary?—I think absolutely necessary.

2592. That such a reform cannot be carried into effect by those particular corporations, or universities, or colleges, to whom the power of granting degrees, diplomas, or licences is now intrusted?—I think not; there would be corporation interest exerting itself. I beg to remark with regard to the effect of the exceedingly various and anomalous standards of education now required by different corporations, and which are considered as sufficient to admit medical men into the public service, that a diploma from the College of Surgeons of London is legally enough for a young man to be admitted as an assistant surgeon of the army; but the Army Medical Board, very wisely considering that this young man is not necessarily examined in the practice of medicine, or the treatment of disease, and therefore that he may not have studied disease, and may not have studied pharmacy, the Medical Board has itself established a separate examination; and by-and-by every official body, every corporation, and perhaps every hospital, will have an examination of its own; and every little school will have a curriculum of its own; and therefore it is necessary to render the minimum of time and study uniform in all.

2593. Do you think it possible to fix, by Act of Parliament, a uniform standard?—I think it exceedingly possible.

2594. Does not the standard of merit depend upon the power of passing examinations?—The having passed an examination is one of the tests that merit is possessed by the examined; but it ought always to be insisted upon, that a man should have spent a certain time in acquiring information, and that he should have taken certain means to acquire it; for no one examination can embrace all the subjects which it is necessary for medical men to be intimately acquainted with.

2595. Then the legislative enactment would merely be to specify the time that a person shall have studied, and that the person must submit himself to a certain examination?—Precisely; I would put it under two heads; preliminary education and medical education.

2596. Then though the Act of Parliament might introduce uniformity of practice, would there not be the same opening for difference as to the amount of medical knowledge, arising out of the different standards of medical acquirement, which the several examining bodies might adopt?—Local circumstances might produce a slight variation, but as I have already supposed an assimilation of the minimum of time and study in all such corporations to be enjoined by the Legislature, they would come nearer to uniformity by that plan than by any other, and infinitely nearer than at present.

2597. Would not the Act you propose leave to the College of Surgeons to examine as they please, and to the College of Physicians to examine as they please?—An Act of that kind would effect nothing. I have already stated that I conceive that all the examinations of every medical candidate ought to be perfectly uniform, and

and the same up to the last moment of such examinations. Then, if he thinks he excels in mechanical dexterity, if he is particularly clever in anatomy, he may wish to practise surgery exclusively, and to be known to the public as having made that election; the same with the physician as to pure medicine; then let each take his doctorate for either, whichever he chooses.

2598. Do you conceive that the Act of Parliament should prescribe the nature of the examination, or merely require that some examination should be adopted?—I think the Act of Parliament should designate, not only the kind of examination, but also the examining body. I conceive that the examining body ought to be composed of the most eminent men of the three departments; that is to say, practical physicians, practical surgeons and accoucheurs, and practical apothecaries and chemists; and that a board of that kind would form the best test of the medical knowledge of the candidate.

2599. Do you consider that the superintending body, either of the College of Physicians or of the College of Surgeons, or of the Apothecaries' Company, is competent and qualified to conduct such an examination?—I have already stated that I consider the examination of the College of Physicians to be exceedingly imperfect and elementary. I have also stated that I consider the standard of education which is exacted by the College of Surgeons to be much too low, and the nature of their examination too limited; and that I conceive the examination now given at Apothecaries' Hall is by far the best and the most likely to produce the stimulus to study and emulation among the pupils of any at present in London. But I am of opinion that neither of these corporations is competent, as they are at present constituted, to be the examining body which I contemplate.

2600. You consider that that deficient system of examination does not arise from the want of medical knowledge on the part either of the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons?—Certainly not; both Colleges are composed of some of the most eminent men in Europe; the defect arises from the faulty construction of these two bodies, and the tendency which mankind always have when they have acquired power, to keep it, to increase it, and to turn it to their own profit; not at all imputing any peculiar faults to the members of either of those bodies; it is a general fault.

2601. Would not the tendency of that desire to possess power be rather a wish to exclude others from the profession, than to admit them too easily?—And all the measures of the College of Physicians, I believe, tend to exclusion.

2602. You stated that your examination by the College of Physicians was one that would be easily passed; how do you reconcile that with the desire of excluding from the profession?—I was alluding to exclusion from their honours and their fellowship; I was referring to their exclusive bye-laws against licentiates.

2603. Do you propose that there should be a uniform standard of qualification prescribed by the Legislature, or would you leave the arrangement of that in the hands of those that now conduct it?—I would leave the arrangement of it in the hands of competent people; but I would insist upon it that certain heads of subjects should be made subjects of examination; for instance, the medical education at Paris consists of 13 courses of lectures, upon every thing connected with medicine, given by 24 distinct professors. That is an organization of medical education which I believe we have not in any case in London, and without uniting the three corporations, I believe we could not have it.

2604. In whom would you vest the power of examining?—In the joint body I have already described, composed of the *élite* of the three departments of the profession.

2605. Who is to make the selection?—The selection should be made from eminence of scientific station, from what each may have done for science, judging from people's character, and writings, and known acquirements.

2606. Who is to make that selection?—The Legislature is to begin, and then it would be continued by emulation.

2607. In what manner?—By having a certain number from each branch of the profession.

2608. Do you think that the having obtained a doctorate in surgery, should be any objection to a person also having a doctorate in medicine, without resigning his doctorate in surgery?—It would be no objection in Paris, and ought to constitute no objection elsewhere.

2609. Do you think there is any objection in principle?—Not the least.

2610. Do you think that any examination to be instituted by such a Central Board

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Board ought to be as practical as the examination is made at Paris?—I conceive that if the universities now existing at the principal places of education in the British dominions do their duty, if their curricula be made uniform, and their examinations be well conducted, the body in London ought to do no more than to register and verify their documents.

2611. Supposing that to be the case with regard to the students who come either from Scotland or from Ireland, how would you have the applicants for degrees in London treated by the Central Board?—If there were a body in London empowered to give degrees, I would have candidates practically examined by that body, and have their examinations as strict as possible; and I would sum up every thing I have to say upon that subject in these few words, by stating that the higher the standard of acquirement is placed, the greater will be its influence upon the education of the country, the more desired and the more sought after would that distinction be, and the more valuable would it be when obtained.

2612. At Paris is there a distinct examination for giving a degree in medicine and for a licence to practise in medicine?—There is no examination there for a licence to practise.

2613. The possessing a degree presumes a privilege to practise?—It does; for it declares, in the body of it, that it entitles the bearer to all immunities and privileges that can be derived from such an instrument.

Martis, 15^o die Aprilis 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR,

John Sims, Esq., M.D., again called in; and Examined.

John Sims, Esq.

15 April 1834.

2614. DO you wish to offer any explanation of any part of your evidence?—Yes, with reference to *The King v. Askew*; that was a case in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to inquire why the president and censors exercised the office of censors.

Sir David Barry, M.D., F.R.S., again called in; and Examined.

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2615. WERE you not sent to St. Petersburg in the year 1831?—I was.

2616. By whose recommendation were you selected?—I believe, by the recommendation of the superintendent-general of quarantine, Sir William Pym, who knew me in Gibraltar, when I was sent out there on the subject of the yellow fever.

2617. At the time you were sent out to Russia, had the first board of health been appointed?—I think not; not that I am aware of.

2618. Did you forward your Report to the board of health?—I corresponded direct with the Privy Council, through the clerk of the Council in waiting.

2619. You received no instructions from the board of health?—None.

2620. The board of health was composed of fellows of the College of Physicians?—A board of health, composed of the fellows of the College of Physicians, was appointed after I was sent out to Russia. I had no communication with them.

2621. You had no directions from them as to the points of inquiry?—None. I must however remark, that Sir William Pym, having been a member of that board of health himself, I cannot say whether he received any directions from the board of health to transmit to me or not; but I received my instructions from the Privy Council, through the clerk of the Council in waiting.

2622. You were sent by the Government to report on the nature of the fever at Gibraltar, in the year 1828?—I was.

2623. Did you submit any report you made to the College of Physicians?—I did; I submitted a short report upon it, and it was read there.

2624. Did you receive from them any instructions as to the topics of inquiry previously to your going?—None.

2625. Did you receive any mark of consideration from any scientific or medical body in Russia?—I did; I was named an honorary member of the Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy of St. Petersburg, previously to leaving St. Petersburg.

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tersburgh. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia also conferred upon Dr. Russell, my colleague, and myself, the collar of the order of St. Anne of Russia.

2626. Did His Majesty in this country reward your services in any manner?—His Majesty was pleased to confer upon me the honour of knighthood, and to give me a step of promotion in the military service to which I belong.

2627. Subsequently to your return, you were elected a fellow of the Royal Society?—I was; I was proposed, I believe, by the Lord Chancellor.

2628. On your return, did the College of Physicians hold out to you a prospect of being raised to the fellowship?—I was so very kindly received by Sir Henry Hallford, the president of the College, and he spoke to me so very favourably of the reports that Dr. Russell and myself had sent home, stating that they had given perfect satisfaction to the College of Physicians, that I had some hope I should be noticed by the College, but I heard nothing more of it.

2629. Have you ever considered yourself aggrieved in any way, by not being a fellow?—I think licentiates generally labour under very great disadvantage, and I thought myself rather aggrieved, as I had obtained distinction from so many quarters, and had been so often publicly employed on sanatory and medical affairs, that I did not receive the slightest mark of distinction from the College of Physicians.

2630. What do you conceive to be the advantages of a fellowship?—In the first place, it is the shortest, and the only road I am acquainted with to the honours of the profession; to the public situations of hospitals, and to favourable notice with the public. For the fellow, the moment he arrives from his studies, is placed in the very first line of recommendation: he is placed on the same line with the president of the College of Physicians, and he is recommended by his fellows or associates, exclusively and in preference to licentiates; so much so, that there appears to be, if I dare use the phrase, something like a trades' union among the fellows, to the exclusion of licentiates; and that is the case more particularly with regard to hospital appointments.

2631. Are you physician to any hospital in London?—I am not.

2632. Have you ever tried to obtain any appointment of the kind?—I have not.

2633. What have been your reasons for not making the attempt?—I am more or less a military medical man: that might have been one of the reasons, but I feel that a man becoming a candidate to be a physician to a hospital in London, as matters stand with the College of Physicians at present, would be sure to fail as a licentiate; and that having failed, he will not have gained any credit, or any useful notoriety by having been a candidate. For he would only have made the fact known to those who did not know it before, or had only a vague notion of the subject: he would make it known through the counter-canvassing of the fellows of the College, that he was not on the same footing as they were; and therefore that they looked upon him as an inferior physician.

2634. Do you think that the impression you entertain, that the licentiates labour under a disadvantage as compared with the fellows of the College, is a pretty general impression among the body of licentiates?—I think it is a very general impression among the licentiates, so far as I am acquainted with them.

2635. Are you aware of any licentiates who have been actually frustrated in their object to obtain hospital appointments, by the interference of the College?—I cannot state, by the interference of the College as a body: but I believe it will not be difficult to show several licentiates who have been candidates, and have failed in competition with fellows.

2636. Do you think that is necessarily to be ascribed to the circumstance of their being licentiates?—Perhaps not in every case.

2637. Are you aware of any licentiates who are hospital physicians?—I am.

2638. In more instances than one?—I believe more instances than one.

2639. In several?—Perhaps in several.

2640. Is it not likely that a fellow, from the circumstance of his being educated at an English university, would have some advantage, as being, probably, more known in society in London?—It is possible he might; because he becomes, by being put in the most conspicuous situation, known above the licentiates.

2641. The question refers to his education nearer to London. Is it not likely he would have more extensive acquaintance and connexions in London than the graduate of a Scotch university?—It is very possible.

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2642. Which would give him some advantage in canvassing for hospital practice?—It might be one of the circumstances.

2643. Is the influence of the College on the medical education of the country advantageous or injurious to the young physicians, as a body?—I think the influence of the College of Physicians upon the medical education of this country is injurious in a very high degree. In the first place, a young man who is to become a fellow of the College of Physicians, is forced by the present state of things to be educated in one of two Universities, at neither of which medicine is adequately taught. The consequence is, he is obliged to seek for medical education in some other school, and when he gets to that school, he is not a responsible pupil: he need not engage in study; he has no honours to gain; no examination to pass there; and therefore, instead of having his attention engaged in studies which would take him away from the indulgence of the passions of youth, he has more time for the indulgence of these passions. Such a physician is aware that when he returns to London, he is not to be examined upon several branches of medical science; therefore, if he chooses, he need not study them.

2644. You mean that he has no incentive to study those branches of medical science which are omitted in the examination of the College of Physicians?—That is what I mean; and therefore if he chooses to confine himself to the minimum of education necessary to pass the College of Physicians, he will be a less efficient practitioner than he otherwise would be. But I would beg leave to say, that in these observations I contemplate a young man who will be idle enough to confine himself to the minimum, and not at all do I allude to any of the present members, or to that body.

2645. You mean that that is the tendency of the present state of things, without applying it to particular individuals?—Just so.

2646. Are not the habits of study, likely to be acquired at Oxford and Cambridge, calculated to produce a contrary tendency?—From the experience of youth, and from my own experience, I should think it probable that being freed from the necessity of study and from the fear of examination, would incline the young man to be more wild than he would otherwise be. There is a free run in Edinburgh for him; for as he is not to be examined there, he is a mere observer, an amateur.

2647. Looking at the regulations of the various medical corporations as a whole, do they also produce injurious effects upon the education of medical men in this country?—I think they do.

2648. In what way?—I have already alluded to the College of Physicians: I would next take the corporation of the College of Surgeons. They require no preliminary education for a young man who comes up to obtain a diploma; they require, in fact, no education at all, if he can present papers to show that he has been in the pursuit of medical knowledge for six years, I think; and if he is able to pass an examination in anatomy, surgery, and the elements of mechanical physiology, it is all they require; and they require no certificate of morality or good conduct: so that, in fact, taking an ultimate possibility, young men may come from the hulks, or from gaol. The above is the whole required to become a pure surgeon. This corporation seems to require the maximum of expense and the minimum of medical acquirements.

2649. You mean that no moral qualifications are requisite in the case of a person receiving the diploma of a surgeon?—None; in some cases they require none; I speak under correction, but that is my impression; the Apothecaries require a certificate of good conduct from the master of the young man, but the Surgeons do not. With regard to the surgeon, if he practises as accoucheur or general practitioner, he cannot obtain the honours of the College, while thus employed: he must give up that practice, to obtain the honours and profits of the College of Surgeons. He cannot become a member of their council, nor a member of their board of examiners. And the young man is not examined in the practice of medicine; though, when he becomes a surgeon, he practises medicine, he is not examined in it, and may not have studied it: consequently, the necessary pains are not taken in the College of Surgeons to make him an efficient practitioner.

2650. You have mentioned two of the corporations; what is your impression as to the third?—A reformation has obtained with regard to the Company of Apothecaries; yet they may receive young men to be examined and obtain their licence, who have not obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons; therefore,

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fore, they may not have studied surgery. Those young men, going into practice and practising all the branches of the profession, practise one of which they may be ignorant. An apothecary requires a five years' apprenticeship of a young man, who is generally from 16 to 21 years of age, the very best years of his educational life: he cannot consequently have acquired a proper preliminary education. And then they crowd all the studies necessary for a physician, a surgeon, an accoucheur, and an apothecary, into two years, and have only one examination upon the whole of these. In my opinion, the natural consequence is, that a confusion occurs in the young man's mind. He has not, or may not have sufficiently digested any one branch of those separate items of knowledge; and therefore his acquirements are crude and undigested. Besides, in those two years of study, he is very often obliged to *grind* in Latin, then perhaps for the first time, as well as in every thing else; in order to pass his examination at the Hall afterwards.

2650*. Though the examination at Apothecaries' Hall is the most comprehensive, yet as only two years of study are required, you think the young man will have learned what he has learned very superficially?—That must be the tendency of the arrangement I allude to.

2651. Upon the whole, you consider that the regulations of the two Colleges and the Company of Apothecaries taken together, in their effect upon the education of young men intending to go out in medicine, are far from advantageous?—Certainly, and are not as beneficial as they ought to be, or as they might be made.

2652. What opinion do you entertain of the expediency of remunerating the practitioner for the quantity of medicine rather than the attendance?—I think it would be exceedingly difficult to do it away in this country, where things are conducted so much on the principle of trade, of bill and receipt; and that the charging the medicines is one of the great sources of gain to the apothecary.

2653. Are you not aware that he cannot substantiate his claim in a court of law, at present, for more than 2 s. 6 d. a visit?—I was not aware of that.

2654. Should it not be optional with the medical man to make his charge in what way he pleases?—I should think so.

2655. Does the charge for medicine lead to a complex system of prescription?—I think it leads to the patient being obliged to take drugs that are either unnecessary or improper; and it is not unfrequent, I believe, for the apothecary by that means to be paid more for his visit than the very highest physician. For at the visit he makes on one day, he says to his patient, "I shall send you draughts and pills till this day week or fortnight." He continues to do so. By the time he arrives at his next visit, the pills and draughts have amounted to such a sum, as would come to more than one or two fees of a physician.

2656. You have undergone the examination required for belonging to the army service?—I have.

2657. What is the nature of that examination?—It is a very considerable time ago since I passed that examination: it was in Dublin; I was examined in the translation of the Pharmacopeia, in the treatment of disease generally, more particularly such diseases as military men are liable to, dysenteries and camp fevers. I was examined upon the theory and practice of medicine generally, and some questions on surgery; and that was the amount of my examination, I believe.

2658. How long did the examination last?—I think it lasted an hour. I was examined by the physician-general, and by the director-general of army hospitals, and by the surgeon-general.

2659. Were you also obliged to produce certificates of the places where you had studied, and the courses of lectures you had attended?—I had passed my examination, and produced the certificates of having done so, at the Irish College of Surgeons, and a paper showing I was a regularly registered pupil in the College of Dublin.

2660. In the course of your experience in the public service, have you noticed any difference in the practice of the army physician and the army surgeon?—I have never noticed any situation in which the physician might not be sometimes obliged to practise as surgeon, and the surgeon as physician; though in large stationary hospitals, where men are more inclined to or more in the habit of treating internal than external diseases, wards of fevers are assigned to some medical men, and wards of accidents to others.

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2661. It is essential for the education of the army physician that he should understand the practice of surgery?—Most essential.

2662. With regard to the error to which you alluded in the date of your licence, is your place in the list of licentiates affected at all by that error?—I cannot say: for the dates of passing examinations are not attached to the College list.

2663. Have the goodness to look at that list, and state, whether your name appears in its place in regard to the date of the licence?—I believe it is correct: it is stated to be in 1827.

2664. That was the period at which you actually passed?—Yes; but I passed as extra-licentiate in 1820.

2665. So that it does not appear that any injustice could have been done to any one by the error?—Only this: I considered it doing me a very great favour, as a licentiate, to be ante-dated to 1820; and if, by producing those documents, they have a value in point of date, a great favour would be conferred; as I should be higher in the list.

2666. Do you think the College designed you that favour?—If they did, I am much obliged to them: but I was not aware of it.

2667. You would not wish a favour to be done involving error and injustice?—If the College choose to consider the licentiates and the extra-licentiates the same, I do not consider that there is any favour at all.

2668. Do you think it would be an extraordinary stretch of candour, to suppose it a mere clerical error?—It may have been; I never inculpated any one.

2669. Do you not think that probably was the case: that it was a mere mistake?—It is very possible that it was.

2670. You spoke of an examination for a medical degree at Paris; do you know whether there are any means of procuring a medical degree at Paris, without submitting to that examination?—Yes; by special grace of the grand master of the university, or by order of the king, it may be done.

2671. Were you examined for a medical degree?—I was.

2672. You took it in the ordinary way? Not exactly in the ordinary way. I passed four examinations. The governing body of the French university allow to their own army medical officers eight inscriptions for their service in military hospitals, and the experience they have acquired there, and they very liberally allowed me the same favour: the other four examinations I passed. This allowance was given to shorten time, and not to shorten the examinations. I was allowed to take out the eight inscriptions cumulatively or together.

2673. It is an allowance usually granted to French military medical officers?—Yes, always.

2674. What is the state of pharmacy in France?—The pharmaciens are restricted to making up the physician's prescriptions. They do not prescribe for disease under any circumstances, and I consider the pharmaciens of France to be the best educated men of that class perhaps in Europe. Some of the most distinguished chemists in Europe are pharmaciens in France.

2675. In fact they are rather venders of drugs, than what we mean by apothecaries?—They are the compounders of medicine: they do not sell medicine by wholesale, in general: in fact, there is a penalty for a pharmacien selling medicine, except upon the ordinance of a physician.

2676. What difference in the education of a physician, a surgeon and apothecary is it you would recommend?—I would recommend no difference between the studies of a physician and surgeon, up to the last period before his taking the full honours of his profession. According to his inclination, or his connexions, or his estimation of his own ability as an anatomist, or possessing mechanical dexterity, he might then choose to be a surgeon or physician; and by that means would give the public a clear understanding that he had made that election. With regard to the education of the pharmacien, if such a separate class were contemplated, it ought to be pharmaceutical.

2677. You would recommend that he should know Latin, materia medica, chemistry and botany?—Yes, and the natural history of medical substances: and with regard to the general practitioners in this country, the education of the physician and the surgeon, if properly conducted, would qualify him fully to be a general practitioner.

2678. Might it not be advisable to improve the education of the druggist; not to make such education compulsory, but to confer some diploma on those who had

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had been educated, as might be recommended?—I think the druggist, who makes up the prescription of the physician exclusively in this country, ought to give some guarantee that he is acquainted with the virtues and doses of the substances he compounds; and that he ought therefore to have some education.

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2679. Are you aware that the taking of a diploma of the College of Surgeons is purely voluntary, and yet that a very large proportion of the general practitioners are found willing to take out that diploma?—I am aware of that.

2680. If a diploma were given to the druggists who had educated themselves in those branches of medical science in which it is desirable they should receive education, would not a large proportion of them, for the sake of distinction, be found willing to take out a diploma?—I am quite certain they would, and some of them have already petitioned that some guarantee of education should be insisted on from druggists; some of the more respectable of them in London have done this.

2681. Suppose taking a diploma not to be compulsory, but purely voluntary, might not the granting it be attended with advantage?—I think it is highly probable that it would.

2682. Does any other matter occur to you which you wish to state?—Nothing but the necessity under which the physician labours of sending his prescription at present to a druggist, who may not understand the Latin in which it is written, nor the doses, or virtues of the substances that are ordered there.

2683. Would it not be desirable for the physician, if, in the case of any particular patient be attached importance to the purity of the drugs he prescribed, to be able, if he pleased, to dispense medicine to his own patient?—I think it most important that he should have the power; but at present he is answerable for doing so to the Corporation of Apothecaries; and yet the grocer chemist is protected in the composition and administration, nay even in the prescription of those very substances.

2684. He may if he pleases, dispense across the counter?—Yes, and he does so prescribe.

2685. Do you believe that dispensing across the counter by chemists takes place to a considerable extent?—I believe it does to a very considerable extent.

Sir George Tuthill, M.D., called in; and Examined.

2686. WHAT offices have you held in the College?—The office of Censor.

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2687. Are you one of the elects?—No.

2688. You are physician to the Westminster Hospital?—I am.

2689. And also to Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals?—I am.

2690. You lecture on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of medicine?—I do.

2691. Where?—At my own house.

2692. Are you the translator of the last edition of the Pharmacopeia?—Yes, I am.

2693. And you are one of the committee for framing the new Pharmacopeia at the College?—I am.

2694. How long have you been physician to Westminster Hospital?—I should think about 22 years; I am not quite certain.

2695. What is the average number of medical students who attend your class?—I have not attended to it so much of late years; I suppose the average, if I take the whole time that I have been a lecturer, may be about 30.

2696. Do you also give clinical lectures?—No.

2697. Are there any stated days for your attendance at the Westminster Hospital?—Yes, there are.

2698. What are they?—Mondays and Fridays, besides a Tuesday every fourth week; that being the taking-day.

2699. How many physicians are there at the Westminster Hospital?—Three; each physician attends two days in the week.

2700. Does each physician undertake certain cases?—Yes, the cases that he received.

2701. Does one physician attend the same patient one day, and another physician the next day?—The cases received by the physician remain under his care, till they are discharged from the hospital.

2702. Who superintends the mode of cure directed by the physician the days he does not attend?—The apothecary and the clinical assistant.

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2703. Suppose it to have been imputed to the College of Physicians, that they are only employed in forwarding their corporate and individual interests; do you consider that there is any just ground for such an imputation?—If that means their pecuniary interest, the corporation, as a body, have no funds, they have no property; if it alludes to the interest of the College in maintaining a certain rank in the country, they have endeavoured to do so, because they think it serviceable to the profession at large.

2704. Do you think they are chargeable with the neglect of science?—I think not: for instance, if the Philosophical Transactions be searched, there will be found to be a large proportion of papers written by the fellows of the College of Physicians. A large proportion, I should say half, of the College of Physicians at present are either men who have distinguished themselves at the universities at which they have studied, or have been authors since.

2705. Do you think that the bye-laws are chargeable with having produced discord; that if such dissent has occurred, it is to be attributed to anything in the bye-laws themselves?—The best expounders of the law have generally been considered to be the judges of the realm. They have declared the bye-laws to be legal, and to be just and reasonable bye-laws. This was declared by four of the judges in Dr. Stanger's case.

2706. So that any discord which has occurred, is rather to be laid to the charge of those who have not acquiesced in the decision, than to anything in the bye-laws themselves?—Wherever there are distinctions, though just and equitable, those who have not attained them, will always complain.

2707. Supposing it to have been said, that while the fellows do not encourage useful medical researches, by publishing papers themselves, they have yet used their influence to injure the society which had this object in view. Do you think they are justly chargeable with that?—It is not a part of the duty of the fellows by their charter to publish papers. The charter constitutes certain persons, as the College, to be the examining body, and to publish the names of those on whose qualifications the public may rely: but numerous papers have been published by the fellows of the College of Physicians. In the Transactions of the College of Physicians, there are some of the most important papers on medical subjects which have ever been published in this country. With regard to the latter part of the question, I suppose the Medico-Chirurgical Society is alluded to. When that society was first established, I believe some jealousy existed as to its objects; but which rapidly subsided; and there are now 27 fellows of the College members of that body. That is a proof that there is no ill feeling towards that body at present.

2708. Do you think it can be justly said that the College Pharmacopeia does not keep pace with the advancement of science?—The College Pharmacopeia ought not to keep pace with the advancement of science. It ought to follow the discoveries of science. I believe, when the charter was granted to the College, no Pharmacopeia existed in Europe. The first Pharmacopeia that was published in England, I think, was in the year 1619, the charter having been granted in 1518. During the 17th century six editions of the Pharmacopeia were printed.

2709. Can you give the dates?—I do not recollect them; I can furnish them, if it is desired. In the 18th century, three editions were published; in the present century, two have been already published within my own memory. I can only speak to the care that was taken in the publication of the two last Pharmacopeias, those of 1809 and 1824. In 1809, a committee was formed for the purpose of revising and editing the Pharmacopeia. Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Young, Dr. Powell, and Dr. Maton, were the most active members of that committee; and they invited observation from the College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and every fellow of the College; and to every licentiate in London the wish of the College was made known, in reference to the new Pharmacopeia, and that any communications would be thankfully received.

2710. Do you think that the fellows labour under any incompetency to the composition of such a work, on account of a defect in their knowledge of pharmacy?—None; because as far as that is concerned, they have always the power of calling to their aid those by whom they may be properly assisted; as for instance, in 1809, a committee was appointed at Apothecaries' Hall to conduct any experiments which the committee of the College thought it prudent to request should be made by the Apothecaries' Company; and in 1824, I myself went very frequently to Apothecaries' Hall for the purpose of seeing certain processes, and the results of certain experiments made at the request of the committee
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appointed in 1824. In both cases, every assistance was invited from those who were supposed to have any knowledge, and who could give assistance to the committee of the College; and all observations that were received were carefully considered before the Pharmacopeia was printed. I will state the reason why the Pharmacopeia should not exactly keep pace with the advancement of science: it takes a considerable time to ascertain the character which any proposed medicine really deserves, and nothing should be admitted into the Pharmacopeia, as a remedy, till its character is well ascertained.

2711. What is your opinion with regard to the efficiency of the examination of apothecaries' shops; whether there is any incompetency on the part of the fellows to that examination?—In the examination of apothecaries' shops, the censors of the College have the power of calling to their aid two experienced persons from the Society of Apothecaries, by whom they are accompanied; and in their examinations, they call for such preparations as are most liable to be found defective: those they examine, and a record of those examinations is kept by the College, and consequently can be examined here. It is not inefficient.

2712. Do you think the fellows are to be charged with a failure of a proper encouragement of medical researches, by not offering prizes, which might produce the same effect as the Jacksonian prize?—The Jacksonian prize, I believe, results from the bequest of a gentleman of the name of Jackson. The trustees have the distribution of that prize, and I have no doubt endeavour very properly to fulfil the intentions of the founder. We have no such bequest; we have no funds out of which to propose prizes. If any such bequest were made to the College of Physicians, I have no doubt it would be as carefully managed as by any other society. Although the College of Physicians do not publish papers, or offer prizes, there are certain lectures which have been established at the College of Physicians by Dr. Croon, Dr. Gulston and Lord Lumley; and for many years past those lectures have usually found their way to the public. It was at a Lumlilian lecture, I think, Dr. Harvey first acquainted us with his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Many of those lectures have been published, and are valuable contributions to medical science.

2713. Do you think it can be justly said that the College examinations are exceedingly elementary and imperfect, and such as to afford no test of the knowledge of the person examined?—I think that cannot be truly said. The person examined comes to the College with a medical degree; he is presumed, therefore, to have passed some examination before he presents himself to the College. He is examined by five different examiners; he has no information as to the subjects upon which he will be questioned. He will be a very fortunate man if, with no knowledge on the subjects on which he is to be questioned, he should be examined on the only five with which he is acquainted.

2714. Supposing he were ignorant of chemistry, midwifery, and surgery; and knew little of medicine and anatomy, do you think there would be any chance of his passing the examination?—He could not pass the examination if he were ignorant of chemistry. That always forms a part of the examination, when I have been present; and I believe that to be uniformly the case.

2715. With regard to midwifery?—Midwifery is a manual operation. That forms no part of the examination; but the diseases of pregnant women, the diseases that follow on parturition, the diseases of children, perpetually are subjects of examination before the College.

2716. Is there an examination in surgery?—There is no examination on surgery. The College have thought it useful to the profession and to the public to keep the two departments distinct: that physicians should practise purely in physic, and not interfere in surgery.

2717. Is there any examination in anatomy?—There is, and by no means a superficial examination.

2718. Upon the whole, you think it impossible that an incompetent person could pass an examination?—I do.

2719. What is your opinion with regard to conducting the examination in Latin. Do you think that has a tendency to limit inquiry?—The necessity for learning Latin would be diminished, if the examination in Latin were abandoned; and I believe it to have been the practice of every university in Europe to examine in Latin, until very recently. It is not confined to the College of Physicians: the same reasons which may be presumed to have influenced every university in Europe, have influenced the College of Physicians.

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2720. Do you think that to acquire a facility of speaking Latin, involves necessarily a great waste of time?—The College does not require a candidate to speak the most accurate Latin in the world; but a provision has been made by the College for examination in English in the regulations of 1830.

2721. Are those the regulations of which you speak (*a paper being shown to the Witness*)?—They are.

2722. Have those regulations been carried into effect?—They have not.

2723. Have they been passed?—They have.

2724. They are about to be carried into effect?—They are.

2725. That which you state, of power being given to examine in English as well as Latin, is a regulation which has not yet been carried into effect?—I cannot answer that question positively; for I am not a censor at present. I conceive that every censor, by that regulation, would now have the power of asking questions in English.

2726. You do not know whether that has been done?—I do not.

2727. If that is carried into effect, the College of Physicians will follow the example of other learned bodies, in abandoning the examination in Latin?—Partially.

2728. Do you not apprehend that it is possible to ascertain that the applicant for a licence has a knowledge of Latin, without conducting the medical examination in that language?—That would be possible.

2729. Do you conceive it would be advantageous that the two examinations should be separate: one as to knowledge of the classical languages, and the other as to knowledge of medicine?—I see no objection to either mode, provided the object be attained: namely, ascertaining the quantity of classical knowledge possessed by the party examined in that language.

2730. In cases where the candidate did not possess great facility in speaking Latin, would not his medical knowledge be more easily ascertained by an examination in English?—I think it would.

2731. Has any inconvenience resulted from confining the fellowship under ordinary circumstances to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, where medicine is but imperfectly taught?—The fellowship is not confined to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge: a preference is given to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

2732. Has any inconvenience arisen from that preference?—None: the object being, to secure the highest preliminary education which this country affords, and which is to be obtained at the English Universities.

2733. Is there no inconvenience, with regard to medical qualifications, arising from that regulation of the College?—The time which elapses between the taking a degree in arts, for instance at Cambridge, and the period at which a doctor's degree in physic is taken, prevents that effect. The period of seven years must elapse, during which the person who intends to practice physic, will be sure to study that science wherever it is best taught. I suppose his object is of course to succeed, to get his bread by his labour in his profession.

2734. Do you consider that a physician educated at Paris is in every respect equal to one who has graduated at an English university?—I conceive it may be very possible to educate a man at Paris as well as he can be educated in England: but I must know the precise circumstances under which he is placed, to answer that question.

2735. Are you acquainted with the system of education at Paris?—Not exactly. If it means whether a man at the age of two or three-and-twenty, who goes over to Paris for two or three years, can obtain the same education he obtains at an English university, that is not correct.

2736. What is not correct?—The assumption that a person so educated would have the same knowledge as if he were educated at an English university.

2737. What is your opinion of the propriety of the exclusion of those who practise midwifery from the fellowship?—They are excluded, because midwifery is considered rather as a branch of surgery. It is only within a few years, since the time of Dr. William Hunter and Dr. Denman, that midwifery has been practised by physicians of any eminence. The manual operation was conducted entirely by women, the pregnant woman being attended, at and after her labour, by a medical person. By degrees, apothecaries were permitted to conduct the manual part of the operation, and, as it is now practised, it is conducted by surgeons, and apothecaries, and by some physicians.

2738. You

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2738. You think it would be derogatory to a fellow of the College to practise midwifery?—I should regard midwifery as belonging rather to surgery, and I think it is better that the two departments should be kept distinct.

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2739. Do you think it would be proper that licentiates of the College of Physicians should be permitted to continue members of the College of Surgeons?—They are, I believe, required to disfranchise; and I think it beneficial, in order to keep the two departments of the profession distinct.

2740. What is your opinion with regard to the mode of choosing the president of the College?—That is determined by charters; it cannot be done otherwise.

2741. Although it be the law, you can give an opinion as to the expediency of it?—I am not aware of any evil that has resulted from its operation.

2742. Are you aware of any more desirable mode?—If no evil has resulted from it for 300 years, I apprehend it may remain.

2743. You think it at the present time the most desirable mode of election?—I have not much considered that question.

2744. With regard to the mode of appointing College committees, what is your opinion of the mode at present practised?—The committees are not offices of emolument; they are offices of labour. There is no advantage in being on a committee, and I therefore see no objection to their being appointed by the president.

2745. Do you think the College is to be charged with a monopoly of medical appointments?—I do not. Two of the King's physicians in ordinary are licentiates; the physician at the head of the Army Medical Board was a licentiate; the physician at the head of the Navy Medical Board is a licentiate; other valuable medical appointments, distributed by Government, are in the hands of licentiates; the physician of Chelsea Hospital is a licentiate; the physician of Greenwich Hospital is a licentiate; at Guy's Hospital, three or four of the physicians were licentiates; Dr. Bright, who is now a fellow, was a licentiate; Dr. Back, Dr. Addison, and Dr. Hodgkin. Two of the physicians of the London Hospital are licentiates; one of the physicians of St. George's, one of the physicians of the Westminster Hospital, and the physicians of almost all the infirmaries and dispensaries, I think, are licentiates.

2746. Do you refer to infirmaries in the country?—I speak of London.

2747. You are not aware of any monopoly of medical appointments exercised by the College of Physicians?—I am not.

2748. Supposing it to have been alleged that the College has always talked of reform when the licentiates have complained, is there any ground for the imputation implied in that allegation?—I should say, during the last six years the College has been occupied in plans of reform, during which time, I believe, no complaint has been made by the licentiates.

2749. Has the College been perfectly sincere in their intention to carry into effect those reforms which have been agitated within themselves?—I think so; that is proved by the increased number of licentiates who have been admitted to the fellowship.

2750. What does that fact prove?—That the College were sincere in their amendment as regards the licentiates.

2751. Is there any foundation for such an imputation as this, that the fellows have tried to prevent surgeons and apothecaries from practising medicine, while they themselves were insufficient for the public wants?—There has been no such attempt in my time; on the contrary, the College of Physicians have done every thing to promote the regulations which the Apothecaries' Company have made, and to render them as efficacious as possible.

2752. Supposing it to have been said that the licentiates have been sometimes spoken of injuriously in the Harveian orations; that an irritation has been kept up by injurious reflection on them in those orations; are you aware of any passages in the Harveian orations of a contrary tendency, tending to conciliate them?—I recollect a passage, I think in Dr. Powell's oration; the words are, "*Quam autem in hac urbe Collegii nostri tam permissis quam sociis medicina exercenda committatur, quamvis administratio rerum penes nos sit, communibus tamen officiis mutuo devincimur. Omnibus etenim eadem et bona et mala eveniunt; idem omnibus in arte sua promovenda et honestanda, et publicus honos et privatum lucrum; omnes in eandem fidem recepti sumus, neque aliter de iis ac de nobis est judicandum. Amplius omnibus patet campus in quo libere excurrere possit sua cuique virtus et doctrina, neque alterutros decet inter nosmet digladiari, aut rempublicam nostram ut discordia dilabatur pati. Cum communia*

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pericula propulsanda sint in commune consulamus, nec factionibus et studiis instante hoste distrahamur. Gratulor quidem vobis, socii, oratorem vestrum hodie permissos suo tanquam fratres et familiares honore et laude persequi posse; gratulor et vobis et illis ob communem totius familiæ conciliationem et consociationem, ab omnibus, precor, in æternum tuendam et servandam."

2753. What is the date of that?—1809.

2754. What is the meaning of "instante hoste"?—That relates to a dispute which once arose.

2755. What dispute?—There was once a dispute: I am not well acquainted with the fact.

2756. "Instante" appears to imply something expected rather than something which had arisen: is not that the literal meaning?—I do not know what Dr. Powell alluded to.

2757. What is the literal translation of "instante hoste"?—It would appear as if some sudden hostility were present, were immediately to arise.

2758. What is your opinion with regard to the practice of physicians dispensing their own medicines?—That would reduce them all to apothecaries.

2759. You think there is an impropriety in that?—I think it would be injurious.

2760. With respect to medical education, and to the preliminary study of persons destined for the medical profession, is it desirable that they should all, in the first instance, be educated alike, and afterwards practise any distinct branch of the profession they please?—Certainly not. If there were but one kind of education, it could not be attainable by all, unless it were of a very moderate description. The higher education could be attained only at a certain expense.

2761. Is it not necessary at present that persons should study the science generally to a certain extent, for whatever branch they may ultimately be destined?—Certainly.

2762. Should the education be quite general, and branch off to some particular study when they have decided in which line of profession they shall go on; or that it should be the same in all cases?—I think the course of study should be different.

2763. To what extent different?—The success of the practice of a physician depends upon the power of a rapid induction from a number of minute facts. That can be appreciated duly only by the well-informed, and I think it better that that exercise should be begun early, and be considered as the grand object in view, from the commencement of the studies of the physician, than that he should endeavour to attain any particular excellency in surgery.

2764. You have said that with regard to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the jealousy of the College of Physicians which at one time existed had subsided?—I think so.

2765. Did the jealousy subside previous to the time at which the intention of obtaining a charter was abandoned by the Medical and Chirurgical Society?—I cannot answer that question.

2766. Is there any physician attending at the Westminster Hospital on the Wednesday?—There was none formerly, because Wednesday was the day for receiving the patients; and that operation would interfere with the attendance of what are called out-patients at the hospital. That day has been altered to Tuesday, and that is the day now on which the patients are received.

2767. Are two days sufficient in ordinary cases for the attendance of a physician?—In ordinary cases I think they are.

2768. In extraordinary cases a more frequent attendance will be requisite?—Yes; in extraordinary cases the physician can be always sent to.

2769. You say that you have not examined into the course of education which is prescribed at the University of Paris?—I have not.

2770. In your former answer did you mean that the medical education, or the preliminary education at Paris was inferior to the education in England?—I will state the case to which I alluded. Suppose a gentleman has got his preliminary education in England. He becomes apprentice to an apothecary, serves his apprenticeship. Instead of coming to London for the higher branches of his medical education, he goes to Paris. Then he does not return to England, in my judgment, with an education which can be compared with that acquired by a person educated at the English University, and then studying physic in England.

2771. According to that answer, you mean to state, that if he has received in
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England an education inferior to the education at an English university, he cannot be supposed to be so well qualified for any profession whatever in after life as if he had received his education at an English university. You suppose the inferiority to exist in England, and not at Paris? Is it not so?—Speaking of the medical education.

2772. In the case supposed, have you not presumed that the person before he quits this country has received an inferior and not a superior education?—Certainly.

2773. To compare Paris with England, do you believe that at the University of Paris either the standard of preliminary education required before entering upon medical study, or the medical education strictly speaking, is inferior in any respect to that which is required in any university whatever in the United Kingdom?—If you take a person entirely educated in Paris, I do not see any occasion to suppose it will be inferior.

2774. Have you ever examined what the qualifications are for a person to take the degree of bachelor of letters or bachelor of science?—Not exactly.

2775. Have you ever examined the curriculum of study required in matters purely medical in the University of Paris?—I have not.

2776. Are you aware that in each year there is a certain course of medical study to which medical students are required to have applied?—That I know.

2777. Is not that a very wholesome regulation?—Yes.

2778. And better than the system which heretofore has been established at the College of Physicians, of leaving it to the parties to acquire their information on medical subjects in any order they please?—I should judge of that by its effects.

2779. What is the effect, and what is the judgment you form from the effect?—I have no reason to conclude that the person educated on that system will practise physic with more success than one educated according to the common mode in England.

2780. Is it not desirable to lay down the order in which the branches of medical science are to be studied?—That is laid down in England.

2781. How is it laid down in England?—In the paper I have produced.

2782. Those are regulations not yet carried into effect: but in speaking of effects, you must allude to something now existing, and not to something about to take place?—I am not certain whether that paper has been acted on.

2783. Do you believe that it is expedient to prescribe the order in which the branches of medicine shall be studied?—I think it is.

2784. Are you aware that at Paris a settled order is prescribed, in which the various branches of medical science shall be studied?—That is the case.

2785. Have you any reason to believe that the system of medical tuition is in any respect inferior in the University of Paris to the system of medical tuition in any university in the United Kingdom?—I think not; I should observe, that when Dupuytren was in England, and visited Guy's Hospital, and went through all its departments, he voluntarily observed, they had no means of affording such an education at Paris as the study of that hospital afforded.

2786. That alludes to hospital practice?—Yes; that is the great department.—

2787. You are aware there are very large hospitals, nevertheless, at Paris? Certainly.

2788. And that every facility is given to students?—Yes, there is.

2789. You have stated that you do not conceive the fellows of the College have a desire to monopolize to themselves appointments. Are you aware of an endeavour made by the president of the College of Physicians to monopolize to the College the army medical appointments; that such a system was condemned by the Board of Commissioners of Military Inquiry; and that Sir Lucas Pepys, in a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston, then secretary at war, remonstrated against any change of system in words to this effect; "Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin will have reason to regret your Lordship's determination?—I am aware that Sir Lucas Pepys was physician-general to the army; that appointment, I believe, was not at all a necessary appendage to his office as president of the College of Physicians; that was a totally distinct thing.

2790. Still he was head of the Army Medical Board at the same time that he was president of the College of Physicians, and he did endeavour to the utmost of his power to confine the appointments of the medical officers to the persons belonging to the College of Physicians?—He was not at the Army Medical Board as president of the College of Physicians, and he did not succeed in his endeavour.

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2791. It appears that he did succeed in his endeavour for a long series of years; for in his evidence before the Military Commissioners he states, that out of so many appointments, a large proportion had been confined to the physicians belonging to the College of Physicians?—I think there are very few now who are engaged in the army.

2792. The question is not, what is now; but whether Sir Lucas Pepys, being president of the College of Physicians, and at the head of the Army Medical Board, did not endeavour to the best of his power to confine the appointment of medical officers in the army to the members of the College of Physicians: he avowing that in his evidence before the Military Commissioners, and in his letter to Lord Palmerston. Is not that, therefore, an exception to your observations?—It may be.

2793. You have stated that the College of Physicians, to your knowledge, have made no attempt to prevent surgeons and apothecaries practising medicine?—Not in my time.

2794. The law decisions have prevented their doing so; but are you not aware that for the first two centuries of their existence there was a constant attempt on the part of the College, by fine and imprisonment and otherwise, to prevent the surgeons and apothecaries practising physic?—I am aware that such attempts were made; and that it was determined against the College of Physicians.

2795. And that they abandoned the attempt, when the law decisions had rendered such attempts fruitless on their part?—Of course when it was decided that they ought to be abandoned.

2796. Was the interference of Sir Lucas Pepys upon that occasion the interference of the individual, or of the College?—It was not the interference of the College as a body.

2797. But merely of Sir Lucas as an individual?—He happened to be president at the time that that interference existed; but the question was never brought before the College, that I have heard of. His connexion with the army was totally distinct from his connexion with the College.

2798. Are you aware that Dr. Wright, having been appointed to accompany an expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the West Indies, Sir Lucas Pepys endeavoured to supersede that appointment, because Dr. Wright was not a licentiate of the College?—I am not.

2799. Are you aware of a letter written in 1824 to the principal of the University of Edinburgh remonstrating on the manner in which degrees were obtained there?—I think the registrar of the College was requested to write a letter to Edinburgh to make a complaint.

2800. Are you aware of the occasion on which that letter was written, and the substance of it?—I do not recollect the exact occasion. It was alleged, that degrees were conferred in Edinburgh without restraint.

2801. Have the goodness to read the letter.

[*The same was read, as follows:*]

“ Reverend Sir,

“ London, 2 July 1824.

“ I AM instructed by the Royal College of Physicians in London to submit the following statement to your consideration:

“ When a candidate offers himself for examination to the president and censors of the College in London, if he has a diploma from the University of Edinburgh, no further testimonial is demanded of him; but in other cases, it is required by the statutes of the College, that he should produce letters testimonial of his having resided two academical years ‘*animo medicinae studendi*’ (previously to the date of his diploma) at that or at some other university. Now it has lately come to the knowledge of the board of censors here, and in fact it has been in some instances admitted by the candidate himself, that after having taken out the ticket of only one medical professor at the commencement of two successive seasons, he has immediately quitted the University; and yet he has produced letters testimonial, signed by the registrar of the University of Edinburgh, purporting that he has resided two years. The College of London have thought it right to bring this fact under the consideration of the reverend the principal of the University of Edinburgh, as they deem that the interests and dignity of the profession are concerned in the prevention of such an abuse.

“ I have the honour, &c.

“ Wm. Macmichael,

“ Registrar College of Physicians.”

2802. Are you aware of the answer which was returned?—No, I am not.

2803. The College of Physicians do not require residence in the same university, do they?—I think not in the same university.

2804. Are

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2804. Are you aware that the time at which Dr. Powell made his Harveian oration in which the words "instante hoste" occur, was the time in which medical reform was being agitated, that it was about the period when meetings had taken place at the house of Sir Joseph Banks by various members of the faculty?—I do not recollect that fact.

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John Ayrton Paris, Esq. M.D., called in ; and Examined.

2805. YOU were lately a physician to Westminster Hospital?—I was.

2806. You are a fellow of the College of Physicians?—I am.

2807. You are author of several works on medical jurisprudence?—I am.

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2808. What is the origin of the bye-law, by which a degree at Oxford or Cambridge is, in ordinary cases, required of a candidate for a fellowship?—I apprehend it is perfectly legal; every corporation has a right to make a reasonable bye-law for its government, and I consider that bye-law as a reasonable one; I believe that is the legal opinion. It has been so ruled by the law authorities.

2809. What opinion do you entertain of the policy of that law as regards the public interests?—That it is very salutary.

2810. Is it attended with advantages to medical science, that such a degree be required of the candidate for a fellowship?—Undoubtedly.

2811. What was the state of medical science in England in comparison with other countries, at the time of the institution of the College?—It was very far below that in other countries; the practice was in the hands of quacks, empirics and old women.

2812. What is its state, comparatively speaking, now?—As far as I can form a judgment upon that question, I should say that the medical profession in this country stands higher than in any other country in Europe.

2813. Is that result to be ascribed to the College?—To the high qualifications which are required for those composing the College.

2814. You think the superior credit and respectability attaching to the profession are to be attributed to the system pursued by the College?—That is my opinion.

2815. What is your opinion, generally, respecting the constitution and policy of the College?—There are, I think, certain alterations that might be made with advantage; I think that there should, in addition to the Latin examinations, be an English one, especially in regard to modern science. I think it totally impossible that we can examine a candidate with satisfaction on chemistry in Latin; and the College have decided that there shall, in addition to the Latin examination, be an English one on those subjects; but at the same time the Committee must distinctly understand, it is the resolution of the College not to abate the Latin examination one jot. That is to be continued in full force; but there is to be, in addition, on certain subjects, an English examination.

2816. State any other considerations which occur to you with regard to the constitution and policy of the College?—There appears to me to be nothing required. In consequence of the late regulations, we are now enabled to avail ourselves of any talent that may display itself among the licentiates. We have annually an election of any licentiate who may have distinguished himself; and the Committee must be aware, from the evidence, that a number of licentiates have been so incorporated, and that the practice continues.

2817. Can the licentiates, as a body, be considered in any degree as unjustly depressed?—I think not, indeed.

2818. Have you seen the petition of the licentiates?—I have.

2819. Is there any foundation for many of the complaints made in that petition?—No, I do not consider that there is.

2820. Are you aware of any grievance under which they labour?—I really am not aware of any.

2821. You consider this bye-law as lawful, because it is reasonable?—Yes.

2822. In what respects do you think it a reasonable bye-law?—Because it is the duty of the College of Physicians to provide a succession of the most highly talented men that the country can produce; and for that purpose, they judge it right to require a preliminary education, such as can be furnished only, in their opinion, by the two universities, and by a residence within the walls of a college. They consider that as more likely to offer a guarantee for moral character, as well as high intellectual attainments; and as the best calculated to promote that object.

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2823. Do you find, in the charter of the College, any express provision in what manner the succession in the College shall be kept up?—No; it is left to the exercise of their judgment.

2824. When you say it is left to the exercise of their judgment, do you mean that they are at liberty to exercise it arbitrarily, in whatsoever manner they please?—Yes, certainly, they are to exercise it in the way best calculated, in their opinion, to attain their object.

2825. For instance, if in the list of the College for the year 1771, there are found amongst the members, Charles, Duke of Richmond, and John, Duke of Montague; do you think this is exactly coming within the proper objects of the College?—They were honorary fellows.

2826. It does not state that they were honorary fellows?—No, not in that list.

2827. Did the honorary fellows exist at that time?—Yes; not perhaps under the name of honorary fellows.

2828. Do you mean that in 1771 the class of honorary fellows existed in the College?—I do not know that they would under that denomination; but they were admitted as such, not as practising physicians.

2829. Was there, by the bye-laws of the College, in 1771 any such class as honorary fellows?—No, I believe not.

2830. Will you look at the Pharmacopeia of the College in 1771, and state whether, in the list of fellows attached thereto, you do not find the names of Charles, Duke of Richmond, and John, Duke of Montague?—Yes.

2831. Do you think, that to elect into the College men of high rank, but certainly not practising physicians, comes within the proper scope and object of the College?—No, I do not think it does.

2832. Was that a class of persons by whose election the perpetuity of the College was to be kept up; and if not, by what class was it to be kept up?—Persons properly educated to practise their profession; in addition to which, they were to have, in the opinion of the College, such an education as would influence their moral conduct; for the College have always had a strong feeling upon that point, that beyond the education necessary for the acquisition of the profession, there should be a discipline of the mind.

2833. In the charter you state there is no express provision in what manner the perpetuity of the corporation shall be kept up. Is not this the only restriction upon the persons who, at the time of granting the charter, were to constitute the College, that they should be all men of the faculty of and in London?—Yes.

2834. In keeping up the perpetuity of the College, were the College bound to adhere to the rule laid down in the charter for the first constitution of the College?—Circumstances have so altered since the time the College was instituted. There were then probably not more than six or eight physicians in London.

2835. Is there, in the charter, any other restriction on those who were to constitute the College, than that they should be all men of the faculty of and in London?—No, I do not recollect that there is any other.

2836. Look over the charter, and state whether there is any other?—No, there is no express restriction; but there must be one implied. It is clear there is a body governing, and a body to be governed; therefore that cannot include the whole profession.

2837. The question was, whether there was any other restriction as to the persons who should constitute the College, than that they should be members of the faculty of and in London?—Just so.

2838. Do you not conceive therefore that, under that charter, the original fellows of the College had, and that their successors now have, an undoubted right to elect into the fellowship such persons (being men of the faculty of and in London) as they may think proper?—Really that is a question I am not lawyer enough to answer.

2839. Is any other restriction to be found in the charter, than that they shall be men of the faculty of and in London?—No, there is no other actual restriction, I believe. But it is left to the fellows of the College to perpetuate their succession in the way best calculated to accomplish their objects.

2840. Do you mean to say that in laying down rules for electing into the fellowship, they are not to be bound by the spirit and scope of the charter, but may make what arbitrary rules they please?—I think the spirit of the charter is that

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that they shall perpetuate their succession in the way most likely to benefit the public.

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2841. In electing successors into the College, were they to be bound by the same rules which originally influenced the then Government of this country in the first constitution of the College?—The College consisted of a very few persons; in short, there were very few physicians at that time that could be called to such an office, and they were to perpetuate their succession.

2842. Was the bye-law (in force for about 200 years) which restricted the community to a definite number of fellows, an unlawful innovation on the right of the fellows to elect into the College whom they pleased?—It was illegal.

2843. Therefore in their then bye-laws, they did that which was illegal?—Certainly; they had only a right to make reasonable bye-laws, of which the Court of King's Bench will always form a judgment.

2844. Is not a bye-law, restricting in a greater degree than the charter itself the persons eligible, an unlawful innovation on the rights of the fellows;—Yes, if I understand the question.

2845. Then any bye-law, restricting the eligibility to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, you would consider to be an illegal bye-law?—That is assuming, what I have not conceded, that others are not eligible.

2846. Is any such restriction, confining the election to the graduates of the two Universities, or even giving a preference to such graduates, to be found in the original charter?—No.

2847. Then is it not the consequence of your original answer, that any restriction of this kind is unlawful?—It is not sanctioned by the charter, decidedly; but the College, I apprehend, possesses power beyond that conceded to them by the charter.

2848. The charter grants power to the College to make all reasonable bye-laws?—Yes.

2849. Is it not for the College to show that giving any great preference to the graduates of the two Universities in election into the College, is a reasonable bye-law?—Certainly; and I think they have shown that.

2850. In what way have they shown it?—It has been shown repeatedly, I apprehend, before this Committee in evidence, that there are reasons for conceiving that the education at Oxford and Cambridge ensures that sort of preliminary education, both from the discipline of the mind and the information which they obtain at those Universities, as to fit the student afterwards to receive a better medical education, to profit more by their medical studies in their future life.

2851. Do you mean that there are no persons who are fit, either by their moral education, or by their scientific or literary acquirements, or by their medical attainments, to find admission into the College, but such as have been educated at the two Universities?—No, I do not mean to maintain that. On the contrary, the College have admitted a number of licentiates, and are in the habit of doing so; that is the expression of their feeling.

2852. By admitting into the College other parties than those educated at the two Universities, do they not concede that there are other persons than those who have been so educated, that are fit to be admitted into the College?—Certainly.

2853. Are not all the fellows equally competent to form a judgment, who are and who are not fit persons to be admitted into the College?—Yes.

2854. According to one of the dispensing bye-laws, (the only one under which any of the licentiates have hitherto found admission into the College,) is not the president made the only judge, who the parties are that have the fit qualifications for admission into the College?—No; the candidate for admission is proposed at the comitia minora.

2855. By whom must he be proposed?—By the president.

2856. If the president does not propose him to the comitia minora, whatever they may think of the qualifications of any licentiate, they would have no power to recommend his introduction into the fellowship?—No.

2857. Is it not therefore true that the president, under that bye-law, is made the only judge, who are the fit licentiates to find admission into the College?—Yes.

2858. That is the only one of the dispensing bye-laws that has ever been acted on?—Yes.

2859. Does not this additional objection apply to the statute giving preference to the graduates of the two Universities, viz. that it imposes a qualification, not depending upon the College itself, or any portion of the College, but upon the two Universities,

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Universities, who, in legal acceptation, are strangers to the College?—No; I think quite the contrary.

2860. Why do you think quite the contrary?—It is quite clear that if the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford confer a degree, and the person possessing that degree comes before the College, they are two distinct jurisdictions, and there can be therefore no grievance, nothing like favouritism; there are two ordeals instead of one; that is a greater security.

2861. It may be very proper, for greater security, to obtain a character from the place where parties were educated; but the question is, whether imposing an exclusive qualification, that qualification depending upon two bodies strangers to the College itself, is not an unlawful restriction upon the right of the fellows to elect into the College whom they please?—No, I think not.

2862. Was it in contemplation, on or about the time of the opening of the new building of the college, to admit a number of licentiates into the fellowship?—Yes.

2863. What was it that was in contemplation?—I forget the exact number proposed. There was a difference of opinion upon the subject; I think four or six were proposed to be admitted at once.

2864. Were 10 to be proposed?—There was a further proposition for admitting from six to 10.

2865. Did not some difference arise between the fellows and the president upon the subject of that proposition?—There was a discussion.

2866. Did not the president propose that he should nominate all the licentiates to be admitted, and did not some of the fellows object to that proposition?—I believe there was something said upon that subject, as to the propriety of the president having that power, or whether it should be vested in the College at large.

2867. Was not the consequence of this discussion, that the proposition of introducing any licentiates at all fell to the ground?—Yes; as to the large number it was. At a subsequent meeting of the College, it was agreed that one should be admitted every year.

2868. Therefore the proposal of allowing the president to nominate all the licentiates to be admitted into the College, did give rise to such difference of opinion, as led to the frustration of the project of bringing into the College at that time any licentiates whatever?—No, it was not the fact; that feeling had its influence; but there was also a disagreement as to numbers.

2869. That was one of the causes which led to the frustration of the object?—I believe it was.

2870. Without any other cause?—We could not make up our minds as to numbers.

2871. Was there a discussion on any other point?—No, not that I remember.

2872. Who was it that opposed the president's proposition as to the mode of bringing licentiates into the College upon that occasion?—I really do not recollect with whom it originated.

2873. Adverting to the discussion that arose at that time, do you think it desirable that the president should be the only person to recommend to the College the licentiates to be introduced into the fellowship?—I think it would be better, perhaps, vested in the body at large.

2874. Did you ever know of any licentiate who refused to be admitted into the College by the special recommendation of the president?—Yes.

2875. Who?—Sir Gilbert Blane.

2876. How long ago was that?—I believe it was offered to him twice.

2877. Is he not a most distinguished physician?—Yes.

2878. He served in Lord Rodney's ship at the battle with the French fleet in the West Indies?—Yes.

2879. Has he not written various important papers on the diseases of armies in hot climates?—Yes.

2880. And on medical statistics?—Yes.

2881. A person who would do great honour to the College?—Certainly.

2882. Do you recollect that Dr. Wells, after the period of his seeking admission into the College, declined to be introduced by Dr. Baillie?—I believe he did; but it would not have been very pleasant to him, he thought, to come into the fellowship under such circumstances.

2883. His attempt to find admission into the College was in 1797 and 1798; the

the offer of Dr. Baillie was in 1813?—Yes; but there was a strong feeling on the subject kept alive in Dr. Wells's mind.

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2884. Do not these examples show, that the bye-laws of the College are such, as in their present state to prevent men of great distinction and high moral qualifications from being admitted into the College?—No.

2885. Were not those two gentlemen that have been named men in every respect who would have done honour to the College, if admitted?—Yes; but at that time the admissions were once in two years; now it is a licentiate every year. The door is opened wider.

2886. You are aware that the bye-law you refer to has not been acted on every year?—There has been an exception, I believe, from accident.

2887. May not the same motives still operate on many individuals, who would object to being introduced as matter of favour; whereas they would willingly accept an election made by the free voice of the fellows at large?—I cannot say what their feeling might be on the subject.

2888. Are you aware, that in the last nine or ten years, only seven licentiates have been admitted into the College under the 10 years' bye-law? Does this sparing admission into the fellowship enable the College to avail itself of any talent existing in the body of licentiates?—That is a question I would decline answering; for it is in other words asking, what my opinion is of the body of licentiates.

2889. Do you mean to say that out of the whole body of licentiates who have existed during the last 10 years, the proportion of those who had such qualifications as would justify the College in admitting them, was only as seven to the whole?—No.

2890. You think that the door ought to be thrown open wider?—No; that does not follow.

2891. If the operation of the present laws has been such as to reduce the number of admissions to seven, and you think that that admission has been too small, in what way is it that you would so enlarge the power of admission as to introduce what you would consider a proper number?—The College is already far too large, as it exists in its present form. It would be, in my judgment, mischievous to increase it to a great extent; bringing in one licentiate every year appears, so far as I can form an opinion upon the subject, as much as the College ought to do consistently with its utility; it would become unwieldy.

2892. If it is desirable to reduce the number of admissions, would it not be a more reasonable way to diminish the admissions of the graduates of the two English Universities, and to enlarge the admission of the best qualified of the licentiates?—No, I think not.

2893. Do you not think that the most qualified of the licentiates, generally speaking, are men superior in point of education, both general and medical, to the least qualified of the fellows, who are graduates of the English Universities?—Those are comparisons which I feel a great difficulty in making, and I really must decline giving an answer to that question.

2894. The number of the resident licentiates of the College is at present 142; the number of the resident fellows is 60. Is seven the only number of highly qualified men out of the 142, that it would be possible to select?—It would be very difficult to make a selection; the person selected should be very prominent as a licentiate.

2895. But not very prominent if he happens to be a graduate of the English Universities?—That is a very different question; we have there a guarantee of his preliminary education, which we have not in the other case.

2896. Has not the question in regard to the legality of those bye-laws been frequently discussed before the Court of King's Bench, especially before Lord Kenyon, in Dr. Stanger's case, in 1796; and were not those bye-laws expressly declared by Lord Kenyon and all the judges in that case to be good, legal and reasonable?—Yes.

2897. Are you aware that Lord Kenyon had been standing counsel to the College of Physicians?—Yes.

2898. Was he likely to be actuated by any recollection of that kind?—I should think he was the last man to be actuated by personal feeling.

2899. Is it not a common thing, where a judge has been placed in that situation, for him to decline acting as judge on a trial?—I am not aware of that fact.

2900. Are you aware of any other seminary in the empire, where the moral character

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character of the adult student is equally the subject of observation, and his intellectual improvement as much promoted, as at Oxford and Cambridge?—I think not.

2901. In what way is it that the moral conduct of the students is so specially insured at the two English universities?—I think there is a great distinction between Cambridge and Oxford, in this respect; that at Oxford they are living within the walls of a college, and immediately under the eye of a college.

2902. Of which university were you?—Of Cambridge; they are under the eye of a superior, there are muster-rolls at chapel and hall; and in short they are under a system of discipline which does not obtain at any other university; certainly not at Edinburgh.

2903. Having been a graduate at Cambridge, are you not aware that at some of the colleges there is a very large proportion of the under-graduates who do not reside within the walls?—No, not a large proportion. There are some few of Trinity.

2904. Previous to the new building at Trinity College, do you believe it was the larger or the smaller proportion that resided out of the walls of the college? I should say the larger proportion resided within the walls.

2905. Whether the larger or smaller proportion, did not a very large proportion reside without the walls of the college?—For a term or two.

2906. Are you aware that previous to the new building, it was exceedingly difficult for a young man who was not a scholar or fellow-commoner, to obtain rooms in the college?—No, I was not aware of that.

2907. Taking the young men who were educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, since the year 1800, do you not believe that a very large proportion of the young men educated there, have not resided, during a great part of their *status pupillaris*, within the walls of the college?—No, I am not aware of that. I stated it to be my belief that for one or two terms there were many resided out of the college.

2908. Do you believe it was confined to that?—I believe so.

2909. In what years were you educated at Cambridge?—My Bachelor's degree was in 1808. I went there in 1803.

2910. Do you believe that at that time, during the first year of their residence, unless they happened to be scholars or fellow-commoners, the larger number of students were able to obtain rooms within the walls of Trinity College?—I did not suppose so large a proportion lived out of the college the first year.

2911. Are you not aware that from 10 to 11 years ago a great number of young men passed through their whole academical course, and took their degrees, without ever having resided within the walls of the college?—No. I know there were some few; I did not suppose there were many.

2912. Are you aware of the proportion of young men now residing out of the walls of the college?—No, I have no knowledge.

2913. Besides the moral qualifications, what are the other superior qualifications which you think belong to the graduates of the two English universities?—There is every opportunity given to them of becoming acquainted with the different branches of science, as well as of literature; they undergo examinations from time to time.

2914. What guarantee does the simple fact of a man having taken a Bachelor of Arts degree in the University of Cambridge afford, of his knowledge in classical literature, mathematics, or natural philosophy?—He undergoes various examinations. I believe there are now examinations instituted after the second year for junior sophs.

2915. Are you aware of the degree of classical knowledge required for those examinations?—No, I am not.

2916. Speaking of those who graduated before the institution of the "Little Go," are you aware of the amount of mathematical knowledge of which the degree of Bachelor of Arts was the guarantee?—Certainly there was probably not so much knowledge required as there is at present.

2917. Was it more than a knowledge of the first six books of Euclid, some of the simplest rules of algebra, and common arithmetic?—I believe not.

2918. Is it a reasonable bye-law to give almost exclusive preference to the graduates from the English universities, when so very moderate a proficiency, at least at one of them, would have enabled a student to obtain his degree?—That is speaking of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, of which we know nothing at the College.

2919. Do

2919. Do you mean that you take no cognizance at the College of a person having taken a degree?—Certainly.

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2920. You attach importance to the preliminary education at the College?—Yes.

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2921. In the case of a person having proceeded in arts, would not a very moderate degree of proficiency in the preliminary studies in science and literature enable a person to obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree?—Yes.

2922. Suppose he does not proceed in arts, but proceeds in medicine, what degree of proficiency in classics or mathematics would then be required of him previous to his obtaining a medical degree?—He must undergo an examination the second year.

2923. Since the institution of what is commonly called the "Little Go," he must undergo a classical examination; but from the period of 1751 down to the institution of the "Little Go," preference was given to the graduates of Cambridge who had not undergone that examination, was it not?—Certainly.

2924. Does the "Little Go" require any very superior qualifications, to enable a person to pass it?—No, not very superior certainly.

2925. Is it not so moderate, that it is expected that every student shall be able to pass it?—Yes.

2926. It cannot be therefore a very high qualification?—No.

2927. In case of a person proceeding, not in arts, but in medicine, it is only such amount of acquirement in literature as would be required for passing the "Little Go"; and this amount of acquirement might, with ease, be obtained in some other university?—Yes.

2928. Therefore, it is no very high degree of acquirement, either in literature or science, that will enable a person to obtain either the degree of Bachelor of Arts or to proceed in medicine?—I acknowledge that a person may pass through examinations and obtain a degree with a very moderate quantity of knowledge.

2929. And those are qualifications such as may be easily obtained in other universities than the two English universities?—Yes, the information necessary for passing, no doubt.

2930. If this degree of proficiency were obtained in another university, would it be difficult for the College to ascertain, by examination or otherwise, whether the candidate for a fellowship really possessed it or not?—Yes; I think it would.

2931. How would it be difficult?—I advert to my former answer. We consider the residence at an English university to be exceedingly useful, as a guarantee for the moral character of the candidate. He obtains that which we cannot very easily get at by an examination.

2932. It appears from the practice at one of the universities, that the obtaining a degree by no means insures residence within the walls of a college; with regard to the literary and scientific acquirements, is it not by examination that the universities themselves ascertain that the candidates for a degree do possess those acquirements?—Yes.

2933. If the universities by examination ascertain that the candidates for a degree do possess those acquirements, what impossibility is there in the College of Physicians by examination ascertaining the same?—We can ascertain the acquirements by examination no doubt.

2934. The sole point in which you conceive the difficulty lies is, that it is not easy to ascertain whether they possess the moral qualifications?—That is not the only point; but it is the chief point.

2935. What is the other point?—The other point is the acquirements.

2936. That difficulty, however, you think it would be possible for the College of Physicians to surmount by examination?—By severe examination.

2937. Wherein lies the insurmountable difficulty of ascertaining the moral qualifications?—It is that state of mind produced by the English university.

2938. Can you inform the Committee whether there are at present examinations twice a year at Cambridge, embracing every department of science and literature?—I believe that there are; when I was at college we had regular examinations all through the college.

2939. Do you know whether those who enter in medicine, are required to undergo the College examinations required of those who proceed in arts?—I was required to go through them; I had a Tancred scholarship, and therefore was compelled to go out in medicine.

2940. In what college were you?—Caius.

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2941. At what period did you make your declaration?—I was obliged to do it, from the nature of my scholarship; a Tancred scholar is required to go out in physic, not in arts; I am not sure whether some late regulation may have been made.

2942. Do you mean to say you were required during the whole three years and a quarter of your being in *statu pupillari* to attend all the college lectures both in classics and mathematics?—Yes, I was, and I did attend them.

2943. Caius College is the college which those who mean to proceed in medicine, are particularly disposed to frequent?—It has always been a favourite college for medical men.

2944. Can you state whether the practice at the other colleges in your time was for the *medicinæ studiosi* to be required to attend the college lectures in classics and mathematics?—I believe so.

2945. Do you mean generally?—I believe so.

2946. Do you know that to be the fact?—I know it to be so at that college.

2947. If you were informed that at Trinity College it is not now required of students in medicine, except for the first year, would that be contrary to what you know to have been the fact in your time?—Yes; I believe that all the colleges followed the same rule.

2948. Did you ever make it the subject of inquiry whether other colleges followed the same rule as your own?—No.

2949. Are you aware of the amount of knowledge required as the minimum at any of the college examinations?—No. The different members of the college are classed according to what they do.

2950. However low the place any student may occupy in any one of those classes, is he prevented obtaining his degree, if he possess a certain minimum of knowledge?—No, I believe not.

2951. In attendance on the lectures of the college tutors during the second and third years, it is required that the student shall inform himself on the subject on which the lectures are given?—No, I do not know that it is absolutely necessary; if he decline answering, he is considered an idle man.

2952. Was it requisite for you at Caius, if you had not been so disposed, to have read Newton, in order to answer the questions of the college tutor?—No.

2953. Looking to the general result of the education afforded at Oxford and Cambridge, and comparing those with other public places of education; do you think the general knowledge obtained, and the general character acquired by persons who have studied at the English universities, is such as to make them equal, or superior in these respects to persons educated at other public places of education?—That is my belief; I think it is equal if not superior.

2954. Do you speak from your knowledge of persons in the medical profession, or of persons generally?—I speak of persons generally.

2955. You stated that no rule is laid down by the charter for any preference to be given to the graduates of the two English universities?—No.

2956. In other learned professions, admission into which is unfettered by any charter prescribing to what class the persons to be admitted shall belong, or where they shall have been educated, is it usual to restrict the eligible to the graduates of the two English universities?—No; I do not know that it is; but the law makes the same distinction in favour of persons educated at Cambridge and Oxford; there is a certain latitude allowed as to their keeping their terms.

2957. There is a certain advantage in keeping terms given at the inns of court to those who desire to become barristers, provided they have been educated at the two English universities?—Yes, I believe that to be the case.

2958. But, except in the mere keeping the terms, the door is wide open to persons, wherever they may have been educated, for entering into the profession of the law?—I believe so.

2959. Would not some such arrangement as that be reasonable also for the College of Physicians to adopt?—I see no reason for rescinding the bye-law; I think that the system has worked well for ages.

2960. For whom has it worked well?—For the public.

2961. Has it worked well for the licentiates?—It has done them no injury.

2962. Are they not better judges of that than the fellows?—No, I do not know that they are.

2963. You are not aware of any substantial injury they have sustained?—No.

2964. Are you aware of objections to the Pharmacopeia?—There is a great objection

jection now to the last Pharmacopeia, inasmuch as it does not include all the remedies now known; but a new one will shortly appear which will include all the remedies.

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2965. Do you think the Pharmacopeias which have been published, have been defective, considering the state of chemical and pharmaceutical science at the time of publication?—No.

2966. You do not think the editions of 1812 and 1824 were deficient in that respect?—No, I do not think they were.

2967. Was the edition of 1824 preceded by the usual notice of exclusive right of publication, granted by the King in Council?—Yes.

2968. In a science so constantly improving, is not 10 years rather too long an interval to elapse between the publication of two editions?—The formation of a Pharmacopeia is a very laborious work; it takes a long time; we have to collect the opinions of the profession as to the efficacy of certain medicines; it has been the rule always adopted in the College (and I believe a very wholesome one) not to admit any one until it has been fairly tried, and its efficacy decided. If we had an ephemeral Pharmacopeia, it would be filled with quackery of every description.

2969. Perhaps the fault in former times has been one rather of too hasty admission, than of exclusion?—Yes.

2970. Are you acquainted with the different Pharmacopeias published in foreign countries?—Yes.

2971. Do you think the London Pharmacopeia is equal to those?—I do indeed.

2972. Fully equal?—Yes, fully equal.

John Robert Hume, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

2973. YOU are a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

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2974. When did you become so?—I became a licentiate when I came over from France with the Duke of Wellington, in 1819.

2975. Where had you graduated?—In Edinburgh. I am a fellow of the College of Edinburgh.

2976. You are inspector-general of army hospitals?—I am.

2977. You were physician to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular campaign?—I was surgeon, rather: I was inspector-general at head-quarters.

2978. Had you at any time an intention of graduating at Oxford or Cambridge, with a view to becoming a fellow?—No, I had no intention of settling in London, till I came here accidentally. I was with the army from a very young man. I have been 34 years in the army.

2979. Did you sign the licentiates' petition?—I did not.

2980. Do you approve of the petition?—I cannot say that I did. My reason for not signing it was, that I had not seen the charter, and that I was uncertain whether the statements contained in the petition were well founded. I happened to be in Scotland at the time; and was not applied to, till the petition was drawn up. In short, I have found no practical inconvenience from being a licentiate; and I did not sign the petition, thinking that bringing the medical profession before the public, is not the best way of raising it in the public estimation.

2981. Had you any other reason for not signing it?—No other reason.

2982. Do you approve of the president's nominating licentiates to the fellowship?—I see no objection to it.

2983. You think that confining to him the power of nomination, is attended with no inconvenience?—I think the president merely proposes, and the fellows then ballot; but I am not acquainted with the minutæ.

2984. Do you approve of confining the initiation of such a proposal to the president?—I should think the answer to that question would depend very much upon the generally favourable opinion to the existence of the College at all, as a select body. If you justify the College of Physicians being a select body, there must be some mode of introduction of those who are not considered originally qualified to be fellows, into it.

2985. Would such a mode of election be advantageous to other bodies?—I can hardly give an opinion upon that. I always understood, that the president merely nominated; and that the fellows merely balloted.

2986. Unless the president nominate, the fellows cannot ballot?—No; but each fellow can propose a licentiate for admission.

2987. There are two bye-laws; one under which any fellow can propose a licentiate:

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tiate: but under that bye-law, during 70 years, no licentiate has ever found admission. The other allows the president alone to nominate; and this is the only bye-law for admitting licentiates to the fellowship that has ever been acted on?—If it depends upon the circumstance of no fellow having proposed a licentiate, I think it is a very singular thing. But it may be, that licentiates have been proposed, and have declined being admitted upon those terms. It is disagreeable for many men of a certain age to submit to an examination.

2988. Should you like to undergo three examinations, before the whole assembled College of Physicians?—I do not know that I should, without some preparation. If I had time to prepare myself, I should not hesitate.

2989. Would not an examination before the whole College be very disagreeable to most licentiates, who are 36 years of age, after being at least seven years in practice?—I have just said that that depends upon their particular feelings.

2990. In case they were found deficient on any particular point on which they were examined, might not the notoriety of their deficiency affect their practice?—I think it would.

2991. Does not that afford some reasonable explanation of the reasons, why the licentiates have not hitherto availed themselves of that mode of admission into the College?—I think so.

2992. Particularly if at the period, when the licentiates were most intent upon gaining admission into the College, their admission was opposed by the fellows in the spirit of party?—Yes; but I have no conception of the spirit of party existing in the College, or among any body of learned men. I have never known that to be the case.

2993. Is it not possible that the reason why no licentiate has subjected himself to that examination, was that the object would not be attended by advantages that were worth the trouble and inconvenience?—I think that may be one reason, and a very good reason.

2994. You have seen a copy of the petition of the licentiates?—I have.

2995. It is there stated, "That the physicians practising in London are inviously divided by the bye-laws of the College into two orders; one is denominated fellows; the other, constituting by far the majority, is designated (and by implication degraded) by the term licentiates." Are you sensible of any degradation of that kind?—I am not. I have lived in the very best society in London; I have never felt myself at all degraded in any way, nor would I allow myself to be degraded.

2996. You are not sensible of any unjust or illegal exclusion?—I never met with any but the greatest civility from the fellows and licentiates of the College, since I came to London; which is upwards of 10 years.

2997. Are the fellows justly chargeable with any usurpation of corporate offices, privileges, and emoluments?—I have never seen such usurpation, but the contrary.

2998. Would it have been an advantage to you in your profession, to have been admitted a fellow of the College?—I do not think it would, at my period of life: I came here 10 or 11 years ago.

2999. Would it have been an advantage to you at an early period of life?—It might: but I cannot say. I have got a very fair practice. I know several physicians, Dr. Holland and others, who, without being fellows, have had as good business as many fellows of their standing. Other men's feelings may be different from mine. I am a Scotchman, and was educated in Scotland.

3000. It is stated in this petition, "That the College demand and receive a large sum of money from the fellows and licentiates, for the supposed privilege of practising as physicians." Do you consider that the demand is unreasonably large?—I should think not. I think it is 50 guineas, or something like it. It did not strike me at the time to be exorbitant. I have had no demand made upon me since.

3001. You stated that perhaps one of the reasons why the licentiates may not have sought admission into the College, was, that they might not think it worth the trouble?—That is an opinion of mine.

3002. Do you mean that you would consider as nought the admission into the College?—Almost as nought.

3003. You have been abroad a great deal?—I have.

3004. In what degree of estimation are physicians held abroad, relatively to English physicians?—It depends on the respectability of the man. If the question alludes to the estimation in which the medical profession is held abroad, I would say,

say, in Great Britain they certainly occupy a much higher place in society than they do in any part of the world I have ever been in.

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3005. Would you apply that to Paris?—Certainly I do. I know Paris well; I was there as physician to the embassy.

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Henry Holland, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

3006. YOU were first a licentiate, and are now a fellow of the College of Physicians?—Yes.

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Esq. M.D.

3007. In what year did you become a licentiate?—In 1814.

3008. Where had you graduated?—At Edinburgh.

3009. When did you become a fellow of the College?—In 1828.

3010. You became so, on the recommendation of the president?—Yes.

3011. You were physician to Queen Caroline, and to the late Mr. Canning?—I was.

3012. You had been a licentiate about 12 years, when you were elected a fellow?—Yes.

3013. Is there any advantage in the connexion maintained between the College of Physicians and the English universities?—I do consider that there is advantage in it.

3014. In what way is there an advantage attending it?—As far as I can judge of the influence of the English universities, not having studied there, but taking my impressions from the men I see in the profession, I consider that the relation which is there established between the College of Physicians, and the higher classes of the community, is productive of good effects. I conceive that it has tended to place the profession in England, in relation to general society, higher than it is in any part of the continent of Europe.

3015. You have travelled very extensively?—I have travelled considerably.

3016. Are you able to give a statement of the course of education for the medical profession abroad?—No, I am not. I know the course pursued in several countries of Europe; but I am not able to speak generally on the subject of continental education; and my knowledge was acquired chiefly 16 or 18 years ago.

3017. What, in your opinion, would be the result of removing all encouragement to taking English degrees?—It is extremely difficult to estimate the result, where the circumstances are so complicated; but it is my impression, that if anything tended to lower the scale of physicians in general society, such change would be injurious to the profession; not only to the College of Physicians, but to the profession at large.

3018. Do you consider that a young man, educated at an English university, on going to other places for medical instruction, will be likely to neglect his studies, because he takes no degree there; or in consequence of the habits he has acquired at an English university, will be the better disposed to receive information and profit by it?—I feel some difficulty in speaking of the English universities; but as matter of general impression, with reference to their discipline, I consider that it must be beneficial to subsequent studies.

3019. You are of opinion that the being kept in a state of moral discipline and in habits of intellectual exertion, would be likely to lead to the profitable employment of time elsewhere?—I consider that the influence of the English universities is chiefly valuable, in the relation which it establishes between the College of Physicians, and society at large.

3020. Is it desirable that there should be, for the governance of the profession, a certain select body?—What is meant by governance of the profession?

3021. The question had reference to that sort of governance which the College now exercise?—The College of Physicians, according to my knowledge of it, exercises a governance chiefly in granting licences to practise to licentiates and fellows. I know practically of little other governance, except that which is indirect, and which, in many instances, is more valuable than a direct governance.

3022. What do you understand by the indirect governance of the College?—I consider that the College exercises a general influence, very important to the welfare of the profession. There must be some corporate body who, by acting together, shall exercise such influence. It is desirable that in their connexion with the highest class of society, by the best education the country affords, they should in their corporate capacity, stand forward in the profession, so as to give

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a head and influence to it, in the manner which the College of Physicians practically does.

3023. You consider the principal advantage of the College of Physicians, as now constituted, to the general body of physicians, is, that it serves to raise the profession generally in the scale of society?—Yes, I think it does this.

3024. Does any artificial distinction, such as where and in what university a man was educated, form in other professions an established rule for admission into, or exclusion from, certain ranks of society?—I should say, with reference to the standing of any man in society, that something is derived from the place at which he has been educated.

3025. Is that the criterion for deciding, whether a man shall or shall not be admitted into society, and be held a man of consideration in it?—The College of Physicians, in its present system as to the admission of licentiates, evinces the views it entertains on this general question. It would be unfitting in me personally to say much on this subject. In speaking of the universities, I speak of the connexion between them and the College of Physicians as desirable; at the same time expressing my opinion, that there should be a frank and general admission of others who have become eminent in the profession.

3026. Are you not acquainted with many licentiates of the College, who have mixed in the first classes of society, and would have done honour to the College if admitted into it?—With very many.

3027. Then you think that the principle of exclusion of the licentiates from the College is carried too far?—I think that the principle was carried too far anteriorly to the last 10 years.

3028. Are you of opinion that the admission to the fellowship of one licentiate in a year, is a sufficiently numerous admission of licentiates?—If this were regularly to go on every year, I believe it would be so.

3029. Is the present mode of admitting licentiates to the fellowship, on the recommendation of the president only, an advisable mode?—I have always considered that in balloting on any one so proposed, I exercised my free and independent judgment.

3030. Is it not the case, that though you may exercise a free and independent judgment whether any person proposed is fit or not fit to be elected, you can exercise that judgment upon such persons only as may be proposed by the president?—Certainly.

3031. Is that the most advisable mode of proposing persons for election?—I think it might be better otherwise.

3032. What is the mode you would consider preferable?—I consider as preferable, on the whole, another plan, recently proposed, and which I understand to have been already under the notice of the Committee.

3033. As to the mode of remunerating apothecaries, ought they to charge for the medicine or for their attendance?—This is a question I have considered a good deal, and I find many difficulties on both sides. Upon the whole, I think the mode of remuneration for the attendance is more satisfactory; but all questions of medical polity are very complicated and delicate; and very doubtful in the result.

3034. Should they be prevented by law from charging for attendance, if they so please?—Having considered that question, I hesitate in giving an opinion on the subject.

Mercurii, 16^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Christopher Stanger, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

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3035. YOU are the gentleman who nearly 40 years ago took legal proceedings against the College of Physicians?—I am.

3036. On that occasion it was the *victa*, not the *victrix causa*, that you preferred?—It was.

3037. Where did you graduate?—At Edinburgh.

3038. In what year?—In 1783.

3039. Did you subsequently obtain your licence to practise in London?—I did, in 1789.

3040. When

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3040. When did you apply to be admitted a fellow of the College?—Subsequently, in 1796.

3041. What steps did you take to obtain admission?—I first of all waited upon Sir George Baker, the president, having previously given notice to all the fellows that I claimed to be admitted to examination as a candidate, and to submit to the same examinations as the candidates from Oxford and Cambridge.

3042. You claimed to be admitted under the ordinary rules?—Yes.

3043. Had you any interview with the president, or with the comitia of the College?—With both: first with the president, at his own house; and afterwards at the comitia majora.

3044. Did you offer to pass any examination in Greek, and to submit to any test of your competency, however severe?—I did. I claimed to be examined in the same way as the Oxford and Cambridge men, and to submit to any examination that Oxford and Cambridge graduates were subjected to.

3045. Were you refused examination?—I was.

3046. After being refused examination, did you apply to the Court of King's Bench?—I did.

3047. Was not the first application informal?—It was informal in proceeding, and set aside for its informality.

3048. After the first proceeding was set aside, did you apply to the College for information respecting the seven years' bye-law?—No. I applied there for a mandamus, to be admitted to examination, as a candidate; and avoided the informality which led them to object in the first instance.

3049. Are you the author of a work intituled, "A Justification of the rights of every well-educated Physician of fair character and mature age, residing within the jurisdiction of the College of Physicians, to be admitted a Fellow of that Corporation, if found competent, upon examination, in learning and skill"?—I am the author of that book.

3050. Which contains a short-hand report of the proceedings on both the occasions on which you applied to the Court of King's Bench?—Exactly so.

3051. Were you in court on both occasions?—I was.

3052. And you know that Mr. Gurney took the short-hand reports, and that those reports are faithful reports of the proceedings upon those occasions?—I do.

3053. Did you ever apply for a copy of the bye-laws of the College?—There was a printed copy which I had seen, which was accessible to anybody; as far as my recollection goes, I did apply and was refused.

3054. Were you personally acquainted with the late Dr. Wells?—Intimately.

3055. Was he one of those who, with yourself and other licentiates, combined at that time in an endeavour to assert what you considered your rights?—He was.

3056. What opinion did you entertain of Dr. Wells, as a man of honour and integrity?—I considered him a man of the strictest honour and integrity.

3057. What did you think of him as a scholar?—A superior and excellent scholar.

3058. As a physician?—As a physician competent and able.

3059. As a philosopher?—Superior; a very scientific man.

3060. Did Dr. Wells apply to be admitted under the seven years' bye-law?—He did.

3061. By whom was he proposed at the College?—By Dr. Pitcairn, and seconded by Dr. Baillie.

3062. Have you read the work that was published by Dr. Wells, intituled, "A Letter to Lord Kenyon"?—I have.

3063. Have you a recollection of the statements in that work, generally?—I have.

3064. From your knowledge of the proceedings at the time, do you believe that the matters of fact stated in that work are true?—I never knew a man upon whom I would have had a more perfect reliance for correctness and accuracy than Dr. Wells.

3065. Had you conversation with Dr. Wells about that time as to those proceedings?—Frequent conversations.

3066. Your attention is requested to a passage in his work, relating to the proceedings he took in order to obtain admission into the College. Do you recollect having any conversation with him at the time, in confirmation of his statement? [*The passage quoted in Question 68 was read to the Witness.*] Dr. Wells further proceeds to state, that a motion was made to get rid of Dr. Pitcairn's proposal,

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by the previous question, and that out of 23, the whole number present at the meeting, 10 voted against the previous question, and 13 for it?—I remember, in the first place, that he told me of his intention of applying, which I approved; and afterwards we had subsequent meetings, so that I have not the smallest doubt that that was matter of conversation between us, though I cannot exactly say when and where.

3067. Do you recollect any conversation with him on the subject of his giving notice to the College or to the president of his intention?—I cannot say that I do, but from its being stated in that book, I have not a doubt of its accuracy, from my own knowledge of Dr. Wells.

3068. Do you recollect anything with regard to the circumstances of Dr. Sims's application to obtain admission to the College?—No further, than as a matter of general notoriety at the time.

3069. Who proposed Dr. Sims?—Dr. Burgess.

3070. Was the seven years' bye-law, under which the licentiates were to find admission into the College by being proposed by a fellow, kept secret from the licentiates, at the time that Dr. Sims was proposed?—I should think not: it was brought forward at my trial, and must have been known to Dr. Burgess, when he proposed Dr. Sims, and to Dr. Sims who applied.

3071. Was it published by the College, or in what manner did the licentiates come to the knowledge of it?—I have no doubt that it was promulgated and known, both to the members of the College and the licentiates.

3072. What in your opinion are the disadvantages of not being a fellow of the College?—In the first place, I think that the circumstance of being fellows of the College, unites a number of very influential men, who have a preference for their own body and for the interests of their own body; and they mutually serve each other, partly from attachment, and partly from a view to interest. There are also several appointments in the College, which may be very beneficial to young practitioners, bringing them before the public in an honourable capacity, as a censor, as an examiner, as a licenser of mad-houses, and as examiner of apothecaries' shops; circumstances which are all beneficial to a young man. In cases of any competition for more desirable situations in the profession, such as the leading hospitals in this city, and the practice in Brighton and other watering-places, to which people resort in the summer season, the combination and union of the interests of the fellows has a very considerable effect.

3073. Do you think that the fellows of the College possess some advantage from the *esprit du corps* that belongs to them, in obtaining appointments to the different hospitals?—I do.

3074. You state that from your own experience, while you were in practice?—I do.

3075. Has there been a general feeling amongst the licentiates, that it would tend to promote their interest, as practising physicians, if they could obtain admission into the College?—That has been the strong impression.

3076. And accordingly, so long as you remember, has there always been a desire, on the part of the licentiates, to return to what they considered the legitimate interpretation of the charter: that is, of allowing the licentiates, as being men of the faculty in London, to gain admission to the fellowship of the College?—That always has been my impression; and as a proof of the importance of it, I would further add, that the number of fellows has been trebled since I applied for my admission: which proves that medical practitioners find it to their interest. There were 44 when I applied, and there are now about 120.

3077. Did not your claim to admission to the fellowship rest upon a construction of the charter and of the bye-laws, which was quite contrary to that which the judges put upon it?—My opinion was confirmed by Lord Mansfield's opinion, for I did not know all the grounds upon which licentiates might claim, till some time after I had been admitted a licentiate. I then began to investigate the Acts of Parliament, and to look into the opinions in the several previous cases; and then I was convinced, that we had a legal right to be admitted.

3078. Did not Lord Kenyon and the judges upon the bench, at the time your application was made, put quite a different construction upon the charter?—They put a different construction, principally resting upon the seven years' bye-law. Lord Kenyon most impressively said, that coupled with this bye-law, the licentiates had a right to practise and to be admitted into the College as fellows: and that it

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was impossible, after having brought forward a bye-law of that kind, that they should not adhere to it.

3079. Did not Mr. Erskine say that "it is reduced to this question, whether this bye-law, set forth in Sir George Baker's affidavit, coupled as it is with the other two dispensing bye-laws passed at the same time, is not consistent with the letter and spirit of the charter"?—He did say this as a question, but I do not consider either of the three bye-laws consistent with the letter and spirit of the charter.

3080. You are aware that there is another bye-law, by which the president is empowered to propose a fellow?—Yes.

3081. How often was the president at liberty to propose a fellow at that time?—I think once in two years; but it had not been exerted for some time.

3082. Do you know what the state of that bye-law is now?—I believe that it remains, as it was, with the president, but he has not exerted it.

3083. Supposing the president is now at liberty to propose a licentiate annually for the fellowship, and that he has exerted that power; would you consider that the severity of the bye-law, restricting admission to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, was greatly moderated since the period when your claim was made, and when Lord Kenyon pronounced that judgment?—I should not think the advantages of the licentiates at all increased, but rather prejudiced by any such privilege. If the president had a right of admitting licentiates annually in any number, it would not at all reconcile the matter to my mind; because I claim as a right, what they would grant as a favour; and which I think they are not entitled to do.

3084. Was not Lord Kenyon's judgment pronounced upon the ground, that the restricting bye-law was qualified?—It was, and he rested chiefly, not upon the privilege that the president had, but on the seven years' bye-law.

3085. Can it be said to involve a right upon the part of the licentiates, when it was contingent upon a recommendation by the fellows?—It was a right of no estimation in my opinion, whether it rested solely with the president or with him conjointly with the fellows.

3086. Might it not be implied that the president would act openly and conscientiously?—He might act capriciously; he might have a son, or a nephew, or an intimate friend, a licentiate; and temptations ought not to be thrown in the way of persons, where there is an equitable right.

3087. Practically, the licentiates having been admitted, you will allow that the qualification is greater now than it was then?—Inasmuch as the privilege is extended to them; but it is a privilege of no value, but rather prejudicial, because it makes them look to the president, rather than to the real claims of merit; which ought alone to influence them.

3088. You said that there are appointments in the College which would be serviceable to young men, such as that of censor?—Yes, and licensers of mad-houses.

3089. Is the appointment of censor one that could be properly discharged by a very young man?—That would depend upon his acquirements and talents; many young men are very superior to old men.

3090. Does it not belong to the office of censor to examine?—It does.

3091. Is it not rather an office requiring the highest degree of qualification in point of education?—It certainly requires and implies a very considerable degree of skill.

3092. Is it a desirable office on account of salary?—Partly on that account; but principally on account of the honour and credit that is attached to it; the office of examiner always implies superiority.

3093. With regard to the power given to the president under the ten years' bye-law, you say, that you think it possible the president might act capriciously?—I think it more than possible; I think it probable; because he would have to select a person out of between 200 and 300; amongst those 300, there might be 100 who would be nearly equally entitled; and then in deciding between these, favouritism and intimate acquaintance in habits of associating together, no doubt would have considerable influence. A president might very well say, there are 20 or 30 persons who are exceedingly well entitled; but there is my friend, so-and-so, whom I know equally well and better than any of the rest, and who if he is inferior to the rest, is not much so. So that in such cases the balance would generally be cast by favouritism.

3094. Is not that referred to the body of the fellows, and not left in the power of

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of the president?—He may appeal to them if he pleases; but he is not obliged to do so.

3095. Is it not the fact that the president must propose, but that the fellows must approve?—I am not sure.

3096. Under that arrangement, would there not be a check against favouritism?—There would be no check that would counterbalance the evil. Generally speaking, the president is a man of higher standing than the rest; so that probably the president's nomination would always be acceded to. At the same time, he would not propose a very inferior man.

3097. If he were to do so, do you think the fellows would lend themselves to any such proposal?—Not if there was any decided objection.

3098. Is not this the purport of the statute, that if the fellows disapprove of a candidate nominated by the president, they have the power of rejecting him; but if they think there is another person more suitable, they have no power of substituting him in the place of the other?—They have not*.

3099. In the trial that took place, was not Mr. Erskine the counsel for the College?—He was their leading counsel.

3100. Do you recollect the following passages in Mr. Erskine's speech. "Can it be supposed, or will any gentleman stand up and say, it is consistent with probability that a man of eminent learning and high qualifications, who, notwithstanding he has not had that species of education [meaning education at one of the English universities], which I will show from the time of the charter to this day has been constantly adopted; yet if he be a person who has undoubtedly qualifications for it, is it to be supposed that there is not one fellow of the whole College who would propose such a person?" Do you recollect a passage to that effect?—Perfectly; I was in court.

3101. Again: "In the bye-law which I have just stated, any one fellow who may propose the examination of an individual, though such individual could not, according to the ordinary bye-laws of the College, be admitted to examination; but to leave the door open, and to prevent the observations that were made in the case of Dr. Fothergill, and under the auspices of the most learned men of the profession, this bye-law was made: therefore I think I have gone the length of showing that the present bye-laws can be attended with no possible inconvenience." Do you remember a passage to that effect?—I do.

3102. Again: "I will only ask my learned friends by-and-by to explain to your Lordships how it is consistent, with reason or common sense, to say that the public can suffer, or this learned profession be affected in its dignity or advantages, if no person should have an opportunity to force himself into their College, unless he comes within the scope of their bye-laws, sanctioned from all antiquity, and comes within the sense of these bye-laws, although no door is shut against them at all, but that any one fellow of the College may, notwithstanding that statute, propose them for examination, &c. It is not easy to conceive that a man can be entitled to so much favour, because of his eminent qualifications, as that he can supersede all the rules and provisions of the country, and yet shall not be able to find one person within the walls of a college, consisting of near a hundred members, to propose him, although such a man would add dignity and lustre to the College." Do you remember that passage?—I do.

3103. Do you remember these observations from the judges upon that occasion. Mr. Justice Lawrence: "Where is the difficulty of a gentleman's getting some one fellow of the College to propose him?" Mr. Law, the counsel: "There has been no person admitted; there have been many trials, but nobody has ever got through that wicket, nor ever will"?—I remember that distinctly.

3104. Again, Mr. Justice Lawrence: "Do you imagine if they think Dr. Stanger, or any other physician, is a fit person, that they will not propose him?" Lord Kenyon: "There is a wicket of that kind put in our own profession; for, as I understand, all the four Inns of Court have for some time insisted, that one of their body shall propose a gentleman to be called to the bar, and that precaution has been attended with extremely good consequences. I am sorry, from what one hears, that it has not been quite a sufficient guard now and then, through a little inadvertence or misinformation; but certainly it is attended with good consequences." Mr. Law: "That is a delegation of the power of inquiry to one whose special

* The Witness, on correcting his Evidence, substituted for this answer, "Such is the case."

special business it is; and I believe every gentleman upon whom that delegation falls, discharges his duty properly, and makes that inquiry." Then Mr. Justice Grose says: "But why should not this supposed duty be as honourably and as well executed by them as in our profession?" Do you remember that?—I do. If I might be permitted to make a remark here, I would say, that it is extremely singular that none of the fellows who are upon terms of intimacy and of friendship with the licentiates, should ever point out to them that they might take the benefit of the bye-law, which was intended to be honourably fulfilled. It is very remarkable also that the licentiates, who are upon terms with many of the fellows, should not solicit or attempt to get at it; and the only reason that they do not take the benefit of the bye-law is, that they found that it was unavailable, particularly after the case of Dr. Wells. I was upon terms of considerable intimacy with the late Drs. Warren, Reynolds, Pitcairn, Baillie, and with many fellows of the College, who would have done many things to serve me in any other situation than that which respected the fellowship of the College, and who were very available to me when I got into the Foundling Hospital; and in other canvasses that I had to make, I found them quite as friendly as many of the licentiates.

3105. Were you in constant habits of intercourse with those fellows?—I was.

3106. Do you remember these passages in Mr. Erskine's speech upon the second application you made: "Then what are we assembled here upon? why, upon this grave and notable question, whether the bye-laws which I have read, that they are taken as one body, those that are subsequent qualifying, restraining and modifying those that are antecedent; whether all these taken together constitute a reasonable body of bye-laws within the meaning of the charter granted by the King, and confirmed by an Act of the Legislature? or whether these bye-laws shut out any person who had a right by some privilege inherent in them as British subjects, under this charter and this Act of Parliament, from becoming members of this grave and learned body?" "Would a mandamus go to the Bishop of London, if he refused ordination to a person who set forth his learning, but had not been at either of the Universities, and was therefore rejected? But have the College of Physicians done that? No; they have done no more than this: If you had been at the University, and have acquired a degree and testimonials without dispensation, we presume that you are learned from the place from whence you came, and the discipline you have been engaged in, and we examine you at once; but if you have not, do we reject you? No; but we require that you should be introduced for examination by some one of the fellows of the College, and then we will examine you. Is it consistent with common sense to say that there is anything unreasonable in that?" Do you remember that?—I do.

3107. Then he goes on: "Your Lordships have the same authority, assembled in your judicial capacity as judges, over our voluntary societies, as you have over a college by mandamus. I apprehend, if a person were to apply to your Lordships, and say 'I have been rejected at Lincoln's Inn?' Why? 'Because I could find nobody who would give in my name to the benchers to be called to the bar:' you would reject such petition with indignation; you would say that those learned bodies, who have jurisdiction exactly similar, only that it is directed and referred to a different profession, in the regulation, and in the learning and integrity of the members of which the public have a similar interest, inasmuch as they exercise a profession very important in every view of it; your Lordships would say that he ought not to be admitted who could not find one person to propose him as fit to be examined: and that is all that we are here contending for; because, if a man can find any one fellow of the College to propose him, he may be admitted, provided they think him fit. Now, I will consent to the learned serjeant making this rule absolute, if he can prove that this bye-law is unreasonable, for we are here upon the reasonableness of the bye-law. I read that part of the charter which gives them authority to make bye-laws, and I defy the wit or imagination of man to put another question upon the court here, than whether this class of bye-laws, taken altogether, be unreasonable? I consent to the rule being made absolute, if any one of my friends, or all of them together, can in their imagination (I do not appeal to any experience they can bring, but if they can in their imaginations, however fertile they may be), figure to yourselves an inconvenience that may arise from them. They may say: 'Oh, there may be a conspiracy which may exclude a virtuous and enlightened man.' Setting aside the main improbability that members of a learned body could league themselves in a conspiracy so base and so scandalous, as to refuse to examine a man proposed to them by one of their own order, under their

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own laws, from a professional jealousy, lest they should be eclipsed by that person." Do you remember that passage?—I do.

3108. Then, again: "And yet what is the argument? that when bowing to the great learning and ability of Lord Mansfield on that occasion, when the College having no other object in the world (and what other end and object can they have) than the regulation of a profession which I will say, and let Dr. Stanger take part of the honour if he pleases, a profession which not only preserves the health of our relations and friends, and gives greater security to human life, but which I say also gives us a class of men who are an ornament to society and to this country, with a knowledge of the languages, and the various branches of philosophy which give that insight into nature and its works which are acquired in the learned institutions, which now are to be broken down, and all sort of persons are to be suffered to do—what? Not to practise physic, for they practise it already, but they are to be let in for the purpose of governing one of the wisest and the most learned bodies; of governing men who, one and all of them almost, are deeply skilled in everything that learning and science have brought forth in any age; and yet, forsooth, it is to be considered as if the charter and Acts of Parliament were likely to suffer, because a man has kept his learning so much to himself that nobody could ever find it out, so as to be able to think it was wise or decent to propose him, or else that he is such a phenomenon in human shape, that there must be a conspiracy among them to keep him out, lest he should eclipse them all. I am sure that Dr. Stanger does not wish to represent himself as such a person, but I am certain that if Dr. Stanger would have applied to the College, as men of the first learning in every age have applied to it, he would have been admitted." Do you remember that?—I do.

3109. Was not this principally relied upon in the argument of Mr. Erskine; that this seven years' bye-law was a bye-law which was really intended to be acted upon, and which did give an opportunity to the licentiates for admission to the College?—So entirely, that I am convinced that Mr. Erskine was very anxious to accomplish that point, that he might nail down and fix the College so that they could not deviate from that bye-law. I believe he was more zealous for that, than for anything else in the case.

3110. Were you present when Lord Kenyon delivered his judgment?—Yes.

3111. Do you remember the following passage in his judgment: "If the restrictive statute had been a *sine qua non*, if it had controlled the parties who are to form their judgment, and taken from them all power of decision upon candidates, it would have had that seed of death in it which Lord Mansfield found in that bye-law which he decided to be bad; but this is not so; here every person has a right to address himself to the honourable feelings of those breasts to which Dr. Stanger must at last have addressed himself if this mandamus went. If they find him to be (as I am inclined to believe he is from what I hear of him) possessed of all the requisites of medical learning and moral character, he will address as powerful arguments to those gentlemen, every individual of whom is called upon to exercise his opinion upon the subject. He is not to wait to be seconded; the bye-law does not require that: if any one proposes him, the question is submitted to a majority; it goes then to that tribunal which I hope and believe is the sanctuary of honour and good faith, and he may as well address himself to them now as if this mandamus went. They are not bound to admit; all they are bound to do is to examine." Do you recollect Lord Kenyon uttering words to that effect in his judgment?—I do; and that he addressed himself individually to me when he did it, for I sat in front of him.

3112. From all this, were you and the licentiates led to entertain any expectation that the College of Physicians did mean to act upon the bye-law, and that some day you would find yourself proposed and submitted to examination for the fellowship?—We were very doubtful how they would act, considering their antecedent conduct.

3113. Did Mr. Erskine in conversation with you say that he should have preferred to plead your cause, but that he was retained by the College?—He did. His expression was, "I would wish exceedingly to be your counsel in this cause, but what can I do? I have a retaining fee. We are like hackney coachmen, first come, first served."

3114. Was not Mr. Erskine a lawyer who would have rather delighted in a difficult cause?—That is matter of opinion.

3115. Is

3115. Is not it likely that being a man of liberal opinions, he would rather on that account have been upon your side?—I think so.

3116. After waiting some little time, finding that the fellows did not move, did Dr. Wells come forward to address himself to the honourable feelings of the College?—He did in about a twelvemonth.

3117. What was the opinion of the licentiates as to the manner in which the College met Dr. Wells's application, by moving the previous question?—That they had acted very unworthily and very unjustifiably.

3118. Do you remember Dr. Wells's pamphlet coming out?—I do.

3119. What opinion did the licentiates at that time entertain of the justice of Dr. Wells's cause, and of the fairness or unfairness with which his application to the College had been met?—They all thought that his pamphlet did him great credit, and that he had been most unjustly treated.

3120. How long is it since you retired from practice?—Three years.

3121. From the period of your application to the court to the present time, in what light have the licentiates regarded the manner in which the College has treated them, in continuing to exclude them from the College?—They think that the College have acted consistently in that; that they have always resisted doing their duty and treating them justly.

3122. Was not the period of 1796 and 1797 a time when everything that partook of popular principles was rather discredited?—Very much so; and at the same time, if I may be allowed to state them, there were several other facts which were disadvantageous to our cause. The bye-law had been made (after Lord Mansfield's opinion was given) principally by Lord Kenyon, who was their chief counsel in making such bye-laws as would keep us out. In the next place, Mr. Justice Lawrence was the son of the president of the College, and therefore he had been born and bred up in hostility to the licentiates. Mr. Justice Grose was a Cambridge man, and Mr. Justice Ashurst was also an university man; and the feeling of the country was considerably against any kind of reform at that period.

3123. And therefore the period was an unfortunate one for the licentiates to try their cause?—Remarkably so.

3124. From the opinions expressed by Lord Mansfield, if the licentiates had brought forward their cause in an unobjectionable manner in point of form while his Lordship was Chief Justice, is it not highly probable that their application would have met with a different fate?—I have not a doubt of it.

3125. While you were in practice, on occasions when questions regarding infectious diseases or other points in medicine have been referred by the Government to the consideration of the College, do you remember the licentiates ever being called in to aid the College with their opinions?—No, I do not.

3126. Do not you think that the being called in and consulted upon such occasions is an office of which the licentiate physicians would be proud?—It is a mark of respect that they are entitled to, and which they would be proud to be consulted upon.

3127. Then even supposing, for the sake of argument, there are no pecuniary advantages attached to the rank of fellow above that of licentiate, are the being placed in a situation to be consulted upon such points and to receive the highest honours of the profession, such advantages as are likely to be very desirable to honourable minds?—I certainly do.

3128. Those are marks of honour from which the licentiates are in a great measure excluded?—They are.

3129. Do you know any instance of a licentiate who was anxious to be proposed by a fellow, and who was not undeserving to be so proposed, who could not find a fellow who would propose him?—I cannot say that: but I have no doubt that there were many who would have been glad to have been proposed, and would have submitted themselves to the examinations, if they had had a chance of success.

3130. Is it not possible that many of them might not consider the object to be obtained sufficient to compensate for the inconvenience attending the examination?—It happens that those who are best entitled and have been the best qualified, might be more averse to undergo examinations which they would expect to be very severe, at an advanced period of life: but out of the total number most of them were capable, and many of them exceedingly so, and I believe they would have been desirous of it.

3131. Have the licentiates ever been asked to assist in the formation of a
Pharmacopeia?—

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Pharmacopeia?—Not that I know of; and if they had been, I think I must have known of it.

3132. Was this the practical effect of Dr. Wells's rejection; that the licentiates considered that if under the seven years' bye-law they did apply for admission into the College, they would have no chance of succeeding?—Dr. Wells was confessedly one of the ablest of the body; and Dr. Baillie and Dr. Pitcairn were two of the most influential men in the College; and coupling those circumstances together, I think that the licentiates did not expect that there would be any chance.

Alexander Tweedie, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

Alexander Tweedie,
Esq. M.D.

3133. ARE you a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London?—I am.

3134. When, and where did you graduate?—At Edinburgh in 1815.

3135. When did you become a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—In the year 1822.

3136. You are the author of a work upon fever, and physician to the London Fever Hospital?—I am.

3137. Did you practise medicine in Edinburgh?—I did.

3138. What are the different grades of medical practitioners in Edinburgh?—They are divided into two classes; the one composing the College of Physicians, the other the College of Surgeons.

3139. Of what college were you a member in Edinburgh?—I was a fellow of the College of Surgeons.

3140. Were not some of the leading physicians, now practising in Edinburgh, formerly fellows of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh?—Yes.

3141. Should you class them under the head of general practitioners?—I should class them as physicians.

3142. Is their practice exclusively that of physicians?—I should conceive that their practice is chiefly restricted to medical cases.

3143. Is it the practice of some of the leading Edinburgh practitioners to dispense their own medicines to their own patients?—It is. The two leading physicians at Edinburgh at one time dispensed their own medicines.

3144. What occasioned them to cease doing so?—When they became fellows of the College of Physicians, of course they ceased to dispense medicines.

3145. But the becoming a fellow of the College of Physicians is by no means supposed to disqualify them from continuing to be members of the College of Surgeons?—By no means.

3146. Are there not pecuniary advantages attending the continuing to belong to the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, after a person has been a member for some time?—Each fellow of the College of Surgeons has an interest in a widows' fund.

3147. Does a portion of the fees which every candidate pays upon his admission into the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh go to a widows' fund, from which his widow, if she happen to survive her husband, would reap advantage?—A large portion of the fee paid by fellows of the College on admission goes to this fund.

3148. When you became a licentiate of the College of Physicians in London, was it required of you that you should disfranchise yourself from the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—It was made a condition that I should be admitted to examination, only after I had become disfranchised. I could not therefore even be examined, till after I was disfranchised.

3149. Did you thereupon apply to the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to be disfranchised?—I felt considerable difficulty how to act; because I knew that I could not be separated from the College of Surgeons; at least, I was told previously to my removal to London, that there was no such mode of proceeding known to the College at Edinburgh.

3150. Did any correspondence take place between the College of Physicians in London and the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, on the subject of your proposed disfranchisement?—I stated to the president the peculiar circumstances under which I was placed with regard to the widows' fund: he told me that this point had not before occurred to the College of Physicians, but still they could not alter the law in my favour: and he advised that I should correspond with the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh on the subject; which I did accordingly.

3151. What sum of money was it you had paid on admission into the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh?—Between 250 *l.* and 300 *l.*

3152. Do

3152. Do you remember what is the annual amount to which, if you were married and had a widow surviving you, she would be entitled?—I believe, at the present state of the scheme, about 60 *l.* a year; besides which, my sons and sons-in-law, if found qualified after undergoing examination, would be entitled to all the privileges I enjoy, on payment of a very few pounds.

3153. What was the correspondence that took place upon the subject between you and the College of Surgeons?—They gave me only a nominal disfranchisement, because the College of Surgeons, on consulting counsel, found that a fellow could not be separated from the corporation, unless he committed some act which would render him liable to expulsion, according to the laws of the College.

3154. Did you consult counsel to know whether the College of Physicians could lawfully refuse to examine and admit you a licentiate, upon the ground of your being a non-disfranchised member of the College of Surgeons?—I did not.

3155. If there is no such disqualification of a member of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, under the charter of the College of Physicians, should you not think there is great reason to doubt whether they have power to require disfranchisement?—I should certainly think so; but I was aware that the College of Physicians was a body so difficult to deal with, as regarded licentiates, that I took the assertion of the president to be final. I conceived, indeed, from the firm tone of the opinion delivered to me by the president, that further proceedings would be useless.

3156. You did not peremptorily demand it?—I did not, but stated to the president the circumstances under which I was placed with regard to the widows' scheme; which was the chief point that interested me.

3157. In point of fact, you are now nominally disfranchised. Do you conceive your widow will be entitled to the same benefit, as though you had not been so?—I do, because I still contribute to the fund.

3158. There is an annual contribution?—There is.

3159. Is your name still upon the list of the College of Surgeons?—I was so informed by one of the fellows, who was recently in town.

3160. Did you suffer any inconvenience or annoyance in meeting with any physician in London, before you were admitted a licentiate?—I did on one occasion.

3161. Under what circumstances?—A physician whom I met in consultation, refused to meet me as his equal, on the ground that I had not been admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. This was pending the discussion with the College of Surgeons.

3162. How long did you practise in London, before you applied for a licence?—I applied, almost immediately on coming to town, to be received on examination; but a delay took place from the circumstances adverted to. Upon my corresponding with the College of Surgeons, a committee was appointed, and a case was submitted to counsel: there was consequently considerable delay in getting the opinion, and in searching for precedents. My admission into the College of Physicians was delayed necessarily for more than 12 months; and during this interval, the circumstance alluded to occurred.

3163. Was the party who declined meeting you, aware of the peculiar circumstances under which you had been placed, and that a correspondence was going on?—I do not think he was: he refused to meet me, on the ground that he would be subjected to a fine by one of the bye-laws of the College of Physicians.

3164. With regard to the members of the College of Surgeons, in Edinburgh, is it the practice, previously to their becoming fellows of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, for them to renounce the College of Surgeons?—It is not.

3165. Is not there a clause to this effect in the Act of the 32 Hen. 8; that surgery is a part and parcel of medicine, and that all who are members of the College of Physicians of London have a right to practise surgery?—I believe there is such a clause.

3166. There being that clause in that Act of Parliament, and there being no passage whatever in the charter of the College stating that the practising as a surgeon is a disqualification for a licentiate or fellow of the College of Physicians, do you believe that if, without previously renouncing the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, you had insisted on being examined for a licence, the College could legally have refused to examine you; and if you had passed an adequate examination, to grant you a licence?—I should conceive not.

3167. In the case of *The King v. Askew*, in the judgment of Lord Mansfield there is this passage: "I think that every person of proper education, requisite learning

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learning and skill, and possessed of all other due qualifications, is entitled to have a licence." You passed an examination before the censors and president, and they did find you to be a person who had proper education, requisite learning and skill, and possessed of all other due qualifications, such as entitled you to have a licence?—I was examined and found qualified.

3168. You conceive, therefore, that the renunciation of the College of Surgeons, which the College of Physicians contended for, was illegally demanded?—Certainly I conceive it was illegal.

3169. Were you three years pupil with one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh?—I was, and upwards of two years in the capacity of house surgeon and physician's assistant. Some time previously, I had been clinical clerk to one of the professors of the University.

3170. You afterwards took your degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh?—I did.

3171. You then became a licentiate in the College of Surgeons?—I did.

3172. The being a licentiate did not entitle you to practise in Edinburgh; therefore you became a fellow?—The College of Surgeons have a jurisdiction over Edinburgh, so that none can practise legally in Edinburgh who is not a fellow of the incorporation.

3173. Previous to your being admitted a fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, you had taken your degree as a doctor of medicine in the University?—I first took my degree of doctor of medicine, and afterwards became a licentiate, and subsequently fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

3174. How often do the physicians and surgeons of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh visit it?—Daily, and punctually at a fixed hour.

3175. Do you remember what was the number of physicians and surgeons of the Infirmary in your time?—There were two physicians in ordinary, two surgeons in ordinary, besides consulting surgeons and a clinical professor: the latter officiated for nine months of the year.

3176. Were you one of the gentlemen who signed the petition to Parliament?—I was.

3177. From what you observed since you came to practise in London, do you think it is a desirable thing for the licentiates to gain admission into the College?—I think it is their right.

3178. But independently of their right, do you think any disadvantages attach to them from exclusion?—I think there are disadvantages.

3179. Is exclusion from the posts of honour disadvantageous?—Decidedly so.

3180. Is not the tendency of such exclusion to operate disadvantageously on the character of the licentiates, by withholding from them some of those honourable distinctions, by which good conduct is promoted?—I think it certainly must.

3181. It reduces the practice of the licentiate to a practice for emolument?—Yes.

3182. What posts of honour do you particularly allude to?—There are various offices in the College, which certainly it must become the ambition of the members to fill.

3183. Do you consider that there are no posts of honour open to the licentiates?—I do not know any connected with the College.

3184. With regard to your disfranchisement from the incorporation of surgeons at Edinburgh, that was under a bye-law of the College of Physicians?—Yes.

3185. You consider that bye-law to be illegal?—I do.

3186. Are you aware that the bye-laws of the College of Physicians are always submitted to counsel?—I have never seen a copy of these bye-laws, they have never been presented to me.

3187. Supposing they are submitted to counsel, is not that the best security the College can have for their legality?—There is a difference of opinion among the members of the bar as to the legality of the bye-laws.

James Copland, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., called in; and Examined.

Jas. Copland, Esq.
M.D. F.R.S.

3188. YOU are a Licentiate of the College?—I am

3189. When and where did you graduate?—I graduated at Edinburgh in 1815.

3190. When were you admitted a licentiate of the College in London?—I think in 1820. In 1819 or 1820.

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3191. You are a fellow of the Royal Society?—I am.

3192. Have you been extensively engaged in investigations, connected with medical literature?—I have.

3193. Are you engaged in publishing a Dictionary of Medicine?—I am.

3194. What influence in your opinion has the College of Physicians had on medical science in this country?—I cannot conceive that the influence has been a favourable one. I think the restrictions as to admission into the fellowship have in some degree tended to retard the advancement of medical science.

3195. Will you explain what restrictions you allude to, and explain in what way those restrictions have had this effect?—The restriction of the fellowship to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge has excluded a great many well-educated and scientific men; men well educated, not only in the various departments of science and literature, but also in medicine.

3196. In what way has that exclusion had an injurious effect?—The restriction I have stated has indirectly been the means of excluding scientific and industrious physicians from admission into public institutions, especially hospitals, in London. Hospitals are among the very first, and perhaps are the principal sources of medical education and science; they are amongst the chief sources of advancement in medical science; for they furnish the most important facts in medicine; and, not only pathological researches, but also therapeutical investigations, are most advantageously carried on in large hospitals, provided the physicians be well instructed in medicine, and zealous. Now the London hospitals have been virtually shut against the admission of all other physicians but those who have graduated at universities where medicine is not taught; and who, consequently, must be insufficiently imbued with a desire of medical research; and who, owing to the monopoly in their favour, are not induced to obtain reputations by attempting any improvements in the science.

3197. Are you aware whether the College of Physicians, in case of their being consulted by Government on the subject of any epidemic diseases or other great medical questions, are in the habit of consulting with the licentiates on the matters referred to them?—I believe not.

3198. By thus omitting to consult with the licentiates, do they not show, by their own act, that they consider the licentiates as belonging to an inferior grade in the profession?—I conceive so.

3199. Do you consider medical science in this country on a par with medical science in other parts of the world?—It may, perhaps, at the present day be nearly equal with the state of medical science abroad; and in some respects be quite equal, if not superior to it; but, I conceive, the advancement has been very slow, until the peace became the means of disclosing numerous sources of information in foreign institutions and writings; of which we have availed ourselves. I believe that at the commencement of the present century, we were about half a century behind the state of medicine in the greater part of Germany, if not in France.

3200. Previous to the time of John Hunter, in what state was medical science in this country as compared with the rest of Europe?—It was much behind that of the Continent, even subsequently to the period of John Hunter.

3201. Is it not rather from the school of surgeons, John Hunter and his pupils, that the principal improvements in medical science in this country are to be traced?—A great many of them are to be traced to John Hunter; but also many to his brother, Dr. William Hunter. There are other sources: the investigations of Whytt, the Monroes, Black, Alston, Cullen and others, at Edinburgh; and of Baker, Fowler, Haygarth, Fothergill, Ferriar, Withering, Percival, Rollo, Beddoes, Wright, Blane, and many others, in England.

3202. Dr. William Hunter was an accoucheur?—Yes; he was an anatomist and physiologist as well; but, as a practitioner, he was an accoucheur.

3203. Do you consider the leading improvements in this country to have been made rather by the modern school of surgeons and anatomists than by the fellows of the College of Physicians?—Formerly several of the fellows certainly contributed somewhat to the advancement of medicine; but, I conceive, since the University of Edinburgh became a celebrated school of medicine, (that is about 100 years ago or a little more, when the first of the Monroes attracted attention by his investigations), that there arose then a class of physicians in this country, who by their investigations tended more to promote medical science than the fellows of the College.

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3204. Are you acquainted with the various medical transactions published by medical bodies in this country?—I am.

3205. What comparison do the medical transactions published by the College of Physicians bear to the other works of the same kind published by other bodies in this country?—They form but a small part of the medical literature of the country, even as respects the transactions of societies.

3206. What were the first medical transactions that were published in Great Britain?—The first, I believe, were the Medical Essays published at Edinburgh in the year 1730 or 1731.

3207. For how long a period did they continue?—They were published in six volumes for the following 10 or 15 years.

3208. When were the Physical and Literary Essays published?—They were published about 10 or 15 years subsequently, probably from 1754 to 1765, or 1770. I am not sure of the dates. There were three volumes of them.

3209. That second series is that in which Dr. Black's first experiments on lime, magnesia, and carbonic acid, were published?—I am not sure of that. Several of them were published there.

3210. What were the first medical transactions that were published in London?—I think the Medical Observations and Inquiries.

3211. From what period to what period?—I apprehend about 1753 or 1755; they were continued to 1784, and consist of six volumes.

3212. Were those papers principally written by fellows of the College or licentiates and surgeons in London?—They were written by licentiates, surgeons and practitioners throughout the country; but the greater proportion of the papers were by licentiates and surgeons in London.

3213. Did any fellows of the College contribute to that series?—I am not aware that any did, with the exception of Dr. Brocklesby.

3214. Was he a fellow?—Yes, he was a fellow at that time. I am not sure whether he was originally.

3215. When did the first volume of the Transactions of the College of Physicians appear?—I believe the date of the earliest papers which were read for publication at the College, was about the year 1767 or 1768; and I suppose the first volume may have made its appearance two or three years after that.

3216. How many volumes have been published?—Six.

3217. What is the date of the last volume?—1820.

3218. From the commencement of their undertaking publications, in the course of 65 years, they have published only six volumes?—Six volumes.

3219. Have the papers in those transactions been mostly communicated by the fellows or licentiates?—Mostly by fellows. I suppose about two-thirds by fellows.

3220. And one-third by licentiates?—Very few indeed by licentiates; only two or three papers.

3221. By whom principally were the other papers contributed?—From various quarters. I believe papers from physicians and surgeons in different parts of the country.

3222. Did any medical transactions appear contemporaneously with those of the College?—Several: there were very valuable collections of papers, original and translated from foreign sources, published at Edinburgh by Dr. Duncan, entitled Medical Commentaries. They appeared, I think, from the year 1773 down to 1794, and extended to 20 volumes. They were followed by a collection in eight volumes also published at Edinburgh, entitled Annals of Medicine, which appeared from the year 1795 till 1804, when they were succeeded by the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, published quarterly, which has now extended to 40 volumes, and contains a great number of valuable papers, and analyses of British and foreign works. There also appeared contemporaneously with the medical transactions of the College, the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, the first volume of which was published in 1786 or 1787, and down to 1817 there were published seven volumes, containing a number of very excellent practical papers. There also appeared from the year 1791 to 1800, Dr. Simmons's collection of Medical Facts and Observations, in eight volumes; and, from 1793 to 1812, a collection of papers published by a private society in London, entitled "The Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical Knowledge." This collection consists only of three volumes, but comprises a number of very valuable papers by Dr. Wells, Dr. Baillie, Sir Gilbert Blane, and several other eminent men, some of whom are still living.

3223. Are

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3223. Are the fellows or licentiates the principal contributors to those?—Chiefly licentiates. Dr. Baillie was an exception, however. Since 1808 or 1809, have appeared the most valuable perhaps of any collection of papers that have been published in Europe since the commencement of this century, namely, the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which have extended now to 18 volumes.

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3224. From the examination of these contributions to medical literature, during the last and the present century, to which class do you think the greatest improvements in medical science in this country are to be attributed; to the class of fellows, licentiates, surgeons, or to what other class of practitioners?—At the present day the ranks of the licentiates have been to a certain extent thinned by adoption into the fellowship; several of our most eminent licentiates having been made fellows. But from the commencement of the last, up to the commencement of the present, century, or rather perhaps up to the present time, I conceive that the licentiates have contributed more to the advancement of medical science than the fellows; whilst I admit that there have appeared from time to time men eminent, not only for learning, but also for their medical acquirements, among the latter; and I believe that at the present day, the fellowship of the College is richer in medical talent than at any former period; but I conceive, at the same time, that the class of licentiates now is not surpassed in any respect, though the fellowship is richer than at any former period, so far as I have ascertained from medical research; and although several able licentiates have been removed to strengthen the class of fellows.

3225. Did not Mr. Hunter's Treatise on Inflammation lay the foundation for those principles of pathology which have since prevailed in this country?—In a great measure; he not only thought deeply himself; but, by his writings, he led others to think; although he was in some respects erroneous, owing chiefly to his deficient preliminary education.

3226. What comparison do the transactions of the College of Physicians bear to the transactions of the other medical bodies?—A great proportion of the medical transactions and collections of this country has not emanated from societies, but from private associations. I conceive, from the enumeration I have given, that the medical transactions of the College of Physicians can be considered as forming only a small proportion of the medical literature of the period in which they appeared.

3227. When you were examined by the censors did you offer to be examined in Greek?—I did not. I waited, however, upon the president, before being examined, and having had a regular preliminary education at Edinburgh, in literature and philosophy, I made the inquiry, whether or not this circumstance would be taken into their consideration, or whether I could be permitted to be examined for a higher grade in the College than that of licentiate. I was then informed by the president of the time, Dr. Latham, that no one could be examined for admission as a fellow, unless he was a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

3228. Therefore the president informed you that you could not be examined in Greek?—I did not specify Greek; but stated that I had had a preliminary education, and inquired whether it would avail me in future or not, in respect to admission into the College.

3229. Are there not papers of great value and importance among the transactions of the College of Physicians?—There are several important papers, some of them contributed by eminent men still alive.

3230. Are you aware of a paper contributed by Sir George Baker on the endemic cholic of Devonshire?—I am.

3231. Showing that the poison of lead was the cause of the disease?—He communicated a series of papers to the College upon that subject.

3232. Was not the discovery he made a great national benefit?—I conceive it was a benefit.

3233. As showing the cause of a disease, similar to the painters' cholic, under which the people of that country suffered?—It was an addition to our knowledge of the causation of disease.

3234. Are you aware whether it has led to the practical superseding the use of leaden apparatus in the cyder presses, or not?—I suppose it has. I cannot speak from my own knowledge. It has led to precautions no doubt.

3235. What opinion do you entertain generally of the discovery?—I conceive it was an important addition to medical knowledge. Indeed all the writings of

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Sir George Baker are not only classical, but also practical. His work on dysentery is also a good and important work.

3236. His work also on the influenza?—Yes; that on epidemic catarrh.

3237. Is not the original paper on *angina pectoris* by Dr. Heberden among those transactions?—Yes.

3238. Do not you consider that a paper of great value?—It is a valuable paper; but it is one amongst a number that then appeared, but not of extraordinary value.

3239. Is it not the original paper upon that subject?—He was one of the earliest to investigate that subject.

3240. Is it not the original paper?—I am not sure. I know it is an early paper, and I have assigned to him the honour of having first accurately described the disease.

3241. Do you know who it was that first called the attention of the profession to the disease called rheumatism of the heart? There is a paper of Dr. Wells on that subject?—Dr. Wells contributed a very important paper upon that subject; that was his own, for he was one of the most original of our pathologists. He was perhaps the first who pointed out the state of the urine in dropsy; also the true pathology of the dropsy consequent on scarlet fever, also the connexion of rheumatism with disease of the heart; but this subject had also been investigated by others about the same time. I am not sure whether Dr. Wells or Sir David Dundas, or some one else, was the first to direct attention to this subject.

3242. Do you know whether it was not Dr. David Pitcairn who first called the attention of the profession to that disease; the rheumatism of the heart?—I do not recollect; it possibly may have been.

3243. Do you approve of the present system of medical education in the United Kingdom?—I do not approve of it certainly, not even in Edinburgh; certainly not in London. As it is in Dublin, I am not so well acquainted with it. I conceive medical degrees in Edinburgh are granted at too early a period of life; for a student, if he has passed through the curriculum of the university, may graduate as early as 21. I conceive if he has entered on medical studies, so as to graduate at 21, that he has not had time enough to acquire preliminary education. Preliminary education also is not required at the university for a medical degree, although it may be considered an advantage by the professors and senatus academicus; the circumstance of the examinations and disputations being in Latin being thought a sufficient, although a very imperfect, criterion of such education. The sources of medical education in Edinburgh are very satisfactory; and the courses of lectures sufficiently numerous and comprehensive to educate a man well in his profession.

3244. Do you speak now of the new curriculum?—Yes: the courses of lectures are given at considerable length; the subjects are not epitomized to the students, or given in the abstract, but are fully discussed, and in such a manner as tends to develop the talent of the student,—as leads him to investigate,—not merely to recollect what he has heard, but also to inquire wherefore it is, and mentally to digest it.

3245. If the present four years' course were preceded by a good preliminary education, and if the student entered into his course of medical study at a somewhat later and fitter period of life, should you consider the present course of medical study at Edinburgh as extremely good?—Extremely good; perhaps the best in the world, as it respects clinical instruction. When I was there the clinical wards of the Infirmary were daily attended by the professors; and the particulars of each case were fully detailed, and entered into books open to the inspection of the pupils, with the daily change in the symptoms and in the treatment. And the views of the physician, and practical topics connected with the cases under treatment, explained in the lectures of the clinical professor, which were given fully and frequently. I conceive, however, that London might be made the best school in Europe, at least in this country.

3246. From the great population, and extent and variety of disease occurring?—Yes; and our extensive hospitals; but a reformation would be required in the performance of the duties of the London hospitals, in order to constitute them efficient schools of medicine.

3247. If a new Hippocrates were to appear, and wished from the register of the various cases which had occurred in the hospitals of London, to form a new code of medical aphorisms, would he find such facility for consulting the past history of diseases

diseases in those hospitals as to be able to form an important body of medical knowledge?—He would not find any such materials, nor meet with any such facilities.

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3248. Are not the London hospitals extremely deficient in keeping a registry of all the past cases of disease which have occurred there?—They were very deficient at the time I was conversant with them; but, for some years, I have seen very little of them. When I first came to London, they were very deficient. I conceive medical knowledge could hardly have been acquired in them on the part of pupils, unless they were favoured in a manner very different from what pupils generally appeared to have been.

3249. Would a physician, not attached to one of the London hospitals, desirous of consulting their registers, with a view to the improvement of medical statistics, be allowed easy access to such registers, and find them in such a condition as to derive important information from them?—I am not aware that registers are kept in the hospitals sufficient to answer that purpose.

3250. Would they not be most important institutions for throwing light on medical statistics, if proper registers were kept?—I conceive so. The hospitals in London would tend very much to promote medical knowledge generally, if they were, as it were, wrought, in the manner in which most of the hospitals on the Continent were lately, or some years ago, when I visited them, or even during the times of Van Swieten, De Haen, Stoll, Bang, Reil, the Franks, and others, who furnished very valuable series of clinical investigations and hospital reports. In London, the short time devoted by medical students to the attending of lectures, and the length of the apprenticeship prescribed by the Society of Apothecaries, have tended to deteriorate the character of the lectures delivered at the medical schools; for the pupils are induced to attend several courses in a limited time, in order to render what they have acquired productive; and the lecturers endeavour to suit their necessities, by giving as few lectures as may possibly constitute a course. Consequently the branch of science taught by individual lecturers is epitomised; an abstract only of the different topics is brought before the student, instead of a comprehensive view of the subject, and his memory merely is crammed, for the purpose of undergoing an examination, before his judgment is informed, and without being made fully acquainted with the various opinions entertained respecting the different topics discussed, in such a manner as might develope his mental faculties; which are, I conceive, at his period of life, at an advanced stage only of development. The greater proportion also of pupils have very little, and very few have sufficient, preliminary education; and the student is not at all obliged, nor is he encouraged to come to his studies with a preliminary education. In short, the character of the courses, and the preliminary information of the pupil, require regulation and supervision.

3251. Do you think that the new curriculum of study prescribed at Edinburgh is deficient as not prescribing the order in which the various branches of medical science shall be studied?—It may be deficient in that; but, I believe, that most students are informed privately by the professors of the course they should pursue in their studies. It might be better if it were made matter of public information.

3252. Are you aware of the course of medical study in the university at Paris, where a distinct course is laid down for each year?—It is about 15 or 16 years since I was in Paris; the curricula are now altered; they have been changed two or three times since then. I conceive at that time that the Parisian plan of medical education was, upon the whole, a very good one. This, in the book before me, is very satisfactory.

3253. You conceive it desirable to prescribe a series like that now shown to you?—I think it would be beneficial upon the whole.

3254. Have you seen the new curriculum of study that is about to be recommended by the College of Physicians?—I have not seen it.

[The same was shown to the Witness.]

3255. Is the new curriculum of study defective in not prescribing in what order the various branches of medical science shall be studied?—If no order be prescribed, and if preliminary education be not exacted, the intended curriculum of study must be so far defective; but where the preliminary education is comprehensive, the want of due order in attending courses of lectures will be less felt, than where it has been neglected.

3256. Will you proceed to state your opinion of the medical education in Dublin?—I conceive that medical education is extremely good in Dublin. From

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information I procured, and from what I saw, when lately in Dublin, I infer, that the hospitals there are well visited, the medical duties well discharged, and the studies of the pupils very attentively superintended. The courses of lectures, also, on the different branches of medicine, are full and satisfactory, much fuller than in London; but I am not sure whether they are equally full with those in Edinburgh: also clinical instruction is given in several of the hospitals by very zealous and able men.

3257. In your time at Edinburgh were any pains taken to ascertain whether those who entered for the various courses of lectures, did always actually attend or not?—It was certainly expected that the pupils would matriculate, or enter their names in the album of the university.

3258. How frequently in each course?—Only at the commencement of each course: that has now been altered, and, I believe, in consequence of an exposition of the abuses that arose therefrom by the medical press.

3259. At what time did that exposition take place to which you refer?—In 1823, by the witness, when editor of the London Medical Repository.

3260. Does preliminary education acquired elsewhere than in Oxford and in Cambridge, however extensive it may have been, avail a candidate for a licentiate-ship at the College of Physicians?—It gives him no right to admission. I was informed by the president and by other official men in the College, that without a degree from Oxford or Cambridge, a physician could not be admitted to the fellowship except in the manner provided by the seven years' bye-law, which has been carefully rendered impracticable, or by the ten years' bye-law, on the nomination of the president, however comprehensive his preliminary education may have been, or his acquirements are.

3261. Even in passing for a licentiate-ship, does he obtain an advantage from producing a testimonial of possessing superior qualifications?—Unless there has some alteration taken place recently, I never heard of such a testimonial being of any avail as to admission.

3262. Were you ever a candidate for any of the London hospitals?—I was a candidate for the Middlesex, about nine or ten years ago.

3263. Who was your opponent?—Dr. Francis Hawkins was the successful opponent. I believe there were one or two others, but I did not go to the poll.

3264. Why did you not go to the poll?—I found in canvassing the governors, that the influence exerted for a fellow of the College by his associates had put success out of the question; and therefore it was only an unnecessary trouble to go to the poll.

3265. Do you believe that, in case of a vacancy at the greater part of the London hospitals, the fellows of the College do really possess an advantage in the canvass?—I conceive that they possess a considerable advantage, especially in respect of some hospitals, and those at the west end of the town, as St. Bartholomew's, the Middlesex, the Westminster, St. George's, and, I think, the hospitals also in the Borough; but there are a few licentiates, who are physicians to hospitals, and who, having been pupils at these hospitals, had acquired the influence of the medical officers and treasurers; the treasurer appearing to have the greatest influence in the appointment of physicians to the Borough hospitals.

3266. Can you state, out of the whole number of physicians to all the different hospitals in London, what proportion are fellows of the College, and what proportion are licentiates?—There are about 30 physicians to all the hospitals at present existing in London, and of these from four to six (not less than four, and not more than six) are licentiates; 24 or 25 are fellows.

3267. In what way do you think it is that the candidates who are fellows of the College, are able to obtain an advantage in the canvass?—I conceive that, by belonging to a corporate body, the members of which are individually known to each other, they are bound together by this corporate tie, and feel a greater *esprit du corps* than the disunited licentiates, and are more desirous of assisting their own fellows, and indeed thereby of indirectly advancing the interests of the College. They are enabled to do so chiefly by so many fellows being influential members, not only of society, but of the profession.

3268. Does not the influence exercised arise very much from the extensive practice of the person exercising it?—Certainly: a physician in extensive practice would necessarily have more influence.

3269. Supposing that the physician in extensive practice were a licentiate, he would

would have equal influence?—Supposing he were disposed to exert it, he would have privately great influence.

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3270. You state that the London hospitals have been made less available than they might have been for the advancement of medical knowledge. Do you know any hospitals abroad where the result of the experience acquired therein has been submitted to the public, or to the profession?—Reports of the more important cases treated in the hospitals of Vienna have been given to the world through Van Swieten, Stoll, De Haen, Hildenbrand and others; in the hospitals of Wilna, Pavia, and some other places, by the Franks, father and son, and by the younger Hildenbrand; at the hospital at Halle, by Reil; and at Copenhagen, by Bang. The transactions of the physicians of Berlin, published in about 30 volumes, the transactions of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen, and the immortal works of Bonet and Morgagni, are chiefly results of hospital practice and observation, and, with the foregoing, form most valuable works of reference to the practitioner and medical instructor. In this country, the clinical experiments of Dr. Home of Edinburgh, the reports of Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, and more recently of Dr. Cheyne and others, in Dublin, were examples set to the hospital physicians of London, and which have been followed by a physician, Dr. Bright, who has been for many years an honour to the licentiates, and who has lately published very able hospital reports. The reports of cases also treated in hospitals in India, by Mr. Annesley, are also very valuable. The results of the experience acquired, and the facts which have appeared, for many years, in the Parisian hospitals, have become matter of publicity by the publications of the professors and old pupils. We are indebted to those institutions for the most inestimable facts published by Pinel, Broussais, Andral, Laennec, Lallemand, Tacheron, Cruveilhier, Louis, and a number of others.

3271. Would it be a good rule, and one of the conditions of being appointed physician, that registers should be kept, and reports furnished of the various cases occurring in the hospital?—I conceive, if physicians would furnish reports of the most important cases, they would render a most valuable service to medical science. Reports have been made by pupils of late in the periodicals, but from the hands of the physicians themselves they would be still more valuable. I can, however, state from my own knowledge, that a physician canvassing for two hospitals, on different occasions, stated to the electors, that if he were elected he would give reports of cases treated by him, and otherwise render his appointment subservient to science. He, however, received no support from the electors. The avowal probably injured his cause with them, as well as in other quarters; although no one could be better qualified for the appointment, either from education or from comprehensive observation.

3272. Do you think the seven years' bye-law is an improper mode of obtaining admission into the fellowship of the College?—I conceive no licentiate at all acquainted with the history of the College would think of attempting to obtain admission by it.

3273. Why is it that the licentiates feel aggrieved at not being admitted into the fellowship?—The College is an ancient and learned body; the highest corporate body in our profession; consequently the admission to the fellowship is considered to be an acquisition of the highest honour in the profession; and I believe that, in all professions, but more especially in ours, honours are not altogether empty words; they are in fact valuable entities, contributing indirectly, but very materially, to the advantage of a physician.

3274. Anything that tends to bring a physician into notice, and place him in situations of respectability and responsibility, particularly in early life, you conceive must tend to his advantage in the practice of his profession?—Undoubtedly.

3275. If he were in the College, on committees for the Pharmacopeia, and for inquiring into the nature of particular epidemics, if he distinguished himself by his industry and intelligence on those committees, would not these tend to his general advancement?—The College has long been the only influential medical body in this country; and their influence with the Government might have been most beneficially exerted in favour of medical science, and have obtained for it that encouragement, or facilities for its advancement, of which it was so much in need.

3276. Whatever opinion the Court of King's Bench may have pronounced on the legality of the bye-laws of the College, are you of opinion that the restrictive bye-laws complained of, as imposing a restriction upon the eligible, not recognised by the charter or act of incorporation, is a stretch of power beyond what is lawful?—I

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believe that is the impression with the licentiates, at least among those whom I have conversed with on the subject, or whom I know; and it is my opinion.

3277. Do you think that the number of fellows of the College ought to be much increased?—I conceive that all physicians who are well educated, and graduates of respectable universities, should be placed upon a footing of equality; at the same time they might be subjected to the influence of a smaller governing body.

3278. In what sort of body should you propose that the government of the profession should be vested?—It would be a question whether the governing body should be within the College itself; or that the College, consisting of such regularly educated physicians, should be under the dominion of a governing body, in connexion with the State; with the Minister of the Home Department.

3279. You speak of a governing body not consisting of medical men?—The greater part should be medical men; but I conceive that it should be a governing body that should take cognizance of all branches of the profession; and that partial legislation for one branch only, is only likely to promote dissensions in the profession, and is not likely to tend either to the advancement of medical knowledge, or a proper state of feeling in the profession.

3280. You would have the College subject to a government entirely separate from themselves?—A government to which they should be amenable, and which would govern, not only them, but all the departments of medicine.

3281. In short, you would alter the whole medical system?—I think so; I think that in order to be efficient, it would require to be suited more to the state of science generally, and to the wants of the public, than it is at present.

3282. In what respects is it unsuitable now to the wants of the public?—I conceive that the separation of the profession into surgeons, physicians, and apothecaries, is injurious in this respect, that the surgeons are not required to furnish any proof of medical knowledge, and far less of any preliminary education; that their examination, and the privilege of practice conferred upon them, is strictly surgical; while at the same time nine-tenths of that practice is purely medical; and this circumstance alone is calculated to promote a bad feeling amongst the different members of the profession. I conceive that the physician and the surgeon should be both educated alike, as on the Continent; and, after having received the same preliminary and the same professional education, then let any one take up the branch of surgery, or the branch of pure medical practice, according as it may suit, either his studies, or his peculiar ideas or wishes.

3283. The question referred to the system of licentiates and fellows?—I conceive that the division into fellows and licentiates is invidious, and calculated to keep up a bad feeling amongst the members of the profession.

3284. But you would propose an alteration in the whole system?—I conceive that the whole system should be altered, without however abolishing the Colleges; I conceive that they might be so reformed, amalgamated, and placed under the government of a body in connexion with the State, as to be rendered more useful to science and also to the public.

3285. Ought not the governing body, in order to command a willing obedience from all parts of the profession, to be above the suspicion of partiality to the members of its own body?—Certainly.

3286. Do you think that the present College is above that suspicion?—Not altogether I should think.

3287. Are you aware that Sir Lucas Pepys, in his evidence before the Commissioners upon the medical branch of Military Inquiry, and in his letter to the Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston, avowed that he had shown preference in the appointments of the medical army officers to the graduates of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin?—I have heard so.

3288. If the legality of the exclusive bye-laws of the College depends upon their reasonableness, do you consider the present exclusive bye-laws reasonable; and if you consider them reasonable do you consider them legal?—Certainly not. I consider that they are not reasonable; and if law be reason, therefore that they would not be legal.

3289. With respect to the six months' course of lectures given at the London University, can you state whether they are received by the Court of Examiners at the Apothecaries' Company as a single course, or as equivalent to two courses of three months' duration?—I believe they are received as equivalent to two courses.

3290. Is that an instance of the too-hurried and defective system of education which you think the regulations of the Apothecaries' Company have a tendency to encourage

encourage?—I conceive that each department, in order to be well taught, requires about six lectures a week during six months ; and that a course less than that, in proportion that it is less will be deficient.

3291. Would the mode of keeping a record of cases in the Edinburgh Infirmary be a good mode to be introduced into the London hospitals?—I think so ; but it would require a clerk to be attached to each physician ; and the daily attendance of the physician. The appointment of physician's clerk would be eagerly sought after amongst the advanced students, and it would be a great benefit to those who possessed it.

3292. If there were a *concours* at an hospital for such an appointment amongst the medical students, do you not consider that there would be many competitors for it?—I consider there would. It might be given to the most deserving.

3293. Would such a plan of registry greatly aid the student in his studies at the hospital?—Certainly.

3294. Would it benefit the patients, by greater attention being drawn to their cases, from the necessity of drawing up an account of each case?—I conceive that it would under proper restrictions ; the inquiries as to symptoms being made entirely by the physicians, and put down, with the treatment to be adopted, in the minute book, the student should not be allowed to tease the patient by unnecessary inquiries ; and, under that restriction, I think it would tend greatly to the advancement of science, to the improvement of the pupils, and to the benefit of the patients.

3295. You have stated that Sir Lucas Pepys acknowledged some partiality. Are you aware of any partiality by the College in more modern times?—I am not aware of any particular act. I consider that the College has acted like other corporate bodies ; that the fellows of the College, so far as I have known them, are men of strict honour and of the highest respectability ; for whom I have the greatest esteem ; at the same time I consider that the policy of the College has been prejudicial to the advancement of science. It is the system of which I complain, I have no cause of complaint against any individual.

3296. You were understood to complain that the fellows have not consulted sufficiently with the licentiates with regard to epidemic diseases?—I stated that they have not been consulted by the College.

3297. Do you allude to the cholera?—Not particularly to the cholera ; but I am not aware that they have been consulted upon former occasions.

3298. Do you know whether there was any licentiate in London at the time when the alarm of the cholera prevailed, who had seen the disease?—There may have been ; but I am not acquainted with the facts of the case. Sir William Russell was very likely in London at the time ; but I am not sure whether he was a licentiate or not, when he became a member of the Cholera Board.

Jovis, 17^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Henderson, Esq., M.D., called in ; and Examined.

*Alex. Henderson,
Esq. M.D.*

3299. YOU are a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

3300. When and where did you graduate?—I graduated in Edinburgh in 1803.

3301. When did you become a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—In the year 1808.

3302. Have you paid any attention to the bye-laws of the College?—At one time I paid considerable attention ; of late, I confess I have not done so.

3303. Are you still in practice?—I can scarcely be called in practice.

3304. Did you ever make application to be allowed to consult the library of the College?—I did, in the year 1812.

3305. What was the nature of that application?—I first sent a note to the beadle of the College, stating that I wished to consult some of the books of the library, and begging to know whether I might not obtain access to the library.

3306. Had you any correspondence with any other officer, or with any fellow of the College upon that occasion?—The answer of the beadle was, that I was not entitled to the use of the books of the library, as being a licentiate. I afterwards wrote to the registrar of the College, stating the nature of my application to the

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beadle, and begging to know whether the answer returned to me was correct: the registrar's answer was, that the beadle's answer was correct.

3307. Have you copies of the correspondence?—I have.

3308. Will you produce the letters?—The first is to Mr. Miller: "Dr. Henderson presents his compliments to Mr. Miller, and wishes to be informed whether he may not have books from the College library; and, if so, what are the proper time and form of application." Mr. Miller sent back this note, with the following answer written on the back of it: "Mr. Miller's compliments to Dr. Henderson, has to inform him he is not entitled to the use of the College library, as being a licentiate. But, if he is acquainted with any fellow of the College who will lend him his name, by that means they may come to his hand, for they are subject to a penalty if not returned in proper time." The note to the registrar, dated June 12th 1812, is as follows: "Sir, being desirous to consult some books in the College library, I applied to Mr. Miller to know whether I might not be allowed to have them from the library, but received for answer that I was 'not entitled to the use of the College library, as being a licentiate.' As I apprehend there must be some mistake in this, I take the liberty of addressing myself to you, and of requesting that you would be so good as to inform me, whether any College statute now exists by which I am precluded from the use of the library?" I believe the registrar returned a verbal answer to this. Eight days after, I sent him another note, presenting my respects, and begging to remind him of the note I had taken the liberty to address to him the preceding week on the subject of the College library; to which Dr. Hervey promised an early answer. On the 19th of the same month I received this note: "Dr. Hervey presents his compliments to Dr. Henderson, and has to inform him, that Mr. Miller's answer to the application of Dr. Henderson was correct." On the 23d of June I wrote to Dr. Hervey as follows: "Sir, I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you again on the subject of the College library; but, as the answer which you have given to my inquiry concerning it, is not so explicit or satisfactory as I could have wished, I must entreat the favour of more particular information. To you, who must be so intimately acquainted with all the transactions of the College, it would be needless to repeat the history of the library, or to enlarge on the purposes of its foundation; but you will permit me to observe, that if recent enactments forbid the use of it to the licentiates, (which I am loth to believe the case), the College was actuated by a very different spirit at the commencement of the last century, when they appointed a committee 'to find out some way to make the College library useful.' And, after receiving the report of this committee, adopted their recommendation, 'that the library shall be free to all the members of the College.' Lib. Annal. Coll. Med. Lond. vii. pp. 263-4. That the licentiates did enjoy this advantage for a considerable length of time, is proved by the words of the statute 'De Bibliothecario,' as inserted in the last printed edition of the laws: 'Liceat cuilibet, vel collegæ vel permisso, modo tempore admissionis suæ libras duas cum solidis duobus in usum bibliothecæ solverit, libros quosdam domum deportare,' &c. Whether or not the sum which I paid, in usum Collegii, at the time of admission, was meant to include the above-mentioned payment in usum Bibliothecæ, I will not presume to determine; but should it not have been so, I shall be very willing to pay that or any other contribution which may be deemed reasonable, provided I am admitted to the free use of the library. If the privilege I contend for, were new or unusual, I might feel some hesitation in advancing my claim; but as it appears that the freedom of the library was voluntarily conferred on 'all the members of the College' in the year 1708, and continued to them till at least the year 1765; and as it is the liberal practice of all other learned societies, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe, to render their collections as accessible and extensively useful as is consistent with the objects of their establishment, I should not hold myself justified in submitting to exclusion from the College library, without requiring to know on what grounds and by what authority such exclusion is enforced. You will therefore, I hope, not refuse me that explanation which I have before taken the liberty to request. I am, &c." To this letter the answer returned by the registrar was as follows: "College of Physicians, June 25th 1812. Dr. Hervey presents his compliments to Dr. Henderson, and begs to inform him, by order of the College of Physicians, that the use of the library is, by the statutes of the College, confined to the fellows and candidates of the College. Dr. Hervey is directed at the same time to state, that through the medium of a fellow or of a candidate, Dr. Henderson may be accommodated with any book from the library which he may wish to consult."

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3309. Will you compare those two editions of the bye-laws, the one the edition of 1765, and the other the present edition, and state whether in the interval the *Permissi* have not been excluded from the right to the use of the library?—It appears that the words “*socio vel candidato*” are substituted for the words “*collegæ vel permissio*.” The words in 1765 are, “*Liceat cuilibet, vel collegæ vel permissio* ;” in the present edition they are, “*Liceat cuilibet, vel socio vel candidato*.”

3310. You have stated that you are acquainted with the bye-laws ; are you acquainted with the bye-laws respecting the mode of obtaining admission to the fellowship?—I am acquainted with the bye-laws so far as I have been able to obtain information from the last printed edition, and the history of the proceedings in the case of Dr. Stanger, and that of Dr. Wells.

3311. You are acquainted with the three modes of admission ; the ordinary one, as to those who are graduates of Oxford and Cambridge ; the second, the mode of admission by the recommendation of the president or the 10 years’ bye-law ; and the third, the admission of any licentiate of seven years’ standing on the proposal of a fellow?—I am.

3312. There is no express authority to be found in the charter for any such preference or limitation to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge?—No, certainly not. From a passage in Sir Edward Wilmot’s Harveian oration, delivered in 1735, it appears that Dr. Freind was the author of the bye-law by which admission to the fellowship became confined to the graduates of the English universities. The passage is as follows : “*Ad clarissimum virum Johannem Freind ordine accedo. Academiae suæ decus, utriusque deliciæ, utramque maximi æstimavit, et in perpetuum amoris testimonium, eam reliquit legem, quâ ferente illo, jubentibus vobis, cautum est, ne hujus loci sedes, nisi Academicarum nostrarum filiis, in futurum pateat.*” *Oratio Harvæana* 1735, p. 21.

3313. If the defence that is made in support of this statute be, that is is a reasonable bye-law, and therefore legal, do you think that it is reasonable or legal?—I always thought it most unreasonable.

3314. Were you intimately acquainted with the late Dr. Mason Good?—I was.

3315. Was he an eminent man as a scholar and a physician?—He was very much distinguished.

3316. Did he fail on his application to become a licentiate?—I understand that on his first examination by the Censors’ Board, he was rejected.

3317. Did you hear whether, after his being rejected, any of the examiners called upon him to express their dissatisfaction at the result?—He told me that he had been informed that the motion for his non-admission had been carried by a majority of three out of five ; and two days after he received separate visits from the three censors who were present (one of the censors, I believe, was absent), each of whom expressed his regret and astonishment that such a circumstance should have occurred.

3318. Did he state that they explained in what manner the result had been contrary to their expectations?—No, they did not enter into any explanation. One of them advised him to go to Edinburgh for a couple of years.

3319. What course did he take subsequent to his first rejection?—I believe that the present president of the College prevailed upon him to appear again before the Censors’ Board.

3320. Was that at the expiration of a twelvemonth?—I am not competent to say what length of time elapsed ; I rather think a less time ; and he was then admitted.

3321. Your name does not appear to the second list of the signatures to the petition of the licentiates?—No. I signed the first ; by some accident or other, my name does not appear to the second petition.

3322. Were you applied to to sign it a second time?—I had a notice that it was lying for signature at the house of Dr. Holland.

3323. Was that omission intentional or accidental?—I can hardly say that it was intentional ; it was merely accidental.

3324. You did not think it necessary in fact to sign it?—I did not.

3325. The principal complaint in the petition is founded on the restriction of the admission of licentiates into the fellowship of the College?—I believe so.

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3326. Did you sign it the first time, under the impression that the bye-laws restricting such admission had been pronounced to be illegal by the law authorities?—I certainly never entertained any doubt in my own mind on the subject; that was the impression upon my mind.

3327. If you had known the reverse to be the fact, should you then have signed it?—That I can hardly say. I, at one time, paid considerable attention to the history of the College; and I rose from the perusal of all the publications which had appeared upon the subject with that impression.

3328. If you had not had that impression, and had known that the great law authorities had pronounced an opinion in favour of the legality of those bye-laws, would you have signed the petition?—Of course my opinion of the College would have been different in that case from what it now is.

3329. Do you know anything of an association among the licentiates?—I know there is, or has been, such an association.

3330. Do you know whether this petition originated in that association?—I believe it did.

3331. Do you know of how many that association consists?—No, I do not.

3332. Do you know whether there are any physicians among them of extensive practice?—That I can hardly say; I have not looked over the names attached to the petition with any degree of attention.

3333. Do you know whether Sir Gilbert Blane's name does not stand on the petition presented to Parliament last session?—I recollect his name.

3334. Do you know that he is one of that association?—I cannot say that he is one of the present association.

3335. Do you consider that association to represent the feelings of the body of licentiates?—From the names which I recollect to have seen attached to the petition, I should think it might be so considered.

3336. Are the names attached to the petition all comprised in that association?—That I do not know.

3337. Did you ever apply to a fellow to assist you in procuring access to the library, as it was suggested to you to do?—No, I never did.

3338. What was your reason for forbearing to do so?—Because I found that the College library was to be considered in the same light as any private library to which I might by possibility obtain access.

3339. Do you think that it would be convenient, with the present establishment of the College, that the whole number of the licentiates should have free access to the library?—I do not see why it should not.

3340. Do you think there is any substantial difficulty in the way of such access?—I have stated what the answer I received on the subject was; and I found that, except by troubling some fellow with whom I might possibly be acquainted, to obtain a book for me, I could have no use of the library.

3341. Do you think there would be any difficulty or impropriety in an application to a fellow?—I have no hesitation in saying that the necessity of such an application does away, in a great measure, with the utility of a public library.

3342. How can it be said to do away with the utility of a public library?—Because I cannot always expect a fellow of the College, who may be engaged in extensive practice, to accompany me to the library whenever I may want a book.

3343. Did you ever hear of a fellow refusing to attend to such an application?—No, I never did.

3344. Do you think that the putting a fellow or candidate to the inconvenience of attending a licentiate would be likely to deter the licentiate from making the application?—From my own feeling, I have no hesitation in saying yes.

3345. Was it that feeling that deterred you?—It was.

3346. Are not junior students of medicine, residing in London, put on precisely the same footing as the licentiates in respect of the penalties given to the licentiates for consulting the library?—Certainly.

3347. The sum that is paid by the licentiates for admission into the College, exclusive of stamps, is 41 *l.* 15 *s.* (the whole, including 15 *l.* 2 *s.* paid for stamps, being 56 *l.* 17 *s.*), is it not?—I think thereabouts. There has been some alteration since the time when I was admitted. I do not think the whole exceeded 50 *l.* at that time.

3348. Do you consider that this payment ought to entitle a licentiate to admission to the library?—More especially, as it appeared from the published laws of 1765 that a certain portion of that sum was appropriated to the library.

3349. You

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3349. You are a fellow of the Geological Society?—I was.

3350. Do you recollect what the composition is in lieu of payment to that society by the fellows, the fellows having the privilege of borrowing books from the library?—I forget what the present composition is.

3351. It does not much exceed or fall short of the sum paid for admission into the College of Physicians?—It was at one time 40 guineas.

3352. For that sum the right is given to take away the books from the library?—Certainly.

3353. The same rule prevails at the Royal Society, does it not?—I believe so.

3354. In the petition of the licentiates, the term monopoly is used; taking that charge, and the charge of narrowing the field of public competition together, are the Committee to conclude that the substantive complaint against the College is, that the course pursued by them interferes injuriously with the fortunes and success of the licentiates?—I have always thought so.

3355. You think a licentiate has much less chance of success in life than a fellow?—A licentiate coming to London without connexions or interest, certainly has much less chance.

3356. Is not that diminished chance to be attributed to his want of connexions and interest, independently of any regulation of the College?—There are certain good things in the College which are to be given away to those junior fellows; and it is very well known that the College always acts with an *esprit du corps* which is natural, and favours the interests of the fellows much more than that of the licentiates.

3357. What are the good things to which you allude particularly?—I allude to certain lectureships, to the place of censors, to the place of registrar, and to the appointing of commissioners of lunatics, which I believe is now done away with. But all those places, however insignificant they may be in point of emolument, tend to bring young physicians into notice.

3358. Do you think that a licentiate labours under any difficulty in regard to general practice?—With regard to private practice, certainly he does not.

3359. He labours under no impediment?—Not that I am aware of.

3360. It belongs to the office of the censors to examine the candidates?—It does.

3361. Is it not necessary that the person appointed to that office should be possessed of the highest qualifications?—I certainly do think it necessary.

3362. Is not a young physician, who has been at the pains and expense to procure the best education in the empire, entitled to something like distinction?—I should have little objection to answering that question in the affirmative; but, if it be meant that the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge have always been at the greatest pains and expense to qualify themselves for the exercise of the profession, I have no hesitation in saying that I am aware of instances where much greater pains have been taken and greater expense incurred by licentiates.

3363. Do you know the period of time which must elapse before a medical degree can be obtained at Oxford or Cambridge?—I believe that, nominally, the time at Oxford is eleven years; but only six or seven years elapse before the candidate obtains his bachelor's degree; and, afterwards, residence at the University, I believe, is dispensed with.

3364. What is the qualification required by the College regulations from the licentiate; what period of residence at the University?—I think only two years.

3365. Is there any preliminary education implied in a degree at Edinburgh, or is the examination for a degree at Edinburgh purely medical?—It is purely medical; but it implies, for one thing, an acquaintance with the learned languages, which pre-supposes a certain degree of preliminary education.

3366. In Latin and Greek?—Yes.

3367. Is there an examination in Latin and Greek?—The examination in Edinburgh is conducted in Latin; but every medical student is supposed to be more or less versed in Greek.

3368. But there is no direct examination?—There is not.

3369. Is there any thing which proves the acquaintance of the candidate with the Greek language?—Nothing directly.

3370. Do you think that all the qualifications commonly understood to be attested by a degree at the English universities, could be as well attested by examination at the College of Physicians?—Yes, I certainly think they might.

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3371. Would not that require a very long examination, and much inquiry into moral character?—It might, but not a longer examination than is usual in medical schools where degrees are conferred.

3372. The question refers particularly to preliminary education?—The College has no hesitation in pronouncing on the general qualifications of a licentiate; and I do not see why the same rule should not apply to all that are admitted within the walls of the College.

3373. Do you consider that a preliminary education is requisite for a physician?—I consider it indispensable.

3374. The examination at the College is purely medical, is it not?—It is.

3375. So that there are no direct means there of ascertaining the extent of the preliminary education by examination, as the matter stands at present?—None, except by the general tenor of the answers that may be given to the questions.

3376. Are you aware of any other seminaries within the empire, whose testimonials, with regard to preliminary education and general character up to the usual period of graduation, would be of equal value with those of Oxford and Cambridge?—Perhaps I should show too great a partiality, if I were to say that the testimonials afforded by some of the Scotch universities, are at least equal in value, so far as actual residence goes, with those given at Oxford and Cambridge.

3377. Is a residence at Edinburgh absolutely necessary for a medical degree?—I am really not aware what the rules of the Edinburgh College may be at this time: in my time it was a residence of three years altogether; or, if the whole time had not been spent at Edinburgh, one year was sufficient there, and the other two in another university.

3378. Has not that residence been sometimes evaded?—I believe residence at all universities is in many cases curtailed or evaded.

3379. Is it not sometimes evaded in Edinburgh?—I certainly cannot say from experience that I have known it to be evaded.

3380. You are not prepared to say that it is not impossible that it may be evaded?—Certainly not.

3381. Did you evade it?—No.

3382. Have you known any to evade it?—I have not.

3383. With regard to the decision of the courts of law which has been alluded to, may it not happen, if this opinion be correct, that the very ground upon which the bye-laws are illegal, never came into question before the court? Wilcock says, in his Treatise on the Laws of the Medical Profession, p. 46, "The ground upon which this question was professedly decided was erroneous; but the decision itself was right, and should be referred to other grounds alluded to by Mr. Justice Lawrence. It was determined, on the ground that the bye-laws were valid, whereas the bye-laws are void. It ought to have been so determined on the ground that every corporation, to which no other exclusive mode of filling up the vacancies which may occur in the body is prescribed by statute, custom or charter, has an incidental right of perpetuating itself by electing as members any persons they might prefer, provided that they came within the clear object of the corporation." The author then goes on to state, that although the decision of the court upon the particular application was correct, inasmuch as the reasons adduced by the party for admission into the College were bad, still there were other reasons that never were adduced at all, under which the existing bye-laws might have been declared invalid. Is it not, therefore, very possible that, although the party applying was unsuccessful, there may have been other reasons not adduced, which might have been very valid for setting aside the existing bye-laws?—I think that is very probable.

3384. With regard to the advantages possessed by the fellows of the College above the licentiates; is it not likely to be of great use to a young physician, on his first coming to London, to be admitted to the candidateship and then to the fellowship, and to mix with the fellows at the meetings of the College? and would not this alone serve as an introduction to the profession?—Most certainly.

3385. Does it not frequently happen that a young physician's practice begins, by a senior physician, in great practice, requesting him to attend some patient, whom the senior physician is too much engaged to attend?—Yes.

3386. Is not an acquaintance formed at the meetings of the College, with the seniors of the profession, extremely likely to introduce the fellow, not only to the lectureships and particular appointments of the College, but also into practice in the way adverted to?—I certainly think so.

3387. Therefore

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3387. Therefore you by no means consider the fellowship as a thing of nought and no value, as regards the introducing a physician into practice in London?—I always thought it of considerable value in that respect.

3388. You have stated that those persons who were to examine into the fitness of others to practise, and who were themselves to constitute the body to govern the profession, ought to be men of high general and professional attainments; does the College make any endeavour to ascertain whether the applicants for a licence possess those high attainments which you regard as a proper qualification for the fellowship?—Not that I am aware of.

3389. Do not all the universities which confer medical degrees, with the exception perhaps of one English university, endeavour to ascertain, by examination of the candidates for a degree, the proficiency of those candidates in professional knowledge?—I am not sufficiently conversant with the mode of proceeding in the English universities, to answer that question properly. Till within the last few years, there was not at either of the English universities any examination with regard to medicine whatever.

3390. Making any exceptions of that kind, do not the Scotch universities which confer degrees, endeavour at present to ascertain by examination whether the candidates for the degree possess the requisite qualifications?—They do.

3391. If the Scotch universities can ascertain by examination whether the parties possess the requisite medical information, what is to prevent the College of Physicians from ascertaining by examination the same point also?—I am not aware of any reason.

3392. From your knowledge of the fellows and licentiates of the College, and of the medical students of your day at Edinburgh, should you say that those not educated at the English universities were any way deficient as regards their knowledge of medicine?—Certainly not.

3393. Are they inferior in other respects to the fellows of the College?—I have no hesitation in confessing that, in point of classical learning, they certainly do rank below the members of English universities, not having devoted so much time to classical studies as the members of the English universities generally do; but in other respects it does not appear to me that there is any inferiority whatever.

3394. Is not an exclusion from the honours of the profession a removal of one of those motives to honourable exertion on the part of the licentiates which are held out to the fellows?—I am of that opinion.

3395. Do you think that extending admission into the College and its honours to every competent physician, would increase the motives to honourable exertion, and strengthen the securities for virtuous conduct on the part of the members of the faculty in general, and thereby promote the safety of the public?—I think that throwing open the doors of the College would certainly have a very beneficial effect on the profession in general.

3396. Are the licentiates considered as belonging to a somewhat inferior grade in the profession?—I imagine that they must be so considered by the fellows of the College, speaking of them merely as a corporate body.

3397. To be consulted by the Government on epidemic or other diseases, on medical police, or on any other great medical question that may arise, is not this regarded as a mark of distinction by those consulted; and would not the licentiates, were they as well as the fellows consulted on such occasions, consider themselves called to the performance of an honourable duty?—Undoubtedly.

3398. Is this one of the honours from which the licentiates as a body are excluded?—They are excluded as a body; but if I, recollect right, there have been instances within these few years of individual licentiates being consulted by Government.

3399. When the College has been consulted by the Government, has the general rule of the College been to consult with the licentiates or not?—The general rule certainly has been the reverse.

3400. In a question which was put to you, it was assumed that the licentiates are excluded from the honours of the profession?—From the honours of the College.

3401. You do not consider, then, that they are excluded from the honours of the profession?—As far as the honours of the profession are connected with college offices, they certainly are excluded.

3402. Are there not other honours from which they are not excluded?—There

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are other honours, such as the places of King's and Queen's physician, and various other public appointments.

3403. They are eligible to such honours?—They are certainly.

3404. Do you not consider the fellowship of the College as a part of the honours of the profession?—I do.

3405. What plan of reform appears to you most likely to be beneficial to the public?—I must beg leave to be excused answering that question, because, not having paid sufficient attention to the subject, I do not think I could give a satisfactory answer.

John Richard Farre,
Esq. M.D.

John Richard Farre, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

3406. YOU are a licentiate of the College?—I am.

3407. You are a physician to the London Ophthalmic hospital?—I am.

3408. When and where did you graduate?—I graduated at Glasgow, in the year 1802; but I practised for nine years previously under a diploma of the corporation of Surgeons of London; and I might have practised to this day on that diploma without hindrance, as all the rest of the surgeons do. I became a member of that corporation in 1793. I entered His Majesty's service as assistant staff-surgeon on that diploma. I practised operative surgery abroad, and also medicine abroad and at home; but I did not think it fair, when I intended to settle in London, to continue my practice of medicine on a surgical diploma, as surgeons do to this day; therefore I graduated at Glasgow.

3409. Did you graduate at Glasgow with a view to becoming a licentiate of the College?—I did. I preferred the London school, and still prefer it.

3410. What residence was required of you at Glasgow?—No residence at all, and I chose Glasgow because it was the only university at that time of note, that did honour to the London school, placing it on the footing of an university, and admitting the merit preeminently due to its vast sources of medical and surgical instruction. I resided at Edinburgh afterwards to fulfil the conditions required by the College of Physicians.

3411. What examination were you required to undergo at Glasgow to obtain your degree?—I was required to undergo three *viva voce* examinations, conducted in Latin, precisely the same as the examinations at the London College, de Physiologiâ, de Pathologiâ et de Therapeiâ, and in addition, to write two medical dissertations in Latin.

3412. In what year did you become a licentiate?—In 1805. I can speak comparatively as to the examinations. They were both liberal, yet both strict; but I preferred the examinations at Glasgow, because they were more extensive and better adapted to try medical knowledge.

3413. Did you sign the petition of the licentiates?—I did not.

3414. Did you approve of the petition?—I did not.

3415. In what respect did you disapprove of it?—I disapprove of it, because I think professional matters should not be submitted to any tribunal but their own.

3416. What opinion do you entertain of the present bye-laws of the College?—I have never read a single one.

3417. Do you know the general scope of them?—I never looked at them.

3418. Have you any desire to obtain admission to the fellowship of the College?—I would not accept it, if they were to offer it. I am very much obliged to the College; for, coming into this country a perfect stranger, I could not possibly have entered into competition as I have done with the fellows, and have obtained a liberal support from the public, but upon their present plan.

3419. You are in extensive practice?—I have been and am engaged in extensive practice.

3420. Do you think that the fellows have any advantage above the licentiates?—Not in practice, in the least.

3421. If not in practice, have they in any other respect?—I think in no respect.

3422. Do you approve of the physician confining his practice to the treatment of internal disease only?—I do not. I should not have been qualified for the office of a consulting physician, if I had followed the rules of the College.

3423. Does the pure surgeon practise surgery exclusively?—By no means; he practises physic more than he does surgery.

3424. A very large proportion of the cases which come before him require rather medical than surgical treatment?—Many are entirely the cases of the physician.

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I meet surgeons frequently on those cases, and they are superseding the physician very much, westward as well as in the city.

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3425. To what do you ascribe their superseding the physician?—Because the public will choose for themselves, and it is probable that they may take lower fees; but not long, they do not long do that.

3426. You mean that they raise their fees as soon as they begin to succeed in their profession?—Yes.

3427. Does any other motive than that of paying lower fees, induce the public to prefer consulting the surgeon rather than the physician?—I think not. I think the physician is superior to the surgeon in medical cases, that he is better educated in clinical observation and practice. I will, however, take this opportunity of explaining the ground upon which the surgeon has gained an advantage over the physician, and I regret to state that it is partly owing to the fault of the College. Originally, the surgeon derived his anatomy from the physician; and we are indebted to a Harvey, because anatomy was once honoured in the College of Physicians: but when anatomy became disregarded, and the College had thrown away the source of rearing other Harveys, John Hunter arose, and carried off the palm of surgery. He was neither a Latin nor a Grecian, but he was greater than both, by reading the book of nature. We are more indebted to John Hunter than even to Harvey, on whose discovery the basis of medicine as a science rests: we are more indebted to John Hunter, for throwing light on the science of medicine.

3428. Did not the works of John Hunter on pathology form the basis of all the improvements which have taken place in the cure of disease?—Yes, where they are perfectly understood. At present they are not at all understood on the Continent.

3429. By which department of the profession do you think the greatest improvements in either the theory or the practice of medicine have been made?—I think the profession in London is indebted both to the physician and the surgeon. It might have been more indebted to physicians, if physicians had continued to follow the ancient rule; but by neglecting anatomy, they have lost their strong hold on professional knowledge. They have struck out the basis of it, and have disregarded it. Baillie helped them a little, by becoming a teacher of anatomy, and by extending the study of morbid anatomy. We are much indebted to Baillie.

3430. Your having been in general practice has, perhaps, contributed not a little to your improvement in medical knowledge, and to your success in practice?—I am called indifferently in consultation, on cases of surgery, cases of midwifery, and cases of physic; which I could not have been, if I had not studied as a surgeon, previously to my becoming a physician.

3431. You think that the practice of surgery in early life, lays the best foundation for future eminence, either for a pure physician or a pure surgeon?—I do.

3432. And that such previous practice is best both for the advantage of the practitioners and the public?—I think it is. It brings the physician more immediately into contact with disease.

3433. Is it possible, and if possible, is it expedient to divide medical from surgical practice?—There is an advantage in the division; but I consider that the surgeon ought to be a physician, and the physician ought to be a surgeon; but that it is still more necessary for the physician to be a surgeon, than it is for the surgeon to be a physician.

3434. Will you explain why?—There are only two modes in which a physician can arrive at real knowledge; as Dr. Hunter expresses it, by attending the sick, and by dissecting the dead. He cannot derive it from books. Now the process of attending to the signs, and then examining the thing signified by a *post mortem* examination, implies, first, a very extensive acquaintance with practical anatomy. Else, he may be deceived; and therefore, in the outset of the profession, when ideas are first formed, and if wrongly formed, are perhaps never superseded (so that he remains more or less in error all his life), it is of vast importance to come into contact with the disease; to see it, to feel it. A surgeon has this great advantage over a physician. The subject of his inquiry being external, he sees it, he handles it, he submits it to his senses. The physician, on the contrary, the subject of his inquiry being internal, must become acquainted with it by signs. To explain this by an illustration, I shall bring the matter on so difficult a point more immediately before you. I will suppose that, in the surgical department of ophthalmic medicine (for medicine embraces surgery), a physician is called to a patient who is labouring under iritis (inflammation of the iris). He perhaps sees the

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the patient on the fourth day of the disease, at which time lymph is deposited on the iris, and the organization of that lymph has already commenced. The pupil is beginning to be irregular, and to be fixed upon the capsule of the crystalline lens by adhesive inflammation; whilst the inflammation, running posteriorly along the choroid, has affected the retina and deprived the patient of vision. He is blind at this period (the fourth day) under acute iritis. This is the morbid action, which may be seen through the cornea, as through a glass. The physician prescribes the remedy, and gives mercury with a view of producing a countervailing action. On an average, it will be found that about eight grains of the submuriat of mercury will suffice to arrest this morbid action, and to restore vision; and that, with nearly the same certainty that bark will cure an intermittent. Now I will suppose that, in 24 hours, as it often happens, the mercurial action is manifest. He will perceive, at that instant, that the further deposit of lymph is arrested, that the red vessels begin to disappear and are absorbed. Next in order, the lymph, which had been effused, is absorbed; the vision is restored, and the patient in a few days sees perfectly. I am now supposing that a physician is learning medicine, by studying the surgical treatment of a disease of the eye. He sees the morbid action, and the countervailing action of the remedy; and he learns in what way he can arrest the same process of adhesive inflammation, on the heart, on the lungs, on the brain, on the liver, and, in short, on every organ and texture of the body.

3435. Are you acquainted with Dr. Thompson and Dr. Abercrombie of Edinburgh?—I know them both.

3436. Are they the two leading physicians in Edinburgh?—I believe they now are. When I was in Edinburgh, they were not.

3437. Were they not general practitioners?—Yes. When I was at Edinburgh Dr. Thompson was a general practitioner. He is a man of great industry and great talent. So also is Dr. Abercrombie.

3438. Have not the great improvements that have been made in ophthalmic medicine and surgery, been effected by physicians and surgeons of eminence in extensive practice, rather than by those who may be called the mere oculists?—In order to give an answer to that question, I must reply a little in detail. In 1804, John Cunningham Saunders proposed the establishment of an infirmary for curing diseases of the eye. No such establishment existed in the British empire at that time; and I know by my surgical education at the principal London hospitals, Guy's and St. Thomas's, that the practice of ophthalmic medicine and surgery could not be acquired in those two schools, simply because there were no patients to be seen. A certain degree of manual dexterity had enabled the oculist to carry off the rich; and the poor always follow in their train. The poor, therefore, would not consult the profession on diseases of the eye; and the establishment of this Eye-Institution became the means of restoring diseases of the eye to the profession. It was established in this manner. Saunders was a West-of-England man, and had no London connexion. He had served an apprenticeship in the West of England, and then came to London. He so quickly distinguished himself in anatomy, that, in two years, he was appointed the demonstrator of anatomy to St. Thomas's Hospital. Finding that he possessed extraordinary talent, I inquired into the possibility of introducing him into one of the London hospitals; but I found that it was impossible: they were shut against him. He could only be admitted in one way; talent could not admit him. He must be admitted by money; by entering as an apprentice to one of the surgeons of those hospitals; and it was because he was again required to undergo a novitiate of seven years, that this institution was established for him. He proposed it himself; and, aided by some of the public and private benevolent characters with which London abounds, he effected the object. By virtue of that effort, the diseases of the eye have been restored to the profession, both to physicians and surgeons. We have educated between 1,200 and 1,300 physicians and surgeons at that institution.

3439. With the exception of the late Mr. Ware, can you cite any persons, exclusively oculists, who have materially improved the treatment of ophthalmic diseases?—No; and Mr. Ware did it very imperfectly. He had not even instructed the profession in the knowledge of the very subject I have just touched on (iritis).

3440. Amongst the members of the profession, to whom the treatment of ophthalmic diseases is under obligation, there are Dr. Veitch, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Travers, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Guthrie, besides the continental writers?—Yes, and a great many others.

3441. If

3441. If you were to cite them numerically, it would be found that, in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, the profession is principally indebted to physicians and surgeons, rather than to the mere oculists?—For the science of ophthalmic medicine they were indebted to physicians and surgeons.

3442. Is not the treatment of the diseases of the eye reduced at present to a greater degree of precision than almost any other branch of medicine?—It is.

3443. To what do you attribute that?—To what I at first stated, namely, to the physician and surgeon coming directly into contact with the disease, so as to see what they are about, in plain English.

3444. It is to the united treatment of physicians and surgeons, you think this is in a great measure owing?—Yes.

3445. Does not this afford an argument in favour of a certain degree of union between medical and surgical science and practice, and against any forced and arbitrary separation of the profession into two branches?—I could wish to see them more intimately united, and that by some council of their own, they should determine what separations were expedient.

3446. You stated that you were entirely ignorant of the bye-laws of the College of Physicians. It appears, however, that you are acquainted with some; those, for instance, by which they endeavour to discourage the union of medicine with surgery, and to exclude if possible from their profession those who practise surgery?—It was therefore that, preferring knowledge to honour, I chose the London school. I have educated two sons as physicians out of the same purse, and I might have educated myself at Oxford or Cambridge, if I pleased. But although, were I to educate myself again, I should pursue the same line of study which I have done, yet I did not deem it right to deprive my sons of honours, which they might think I ought to lay open to them.

3447. Your sons have been educated at one of the English universities?—They have been highly educated at Cambridge.

3448. Are they destined for following the medical profession?—They are both physicians.

3449. It is probable that they may be fellows?—It is probable.

3450. It is possible that you may in one way or other arrive at the honour of a fellowship of the College?—I would not accept it. This is not said out of disrespect to the College of Physicians; but I could not consent to be placed at the feet of men whom I had contributed to educate. If they would place me according to the date of my diploma, I should not object to be a fellow of the College; but I would not accept it upon their present plan.

3451. If you were inclined to accept a fellowship of the College, you might perhaps be placed on the books of the College below those physicians whom you yourself have educated?—Certainly.

3452. What opportunity do you think the president of the College of Physicians has of informing himself of the qualifications of those licentiates who practise in the city?—No other opportunity than that which is common to every member of the profession.

3453. It is only then in the course of meeting them in consultation, that he has an opportunity of knowing them?—That would be a very insufficient opportunity.

3454. Has he any other, unless he happens to be personally acquainted with the individuals?—None that I know of, except by what the individual has done in his profession.

3455. You were understood to say that there are grounds for a distinction between medicine and surgery?—Certainly.

3456. Will you have the goodness to explain those grounds?—The name of surgeon (chirurgion) implies what was originally intended for the office of the surgeon; and it is only of late years that he has become a physician, and has practised as a physician on his surgical diploma.

3457. Surgeon means handicraft?—We will extend it a little. It means to refer to those diseases which he can handle, which he can treat by manipulation, a very important and very extensive field for observation. Both physic and surgery have materially helped each other in this respect; and I could show that, in various instances, it is but one profession. It is one and indivisible; but it is so extensive a subject of inquiry, that there is an advantage in the division of medicine into surgery and medicine.

3458. Without any positive legislation on the subject, either by the state legislature, or the subordinate legislature of particular corporations, would not the

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profession, if left to itself, divide itself into as many branches of practice as were needed, according to the wants of society and the taste of the practitioner?—A new class of surgeons has arisen, not practising pharmacy, nor much engaged in the higher department of operative surgery, but who may be considered almost exclusively as physicians, both in the city and westward. They are largely introducing themselves, and are introduced, into practice amongst the nobility and gentry, as well as amongst the citizens; and they press so hard on the junior physicians and the physicians in ordinary, that physic must revert to its original basis of anatomy. The College must encourage the cultivation of surgery and anatomy, both practical and morbid, and also midwifery, in order that the physician may be not only enabled to maintain his station, but also be qualified for the office of a consulting physician.

3459. Might not a facility of obtaining medical degrees in London tend to remove that sort of anomaly?—Not unless the physician is fully capable of coping with the surgeon on his own ground.

3460. The gentlemen of whom you speak would then have an opportunity of becoming actually physicians?—Certainly, that might remove the difficulty; but a surgeon does not think it necessary at present to take a medical diploma: he can accomplish all he wishes without it. I could have done so.

3461. You are aware, perhaps, that under the statute of 32 Hen. 8, made in support of the powers and privileges of the College of Physicians, surgery is declared to be a part and parcel of the practice of medicine?—Yes, but that is a dead letter; it is not done.

3462. That has been made a dead letter by the act of the corporation at whose instance and on whose behalf that statute was passed?—Yes. It ought not to have been so. Physicians must recover their ground.

3463. This being the case, and the Act referred to remaining unrepealed, are you not of opinion that a bye-law of the College of Physicians requiring any person claiming to be admitted one of their licentiates, first to renounce any college of surgeons of which he may be a member, must be illegal?—I consider it as a suicidal act. I speak of the lowering the character of the physician, and gradually sapping his eminence.

3464. You were a member of the College of Surgeons, in London?—I was a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, now extinct; and whether I should enrol my name on the College of Surgeons and continue to practise on that diploma, or go to the additional expense of a medical diploma, was with me the question. I thought it but just and fair, as I was about to practise physic, that I should practise under a medical diploma, and become a licentiate of the College of Physicians.

3465. Suppose that College had not become extinct, are you aware that, by remaining a member of it, and by becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians, you would have had imposed upon you any duties to either of the Colleges of an inconsistent nature?—It would have been required of me to have withdrawn from the College of Surgeons; and the College of Surgeons would have imposed upon me a heavy fine for so doing.

3466. Are you aware that if you had remained a member of the two, it would have imposed upon you any duties of an inconsistent nature?—No, I should have preferred it myself.

3467. What opinion do you entertain of the expediency of apothecaries charging rather for their medicines than for their attendance?—It is a question of considerable difficulty. I remember being examined by Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, now one of our judges, upon that very point, in a case wherein 12 draughts were given per diem; and the hair of the judge appeared to stand on end at the idea. But although there may be an abuse in particular instances of administering medicine, there is a something in the disposition of the *vulgus profanum* that requires the *quid pro quo*. Nay, I have been informed by certain practitioners, that they will even object if the phial be not perfectly filled.

3468. Would you object to leaving it optional to the general practitioner in what mode he shall make his charge?—If it were asked me what I should prefer for the honour of the profession, undoubtedly the general practitioner should be paid for his time, and not for his medicine.

3469. Charging for the medicine leaves the general practitioner open to the imputation, that the quantity of medicine is rather suited to the augmentation of his bill, than the want of the patient?—Yes, such an ungenerous imputation would be

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be avoided by paying the general practitioner for his time instead of his medicine. But the history of the Society for the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men painfully evinces that he does not deserve such an imputation.

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3470. Do you think there is any cause of complaint on the part of the public of the present medical system?—I think the public are pretty well satisfied.

Sir William Knighton, M.D., called in ; and Examined.

3471. YOU were a licentiate of the College?—I was.

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3472. You have now retired from practice?—About 10 years.

3473. You were a physician in rather extensive practice?—Yes, very.

3474. You were physician to his late Majesty?—I was ; not latterly, previously to the last 10 years.

3475. Can you state whether the late Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir Gilbert Blane, Sir Matthew Tierney, and Dr. Southey, were physicians to his late Majesty?—Yes.

3476. Were all those gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, licentiates of the College?—Yes.

3477. Are you aware that those gentlemen were in any respect deficient, in point of moral character, or literary, scientific, or professional attainments?—Certainly not, quite the contrary.

3478. His late Majesty was considered, in an eminent degree, a good judge of high education, gentlemanly habits, and good manners?—The highest judge.

3479. It is to be presumed, therefore, that his Majesty would not have chosen, for physicians to be about his person, individuals who were in any degree wanting in such attainments?—Certainly not.

3480. Who were surgeons to his late Majesty?—When the King died, Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Wardrop ; but there were also surgeons extraordinary. I do not remember their names, except that of Mr. Hammick.

3481. The surgeons, generally speaking, had not been educated at the English universities?—No. The late Sir Everard Home was also a surgeon of his late Majesty.

3482. It is to be presumed that those gentlemen who were admitted to the presence of his Majesty, to act as his surgeons, were not in any respect deficient in those qualifications which have been mentioned, of gentlemanly habits, good manners and education?—Certainly not ; they were men of the highest qualifications, all of them.

3483. Have there been many gentlemen, among the licentiates of your acquaintance, who would do honour to the College of Physicians, or to any medical body into which they were admitted, in respect of their moral worth, literary and scientific attainments, and medical acquirements?—Certainly.

3484. Are you aware of the present bye-law of the College, under which persons find their admission into the fellowship of the College?—I know that principally from hearsay.

3485. You know that great preference is given to those who are graduates of the two English universities?—Yes ; that is a fact we all know.

3486. You know that though the bye-law which entitles any fellow of the College to propose a licentiate, has been on the books of the College for 63 years, no licentiate has ever found admission into the College under that bye-law?—I did not know that.

3487. Are you aware that there is another bye-law, under which licentiates may be admitted into the College, on the nomination of the President of the College?—Yes ; I conclude that from having seen licentiates admitted as fellows ; but I have no other knowledge of it.

3488. There being three bye-laws under which licentiates may find admission into the College ; the one law confining it to graduates of English universities, the second empowering a fellow to propose a licentiate (but which bye-law has never been acted on), the third, enabling the President to propose a licentiate, under which 19 licentiates have been admitted in the last 63 years ; and looking to the acquirements which you know belong to a great number of the licentiates, do you think that the admission of the licentiates to the fellowship stands on too narrow a basis?—That is a very extensive question, and requires, I think, great consideration, before one should determine upon it.

3489. Does the selection of licentiates, on the recommendation of the President alone, appear to you expedient?—I have never given the subject that consideration

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which I ought to give it, to be able to give a satisfactory answer. I have often thought this, that if a licentiate of high character and attainments presented himself to the College to be examined, for the purpose of being admitted as a fellow, perhaps he ought to have the privilege of demanding that examination; but that, I think, requires great consideration.

3490. You have stated that there are, among your acquaintance, many licentiates who, in respect of their moral worth and their acquirements, would do honour to any society to which they might be admitted?—Certainly.

3491. What good reason could be given why facility should not be given to the admission into the College of men like those?—I suppose it rests with the privilege of the English universities.

3492. What do you mean by the privilege of the English universities?—It connects itself, does it not, with the College of Physicians?

3493. What do you mean by the privilege of the English universities?—I thought that a person graduating at the English universities was entitled to become a fellow of the College of Physicians.

3494. Are you aware that that difficulty, if it be one, is not a difficulty created by the English universities, but arises out of a statute made by the College of Physicians itself?—No, I was not aware of that; that gets rid of my word “privilege.”

3495. That being the case, and moreover there being nothing whatever in the charter granted to the College by Henry 8, or in the statute of Henry 8, confirming that charter, or in any subsequent Act passed by the Legislature, giving the remotest hint that the graduates of the English universities ought to possess any preference for admission into the College above any other grave and learned physicians, do you think that such preference as has been adverted to is advisable, and that such a statute ought to be continued on the books of the College?—Not unless it is for the benefit of the profession generally.

3496. Is it for the benefit of the profession generally?—That is a question which I should consider well. I was not prepared to be called here to-day, or I would have considered those questions.

3497. If such preference is to be for the benefit of the profession generally, but if no mention of such preference is to be found in the charter, or the Act of Parliament confirmatory of the charter, do you not think that the Legislature is a better judge of what ought to be conceded for the benefit of the profession than the College of Physicians itself can possibly be?—Very possibly.

3498. Do you think that any advantages appertain to the fellowship, over and above the licentiateship?—Yes, I think there do.

3499. Of what nature are they?—I think, generally speaking perhaps, in the practice at this end of the town, fellows may be rather more sought after than the licentiates; at least heretofore it has been so.

3500. Does not that give a certain degree of consideration to a fellow?—I think so.

3501. May not the bringing him into contact with the seniors in the profession, at the meetings of the College, be of use to a young physician entering into practice?—Yes, and I think a fellow of the College has this advantage. Its being known that he has been educated at an English university is of some service to him with his College acquaintance, and so on.

3502. The president, the elects, and the censors, who are the officers of the College, a large proportion of them are generally men of standing in their profession, and of pretty extensive practice?—Yes, and of great learning.

3503. Do not some crumbs fall from the table of those seniors in the profession, as being men high in practice, that may be of use to junior physicians?—I think there have been many licentiates who have had as extensive practice as the fellows.

3504. If a young fellow, coming into the College, by being a fellow, is brought into contact with those seniors in the profession, do not some crumbs fall from the table of the senior, that it may be of advantage for the junior fellow to pick up?—Yes, it may be so.

3505. It is at your own request your name has been struck out of the list of licentiates?—Yes.

3506. Having been once a licentiate, and having voluntarily withdrawn your name from the list of licentiates, could you resume your station again, without undergoing another examination?—I take for granted, if I was disposed to resume practice,

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practice, I need not undergo another examination. I only desired that my name should not be printed in the list, to avoid applications on medical subjects, as I was otherwise engaged.

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3507. Do you know whether the physicians to his late Majesty, who are licentiates, consider themselves as aggrieved in not being admitted as fellows?—No, I believe not. I never felt aggrieved. I can only answer for myself.

3508. Did you ever inquire of them?—Never.

3509. Do you think there are many instances in London, in which professional failure is fairly to be ascribed to the want of the fellowship?—Certainly not.

George Birkbeck, Esq. M. D., called in; and Examined.

3510. YOU are a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

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Esq. M.D.*

3511. When and where did you graduate?—In Edinburgh, in 1799.

3512. Were you professor at the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow?—Yes; for four years I was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry there.

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3513. During the period you were attached to that institution, it was first made extensively available for the instruction of mechanics in that city?—It was.

3514. Were you not elected to that chair very soon after you graduated at Edinburgh?—In about six weeks.

3515. When were you admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in London?—In the year 1808.

3516. Have you signed the petition of the licentiates to Parliament?—I have signed both petitions.

3517. What is the opinion you entertain of the grievances under which the licentiates labour?—I think that it is an unjust privation of the only dignities that belong to the profession, as well as of some sources of emolument, and of many circumstances under which favourable introductions would take place to the general body of the profession; producing a species of separation which there is no associating principle amongst us, the licentiates, calculated fairly to overcome.

3518. Do you think that to exclude a class of men from aspiring to the highest situations in the profession, is calculated to strengthen their motives to exertion, to improve the securities for their good conduct, and to increase the safety which the public might hope to derive from the exercise by such men of their professional duties?—Certainly not; it diminishes each of them. We have very few sources of distinction; and although the mere pecuniary rewards of practice may not be much affected by the exclusion, that desire which every aspiring man has to press forward towards the honours of his profession, is necessarily much repressed.

3519. What influence does the College possess over elections into situations in the hospitals, or other medical appointments?—None, but the combinations of its fellows; who, by being associated together, co-operate with an effect which the licentiates never have produced.

3520. You do believe then in there being an influence exercised by the individual fellows of the College, the effect of which is to give an undue proportion of the patronage belonging to the hospitals?—I do; and I have observed (since I have been in London), that it has been progressively determined in favour of the fellows.

3521. What opinion do you entertain of the bye-law which gives an almost exclusive preference to the graduates of the two English universities for admission into the College?—I think it totally inconsistent with the charter of the College; and I can see no ground for its adoption on any principal that would be considered professionally equitable.

3522. It has been contended in favour of such a bye-law, that although no trace of it is to be found in the charter, or confirmatory statute, yet it is one so reasonable as to be rendered legal. In your opinion is it a reasonable bye-law?—I confess I cannot see one reason in its favour. It appears that, in the year 1581, the first mention of the three grades, that is, fellows, candidates and licentiates, arose from a very inequitable bye-law now rescinded, confining the number of fellows to 20, and compelling those of whatever description, who might join the College, to join it under the term of licentiates; which by no means appears to have been confined to any description of graduates. I have never yet been able to perceive a reason for the distinction.

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3523. What opinion do you entertain of the bye-law which allows the President exclusively to propose a licentiate each year for admission into the College?—It appears to be conferring upon the president a very unnecessary and invidious, and, in many respects, a very undesirable task, which may give rise to a great deal of partiality and preference, much better avoided. The president cannot by possibility be exclusively acquainted with the fitness of licentiates for introduction into the College upon that principle.

3524. Does not it subject the president to the imputation of acting from caprice, or a wish to oblige certain individuals, rather than from a desire to select those men of the profession who, from their learning and acknowledged acquirements, would be best calculated to do honour to the College?—There must necessarily be many disappointments under such an arrangement; and the president, whether truly or not, will be suspected of partiality and improper motives.

3525. Have you, practising as you do at the east end of the town, an opportunity of being frequently brought into communication personally with the president?—No.

3526. What opportunity do you think the president has of being acquainted with the licentiates residing and practising in the city?—Very little indeed; unless they have some public character, which may have reached him by report.

3527. As regards the effect of such a bye-law, giving the sole power of recommending to the president, do you think it has any injurious effects on the licentiates?—I think, if it does operate at all, it will operate injuriously, in promoting intrigue or producing subserviency, or some other similarly disgraceful effect; which, in an honourable profession, ought, if possible, to be avoided.

3528. The last time that the licentiates entered into a legal contest with the College, it was contended by Mr. Erskine, their counsel, that the seven years' and the ten years' bye-laws so qualified the bye-law which restricted admission to the fellowship to the graduates of the two English universities, as to render that which, taken alone, was bad and illegal, good and legal; what is your opinion of that?—I confess I do not understand that kind of moral or professional cookery. But I see no neutralizing effect in either of the bye-laws: one of them is very unfavourable, as it regards the simple power of the president; the other is perfectly nugatory, inasmuch as it is bad in itself. When the latter has been attempted to be used, as it was in the case of Dr. Stanger and Dr. Wells, it was a total failure, and no one has ever been yet admitted within the College on that bye-law; it cannot therefore possess the virtue ascribed to it by Mr. Erskine, having never operated; it might have been otherwise if the attempt to bring it into action had been successful.

3529. If a high standard of attainments in literature, general science and medical knowledge, be deemed a requisite qualification for every member of that body which is to govern the physicians collectively, does it not become the College to ascertain to the best of their power what are the attainments of the physicians practising in London, with a view to select from the whole profession those who are most eminently qualified for admission into the governing body?—Unquestionably it would be desirable; and such would be the plan, if the object of the College were the promotion of the honour and utility of the profession.

3530. Where an arbitrary standard is set up, depending on the place where the individual happens to have been educated, is such a provision in your opinion inexpedient, and therefore unreasonable?—Certainly, that cannot in any way become expedient, and therefore reasonable, unless there was some place in which alone excellent professional education could be obtained, and that all the rest were objectionable on account of their inferiority.

3531. What is your opinion of the expediency of the present division of the profession into three separate branches of practitioners?—I think the triple division is established by the public; and I presume it is of advantage to them, otherwise they would not sustain it. The attempt, by legislation, to support it, would be impossible, and the College of Physicians has failed altogether in attempting to prevent a physician practising surgery. So undoubtedly would an attempt to prevent a surgeon from practising physic fail likewise. It is a distinction that can only arise out of two circumstances, the convenience of the individual practising the profession, and the inclination of the public in that respect. For myself, I have never considered that I am at all bound to avoid surgery, because I am a
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physician ; and I would not have avoided it, if my own feelings had not kept me decidedly out of the operative part of surgery ; and if I were not so fortunate as to have sufficient occupation from practice strictly medical.

3532. Would not the tastes of individual practitioners and the wants of society together, suffice to establish, without the interference of legislation, all such divisions in professional practice as were expedient?—Unquestionably ; and that will appear from the state of society. A people opulent and flourishing will require a division of labour in this as in all other points, and the division will extend in proportion to the pecuniary ability of the community in which it occurs.

3533. In point of fact, though very marked and decided distinctions exist in name, do those marked divisions actually exist in practice?—Certainly not. There are diseases which may be said to be quite without the reach of manual influence, which the surgeon treats ; and I should say that there are others which are within the reach of it, which are strictly medical, which modern surgery now constantly treats through the system ; and therefore, medically. It is not every disease which can be touched which is surgical ; all the diseases of the skin, for instance, are tangible, and yet, I think, they are strictly medical. It is quite clear that the two branches gradually merge into each other, and that the only distinct difference is, that the manipulation, or what may be termed, in vulgar language, the carpentering part of the profession (the part which belongs to strict operation) forms a very distinct branch, as being the mechanical part.

3534. Has there not been a great tendency on the part of the public, of late years, to employ the general practitioners?—Certainly.

3535. To what do you attribute that?—First to the better education of general practitioners, and next to the change in the condition of society, which is adverse to the division of labour, and seeks for its assistance, in every department, in one individual, rather than in the more expensive form of three. I see in London at this time a very great difference in that disposition, and I attribute it in some measure to the change in the circumstances of the population of the city.

3536. What do you think of the College of Physicians requiring any candidate for the licentiate, previous to his admission thereto, to renounce any college of surgeons to which he may belong?—I should certainly condemn it ; because the practice of surgery is included in the language of one of the Acts of Parliament, as part of the practice of those belonging to the College of Physicians.

3537. Do you approve of excluding from the fellowship those who practise midwifery?—Certainly not.

3538. Those who practice pharmacy?—If they confine themselves to pharmacy I should. Considering that a scientific art or business, I should no more introduce them than the chemists.

3539. Do you see any objection in a physician not being a vender of drugs, but being allowed, if he so pleases, to dispense medicine to his own patients?—I see at least a great inconvenience in his combining that part of the business with his own occupation ; but the question would be very soon answered by his own experience in favour of his not doing it.

3540. Even if he were to make no charge for his medicine?—Certainly ; I think it would be a very great inconvenience.

3541. Would you see any objection, in case a physician doubted the probability of any potent drug being obtained in purity elsewhere, to his dispensing it himself to his own patient?—Certainly not.

3542. There may be particular circumstances, in which there would be an expediency in allowing a physician to dispense his medicine himself?—There may be such circumstances. Mr. Abernethy thought he had a better blue pill than his neighbours, and therefore handed a supply to his patient, instead of trusting to the chemist.

3543. There are some articles, such as quinine and prussic acid, which it may be difficult to obtain pure?—Yes ; but I do not see why the physician should, at this day, think he has a monopoly of any pure drugs.

3544. Ought a definite line to be drawn prohibiting physicians, in all cases, from dispensing their own medicines?—Certainly not by legislation. I think it is quite out of the province of the Legislature to meddle with such a matter.

3545. What is your opinion of the present mode of remunerating apothecaries, by the cost of the medicine, not by their attendance?—I think it is exceedingly bad, for this reason, that it is a deception ; it is a charge for that which is not the

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subject of the charge; there is a species of deception in the act; it is making it appear that the mere drug is the article of value, when the time and talent of the prescriber are really the things to be paid for; and, as I think that deception in all cases is bad, so I think this is bad.

3546. As to medical education, what improvement, in your opinion, ought to be made?—The simplest and shortest answer I can give to this comprehensive question, is, that much greater attention should be paid to the preliminary part of education, to the acquisition of general science. When that is done, I think the remaining parts of medical education, as it is called, in some of the universities, are exceedingly good.

3547. In which?—In Edinburgh, in Glasgow, and perhaps in the London University, and probably in King's College.

3548. Should there be more than one degree in medicine, or two successive stages, one implying superior general acquirement, and the other medical qualification?—I think it would be an advantage decidedly to have a degree for general acquirement, as a preliminary to one for medical acquirement; such a course would, I think, be an advantage in all professions.

3549. What time would be adequate for this system of education, comprehending the acquisition of general knowledge and of medical science?—I have never attempted to form an accurate measure of the time; but I think that less than four years for either department would be insufficient.

3550. In what manner ought the State to legislate upon this subject; should it endeavour to punish unqualified persons for practising physic, or for practising physic under a falsely assumed professional title?—I think that where a false title is assumed, punishment ought to follow; and that *mala praxis*, as it is termed, which really is destructive to health or to limb, should be punishable as it has been heretofore.

3551. You are aware that, in the first two centuries of the existence of the College of Physicians, they waged a constant and unsuccessful war against practitioners of every description, endeavouring by fine, imprisonment, and otherwise, to put them down, and to confine the practice to their own body?—Yes; and I observe the attempt was unsuccessful, as it necessarily would be from the interference of the public. They continued to employ those whom they wished to employ, in despite of the attempt.

3552. Ought punishment to be extended to all uneducated persons practising physic, or limited to uneducated persons practising physic and at the same time falsely assuming a professional title or distinction, that would imply, contrary to the fact, that they had received a regular medical education?—Perhaps, if legislation were to exist at all, it ought to extend to examining every individual who attempts to practise physic; and, if the examination proved the incompetency, restriction should follow; and probably further legal consequences, if that restriction were not obeyed.

3553. Are you aware of the great difficulty of putting down unqualified practitioners?—Perfectly.

3554. That it implies such inquisitorial power, that public opinion would probably resist its enforcement?—Decidedly so; it is deemed, not justly however, I suspect, an infringement on the liberty of the public.

3555. Looking at the great difficulty of repressing uneducated practitioners, would it not be expedient to limit punishment to persons practising physic under a falsely assumed professional title, which implied their having received, what they have not, an adequate medical education?—I do; and I think the Legislature can do nothing so effectual as providing, if they can, a sufficient supply of well educated practitioners to supersede the possibility of improprieties of that kind.

3556. Are you aware that it was an objection made by some of the professors at Edinburgh, to a proposal made by the Scotch Commissioners to raise the standard of medical education at the university, that you might raise it so high and make it so expensive, that the medical graduate could not hope for remuneration by practising for the middle and poorer classes of society; that a portion of the practice would be transferred to the uneducated; and therefore, that by such an attempt, the average qualification of practitioners would be lowered?—I am aware of the objection alluded to, and must admit, that if you make it too expensive, it will occasion a supply from some other source, and therefore will be inexpedient.

3557. It is therefore reasonable, in any attempt to reform the practice of medicine, that you endeavour to render good medical education as cheap as you possibly can?—I should say that all education should be put upon that footing.

3558. Does not the practicability of a reform of the medical practitioners, so far

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far as regards the raising the standard of their general acquirements and medical knowledge, turn entirely upon your making their education cheap?—Yes, I think in a great measure it does; because the cheaper you render it, the greater may be the extent to which it can be carried in reference to the individual.

3559. If you make it expensive, those who have incurred the expense, must be remunerated by the magnitude of their charges; a premium would in that way be given to the unqualified practitioner; and the average standard would be lowered?—Certainly, that is possible and probable.

3560. Do you think there should be a separate examination for a licence to practice medicine, or that the possession of a degree should confer a title of practising?—Undoubtedly the possession of the degree in its terms generally confers such title; for the diploma of Edinburgh entitles the bearer to practise medicine wheresoever he chooses; and I do not know why a second examination should be required, after such an examination as that passed through in Edinburgh.

3561. Particularly if, by any act of the Legislature, it were provided that medical degrees shall not be granted except to persons possessing adequate qualifications?—Certainly.

3562. So long as medical degrees are granted with any degree of laxity, do you think it is desirable that any separate examination should be instituted for a licence to practise?—It must be obvious that if there exist a defect any where in a matter so important, that defect should be somewhere corrected; but it is much better to begin without a fault, and not to patch it up by a second attempt.

3563. Ought the power of granting medical degrees to be given to any board or body in London; and, if so, to what description of board or body?—I do not think there is any body at present existing in London, to which that power should be given, but that there are all the materials out of which a body or board might be formed which might most advantageously exercise the power of granting degrees.

3564. Will you state to what description of body the power of granting medical degrees should be entrusted?—I think a board, composed of certain parts of the two colleges which now exist, I mean the London University and King's College, and of portions of the larger medical schools in the metropolis, might be appointed with great advantage for conferring degrees.

3565. Any board which, having adequate medical knowledge, would be free from the imputation of being composed exclusively of the teachers of the students to be examined, you think, would satisfy that purpose?—Yes; and if the College of Physicians existed on a liberal and extensive principle, it would furnish a part of the examining board, and the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company might do the same; the tuitionary bodies furnishing their quota would be protected from any imputation; and there would then be constituted a very powerful, and certainly a very impartial, examining body.

3566. Looking as a matter of history to the past conduct of the College of Physicians, do you think the College of Physicians is such a board as ought to have vested in it solely that power of granting medical degrees in London?—I think it has not either acquired or merited the character that would entitle it to receive that power.

3567. Looking to the time past; do you think it is subject to the imputation that it has been inclined to show partiality to members of its own body?—I think so.

3568. If this imputation be justly made, that ought to disqualify it from having such power vested in it?—There would be reason to apprehend that the candidates from less favoured universities would not be so well dealt with, as those from the two English universities.

3569. In your opinion, has the charter of the College worked well, in the hands of the fellows, for the promotion of medical science, the advantage of the medical profession, and the public?—I think it has worked tolerably well for some of the fellows; but I do not see that it has worked well or worked at all for the public. I think it is calculated by its composition to do for the fellows something, much less than a more liberal college would have done; but still that it has almost exclusively benefited the fellows.

3570. Have you ever attentively considered the charter of the College of Physicians?—I have.

3571. And the judgments which have been given in the courts of law on the applications of the licentiates?—I believe I have perused them all.

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3572. Do you consider that the allegations in the petition of the licentiates are fully supported there?—I do, certainly; or I should not have signed it.

3573. One of the allegations is, that all physicians entitled to practise in London are equally entitled by the charter to admission to the fellowship of the College?—That appears to me to be the fact.

3574. Then you differ from the opinion given by Lord Mansfield. His opinion was this; that “it appears from the charter and the Act of Parliament that the charter had an idea of persons who might practise physic in London, and yet not be fellows of the College”?—I consider that this observation respecting the charter is correct, not as regards physicians possessing regular diplomas, but as contemplating the existence of other practitioners of a very different description; and that it was to guard against the danger from practitioners not possessing any collegiate authority, that the charter was intended.

3575. Do you think that opinion is consistent with this opinion of Lord Mansfield: “The president was to overlook not only the College, but also, ‘omnes homines ejusdem facultatis;’ so, when the College or corporation were to make bye-laws, these bye-laws were to relate not only to the fellows, but to all others practising physic within London, or seven miles of it. The restraint from practising physic is thus expressed: ‘Nisi *ad hoc* admissus sit, by letters testimonial under their common seal.’ Now what does this *ad hoc* mean? It must mean, ‘ad exercendam facultatem medicinæ admissus sit;’” there is nothing said there as to partial licences?—No; and I suppose that partial licences which were adopted, were adopted for those who were to practise midwifery, or some particular branch of practice. Those who did not join the College, (and “omnes homines ejusdem facultatis” might not join it,) were to be overlooked by the president, but were not therefore to be excluded. The words quoted have no reference whatever to graduated physicians: the whole of that I believe not to bear on graduated physicians, unless bearing equally on physicians who had graduated in all universities.

3576. You have referred to the opinion of Lord Mansfield; what do you consider to have been the effect of the opinion expressed by him?—Lord Mansfield, I think, has said that he did not consider the bye-laws favourably in reference to their effect; and I conceive Lord Mansfield in one remark he made, as to the effect of the bye-laws, has sufficiently condemned them by saying that they were calculated to produce dissension, and excite contests in the medical community, which does not appear to be the case with regard to the charter itself.

3577. The question refers to the charter?—The charter makes no distinction: there was no mention of any distinction till 1581. The charter makes no distinction, except as to the part of the community not educated properly as physicians.

3578. Do you not think that Lord Mansfield recognizes such distinction?—No; that was not my impression certainly.

3579. Do not you think that is the fair conclusion from the words he uses?—That conclusion may perhaps be drawn from them. Language frequently admits of two interpretations.

3580. Is not that the most obvious interpretation?—It was not the one that offered itself to me: therefore to me it was not the most obvious. Indeed the words which he uses, “The charter had no idea of persons who might practise physic in London, and yet not be fellows,” by no means prove that he intended to speak of physicians, and more especially of physicians who were graduates of particular universities.

3581. Are the Committee to understand that you consider the restriction of the fellowship as quite repugnant to the charter?—I do.

3582. Are you aware at what period the connection of the College with the universities began?—No, I do not know; and it never appeared to me to be a matter that belonged to the question; inasmuch as it has never been a part, I believe, of the conduct of the universities to enforce that exclusion; it has been the affair altogether of the College of Physicians.

3583. Do not you think that the intention of the charter may be inferred from the interpretation put upon it by the practice that early obtained in the body constituted by that charter?—My opinion of the charter has always been this; that it was conferred on all the physicians in London, for the purposes of professional improvement; and for the protection of the public in London, and seven miles round it, from the operation of those practitioners who had no collegiate authority to

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to practise. The petition for the charter was in the name of six physicians, and all the other physicians in London; and I conceive that the charter being granted "quod ipsi omnesque homines ejusdem facultatis de et in civitate prædicta, sint in re et nomine, *unum corpus* et communitas perpetua sive collegium perpetuum," was intended for the benefit of the whole community of physicians.

3584. Have you any reason to believe that, in the early period after the institution of the College, all practising physicians were admitted into the College?—There is nothing to show any separation or exclusion. The terms are those I have stated: the petition was presented, signed by the six physicians whose names are recited in the charter, and the rest of the physicians practising in London; there is no mention of any separation in the charter.

3585. You consider that all physicians, afterwards practising, were entitled at once to be members of the College?—I see no reason why they should not, according to the terms of the charter.

3586. Do you believe they were so?—I have no means of forming a belief, not knowing the fact.

3587. Have you had any opportunity of examining the annals of the College, or the annals of the Universities, so as to know what was the practice in the early history of the society, shortly after the passing of the charter?—No.

3588. Would it be necessary to examine those documents minutely, so as to ascertain what the degree of connexion between the Universities and the College was?—Yes; as a matter of history, but not for the proper interpretation of the charter. Those documents have not however been accessible to me; I have only had access to the publications of Goodall and others at the time of any contest with the College. With respect to the practice of the College, I perceive that in 1581 there were exclusions; they then introduced a bye-law which was of a very singular and very unjustifiable nature, confining the fellowship to 20 members; therefore I see at that time there was exclusion; but for that bye-law, there certainly could be found no justification in the charter. It was then that exclusion began; and the College, although compelled to abandon the bye-law, I suppose, having once tasted the sweets of exclusion, afterwards contrived in another form to continue the practice of exclusion.

3589. You suppose exclusion to have first begun at that period?—I do suppose so: we have no record of any deviation from the charter prior to 1581.

3590. Perhaps the annals of the College may show, if they were consulted, that all the physicians in London were not members of it?—They might; and that might arise from several reasons. It was a body which they might not desire to belong to. The practitioners of that day might not resort so generally to those societies and establishments as they do at this moment. There would be, in fact, very little tendency in the practitioners to quit the profitable part of their operations, and spend their time within the walls in Knight-riding-street.

3591. There must have been many engaged in the practice of physic, who did not belong to it?—Not very many; for a document connected with its foundation mentions the whole number of regular surgeons in London to be 12, and the number of legitimate physicians, it is probable, was not quite so great; that was in the early part of the 16th century.

3592. Was not it the practice, at that period, for lords and ladies to have physicians not engaged in general practice, but attached to their household?—I believe it was.

3593. That would take away from the general physicians the most lucrative part of the practice?—Certainly.

3594. Do you consider the present pharmacopeia rather in arrear of the actual state of the materia medica and pharmacy?—I think it not equal to the state of medical science of this day.

3595. Do you not think it is very expedient there should be editions at short intervals, so as to admit any articles which have been found on experience to be valuable?—Certainly; and I think it expedient too that a much larger portion of the profession should be employed in concocting it than has hitherto been so employed.

3596. You have paid attention perhaps to such matters?—I certainly have; in consequence of the College having sent to me, as a licentiate, in common with other licentiates, a specimen of the pharmacopeia and a *specimen alterum* some years ago, before they published their pharmacopeia; but it was sent under such

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terms, as I believe made all the licentiates retain the specimens, without sending any remarks.

3597. In what terms was it sent?—Merely a very formal request to return any remarks that might suggest themselves on perusal of the specimens; but without any invitation to co-operate on equal grounds in conducting the final management of the pharmacopeia.

3598. Did that mode of application produce co-operation, or had it the reverse effect?—It had the reverse effect; it had the effect of producing a very severe criticism, which would have been avoided, if they had requested the co-operation of the licentiates in a way that was suitable; I allude to Mr. Phillips's experimental examination, with which I had a good deal of acquaintance; and which I know would never have appeared, if the same parties had been properly applied to for their assistance.

3599. What opinion do you entertain of the ability of that criticism?—I think it is very able. I know that the experiments were carefully conducted on which it is founded.

3600. It was rather caustic?—Very caustic; whether more so than the case required, remains to be shown.

3601. But containing great truth of observation in its chemical remarks?—Yes; the results I saw, and the processes which led to them; they are generally quite correct.

3602. Is there any remark you wish to make, not elicited by the previous questions?—No.

3603. Do you think the King's College and the London University are bodies of that nature, that it would be expedient to trust to them the power of granting medical degrees?—I think it would; I think they have ability enough to entitle them to institute an examination which would secure the public against incompetent practitioners.

3604. Which course do you think would be the more expedient; to allow any number of such institutions as might be founded in London, each the power of granting medical degrees, or to have a general board, fairly constituted, which should examine all the students who were educated and came to solicit their degrees from such institutions?—I should decidedly prefer a general board; because I think those examinations, which in too many instances have been superficial and very incompetent, are of very great importance, and therefore ought to be managed with great skill and great deliberation; I think too that, if a board were so formed, it might undertake (what never has been undertaken in regard to medical examinations) inquiries into the general scientific acquaintance which the candidate had with the collateral branches, so important to the successful practice of his profession; and it would certainly do away with a great deal of that suspicion of partiality which may not unfairly be said to be entertained, where any college or school examines and passes its own students.

3605. Which do you think, in constituting such a board, would be the more expedient course under existing circumstances, to endeavour to constitute it altogether independently of the existing medical corporations, or to form it by delegation of a certain number of members from each of those corporations, coupled with any other members that might be necessary to render it a perfectly fair body?—I think that a college of physicians might be most advantageously constituted, and therefore might afford part of the elements of that board; a college of surgeons certainly may exist with great advantage to the general profession; they therefore might contribute their part; and a pharmaceutical establishment, such as the Apothecaries Company, which is greatly improved in its general character, might also contribute; and with contributions from those hospitals which are schools, materials would be had for such a method of inquisition, as would I think leave nothing to be desired in regard to granting degrees. The degrees would then be certificates of science, and the possession of that knowledge which is requisite for the profession.

3606. Would you add any laymen to such a board, who would of course be completely exempt from any professional prejudices?—There would be no objection to a scientific layman taking a part in the general scientific examination, and, as a supervisor, to take care that no professional prejudices prevailed.

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James Johnson, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

3607. YOU are a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

3608. Where did you graduate?—I never graduated in any university. I received my medical education in London.

3609. You are physician extraordinary to His Majesty?—I am.

3610. You are the author of a work on the diseases of tropical climates?—I am.

3611. You are the editor of the Medical Review, a journal in extensive circulation?—Yes, both here and in America, where it is reprinted.

3612. Had you occasion, in your publication, to animadvert on the charter and bye-laws of the College of Physicians?—Yes.

3613. Have you reason to believe, that the observations you made in the paper adverted to, excited the attention of the fellows of the College of Physicians?—Yes, I have.

3614. You have stated in the eighth volume of your Journal, that, for the remarks you made in the paper referred to, the College had it in contemplation to subject you to a vote of censure?—Yes; for that statement I have the authority of the gentleman who moved the College to cite, and, if necessary, to censure me.

3615. What is the name of that gentleman?—Dr. Paris.

3616. Were you ever cited before the comitia to justify yourself?—No, I was not. I expected it for a good while, but the citation never came.

3617. What was it Dr. Paris said to you?—He took me into a back room at Mr. Underwood's shop in Fleet-street, and told me that, though he respected me as a friend and as a brother practitioner, he considered it his duty to move the College to cite me before them, on account of the comments I had made upon the laws and the charter of the College; and that he gave me this warning, as a friend, of the storm that was about to burst over my head.

3618. Are you conscious that, in that paper, you exceeded the limits of fair discussion?—I think not.

3619. Did Dr. Paris inform you that a vote of censure had actually been moved?—No; only that he had moved the College for that purpose; and I understood, not from him, but from rumour elsewhere, that some meetings had been held, and that it was not judged prudent to cite me before them.

3620. Did you understand that this took place at the board of censors, or at a general meeting of the College?—I did not understand where it was.

3621. Were you informed that your Journal was struck out from the periodical works to be taken in at the College?—Yes; but they afterwards took it again, after a year or 18 months, and purchased the intervening numbers.

3622. That is the only punishment that was inflicted upon you?—Yes.

3623. Were you physician extraordinary to the Duke of Clarence?—Yes; I served with His Royal Highness; I was his actual medical officer and attendant in the navy; I was with him in the Impregnable, of 100 guns, when we brought over the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to this country; I served 15 years in the public service in various parts of the world, and five years in private practice, before I applied for a licence.

3624. You served as surgeon on board several ships in His Majesty's service?—Yes; I did duty with the late Sir William Young, as physician in the Scheldt fleet, but without that actual rank.

3625. When His present Majesty came to the throne, had you any reason to expect an appointment as physician to His Majesty?—Yes, I had; he had always been very kind to me, and I was his physician extraordinary when Duke of Clarence; I expected therefore that the appointment would be continued to me when he succeeded to the throne.

3626. Has His Majesty kept his promise?—I did not appear in the physicians' list when it first came out.

3627. Had you any correspondence on this subject with the fellows of the College?—I wrote, in the first place, direct to the King, and I was immediately gazetted.

3628. Had you any correspondence on the subject with the fellows of the College?—I suspected, when I found myself omitted in the list, that some influence was exerted to prevent my being placed upon it, and I wrote to Sir Henry Hallford to that effect; but, before I got his answer from the country, I was gazetted, and I perfectly acquit him of any influence prejudicial to me personally. I under-

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stood that he had the making out of the list, and my name, and those of all the other licentiates (except two, who had been physicians to George the Fourth) were omitted. Sir William Burnett, who was at the head of the Naval Medical Department, was omitted, and he has never been inserted to my knowledge.

3629. What do you mean by your last answer, that you had reason to believe, on the first making out of the list by the president of the College of Physicians, the names of no licentiates were included in it?—Nothing but the simple fact that they were so, with the exception stated. I draw no inference from it.

3630. You know that they were omitted?—Yes, in the first instance; some licentiates were admitted afterwards. I refer to the physicians extraordinary.

3631. You mean that certain licentiate physicians, by His Majesty's desire, had their names afterwards included?—I do not know what steps may have been taken to have these names admitted.

3632. Did it happen that, after a certain list, excluding licentiates, had first been made out, another list appeared, in which the names of certain licentiates were included?—Yes; one, two or three (I am not quite certain which,) appeared at irregular intervals on the list afterwards.

3633. Do you know whether Sir Gilbert Blane's name was not in the list first made out?—I speak of physicians extraordinary to the Duke of Clarence. Sir Gilbert Blane was physician to the late King.

3634. He is physician to the present King?—Yes, he is.

3635. It would not follow as a matter of course that he should be physician to the present King, from having been physician to the late King?—No, certainly not.

3636. Is there not a rank in which the physicians to His Majesty stand; first, second, third or fourth?—Yes, they are in order.

3637. Do you know in what rank Sir Gilbert Blane stood as physician to George the Fourth?—I think he was either the first or second; I think he was very near Sir Henry Hallford, but I cannot speak positively.

3638. Do you know whether, when he was appointed physician to His present Majesty, any one was put over his head?—Yes; I understand that Sir Henry Hallford was placed over his head.

3639. What is meant by the respective rank of King's physicians?—The numerical station on the list.

3640. You know that a certain degree of importance is attached to the order in which they stand, as first, second, and third, of His Majesty's physicians?—I do not know that there is any particular rank or distinction, except that it naturally follows, that those high on the list are those most immediately about His Majesty's person, and attendant upon him.

3641. What injury, or inferiority of rank, or inconvenience of any kind, does a licentiate suffer from not being admitted into the fellowship?—He suffers many: in the first place, the galling distinction of belonging to an inferior order of the same class of practitioners, is, in my opinion, a source of great discontent and annoyance. That, however, may be considered as a nominal grievance, or as a matter of feeling: but, whenever the interest or interests of a fellow and a licentiate come into collision, which they very frequently do, both in private practice and in canvasses for public institutions, the licentiate is sure to fail, through the esprit de corps and the influence of the fellows, who always support each other.

3642. You do not believe that that difference is a mere shadow of a shade?—No, I consider it to be a real substantial grievance.

3643. It is something which affects the success of the licentiate in his profession?—I am certain of that.

3644. You underwent an examination in order to become a surgeon for the navy?—Yes, more than one or two.

3645. You also underwent three examinations before the College of Physicians?—Yes.

3646. Which of the two was the best test of your medical qualifications?—The examination by the College of Physicians was no test at all; the three examinations did not last above 28 minutes altogether.

3647. What was the examination you underwent to become a surgeon in the navy?—An examination in anatomy, pharmacy, surgery, the practice of medicine, and all the branches.

3648. Including a knowledge of Latin?—Yes; I was examined first at the College of Surgeons, and then at the Naval Medical Board.

3649. The examination in all the important branches of the science of medicine

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was repeated on your examination before the head of the Naval Medical Board?—That was the strictest examination of all, much more strict than at the College of Surgeons.

3650. To pass that examination, it was not only necessary you should know surgery, but also medicine in all its branches?—Certainly; the examination at the Naval Medical Board was chiefly in medicine, and that at the College of Surgeons in surgery.

3651. You were examined in materia medica, and chemistry, and pharmacy, before the Naval Medical Board?—Yes.

3652. Were you examined in the diseases of women and children?—No, not at that early period of the war.

3653. So that your examination before the College of Surgeons and the Naval Medical Board jointly, you consider to have been a much better test of your fitness to practise physic, than the examination you underwent before the College of Physicians?—They were infinitely more difficult to get through; consequently they were better tests of the amount of my knowledge.

3654. Have you had much opportunity of visiting foreign schools?—Yes, I have been in the Parisian schools, and in Italy and Germany.

3655. Have you been in foreign hospitals?—Yes.

3656. Is there a daily attendance of physicians and surgeons at the foreign hospitals?—Yes, the attendance was almost daily; much more laborious than in this country. The medical officers were much longer in their visits. They are earlier and later in their attendance, especially in the Parisian hospitals.

3657. What opinion do you entertain of the policy of general practitioners charging rather for their medicines than for their attendance?—I think it is one of the greatest evils in the profession.

3658. That it leads to a complex and injudicious system of prescription?—It leads to a multiplicity of medicines, which the general practitioner is obliged to send, in his own defence, in order to remunerate himself for his skill.

3659. Do you know whether the druggists in general prescribe as well as dispense medicines?—No, I think not. A custom is springing up for the large chemists to have a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company attached to their shop; and those people prescribe or visit; and the medicines are sold at the chemist's shop, in order to evade the law.

3660. Do you not think they are legally entitled, if they do not visit patients out of their shops, to prescribe across the counter?—Yes, I think that is a mode of dispensing medicine that can never be touched by any law.

3661. Whether it is law or not, you think it is such a practice as cannot be put down?—I think it cannot.

3662. Are there any points not elicited by the examination, which you wish to state to the Committee?—I think the education of the profession should be raised in degree, and rendered more uniform in its quality and quantity.

3663. You think that an uniform education should be required of all those bodies which are empowered to grant degrees or diplomas?—Yes, I think it would be for the benefit of the community, if one uniform and pretty high standard were enacted for all medical men.

3664. Would you have two grades of practitioners, or only one?—I think it is possible that two grades might exist, without much inconvenience, provided the general standard of education were raised throughout.

3665. For what acquirements would you confer the superior grade?—For a longer course of study, for a higher degree of classical, mathematical and general knowledge; and to this class I should think that the dispensing of their own medicines should not attach.

3666. If it were considered expedient that none but persons of good moral character should be admitted to the higher grade, would not continuance in practice for a certain time afford the best criterion whether a person, claiming admittance to that grade, possessed the requisite qualification of character?—Certainly I should imagine that would be perfectly right and necessary; and that any one of the lower grades should have it in his option, at any subsequent period, to submit himself to an examination, and pass into the higher grade.

3667. Might not the requisite qualification of knowledge in the various branches of medical science be ascertained by examination?—Certainly; it can be only by examination that they can be ascertained anywhere.

3668. You would not think it right to presume that the only persons possessing the

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the requisite qualifications, moral, literary and scientific, were those educated in particular universities?—Certainly not. Knowledge I think is equally valuable, whether it is acquired in one place or another; and I do not see any ground for its being considered that morality and good conduct are confined to Oxford and Cambridge. It is not generally supposed that those are the best soils for the culture of such qualities.

3669. Are there any other points on which you wish to speak?—No, except that I think the regulations respecting the education of the medical profession should be centred in one body; that body to consist of the most eminent men in the profession, belonging both to the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons; that that body should have the regulations of the curricula of education, and superintend both the education and the practice of the profession.

3670. Whom would you appoint to select that body?—I think, in the first instance, the Government; or, if that was not deemed advisable, an election by ballot or otherwise in the corporate bodies themselves, a free and open election, where the College of Physicians, including its fellows and licentiates, should appoint those who should be part of the caput or head of the profession, in conjunction with those from the College of Surgeons.

3671. Would they not experience some difficulty in settling amongst themselves who were the most eminent?—It would be decided by ballot; and in a learned profession the title of merit generally falls on the right object.

3672. Would not an election on such a principle be attended with much invidiousness?—I think it would lead to great emulation in people aspiring to that honour, both morally and medically.

James Clark, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

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3673. ARE you a licentiate of the College?—I am.

3674. You are a fellow of the Royal Society?—I am.

3675. Physician of the St. George's Infirmary?—I am.

3676. When and where did you graduate?—I graduated in Edinburgh, in 1817.

3677. Were you first an extra licentiate of the College?—I was.

3678. When did you become an extra licentiate?—In 1820.

3679. You can speak to the examinations you underwent on the two occasions, first of becoming an extra licentiate, and then of becoming a licentiate; which was the most strict?—For the extra licentiate there was only one examination.

3680. How long did your examination last?—I should think considerably less than half an hour.

3681. Was it such an examination as would afford a fair test to the examiner of your being well or ill qualified to practise medicine?—I do not think it was.

3682. Was it strict or slight?—I think it was slight.

3683. What omissions were there of any particular branches of medical science?—I was chiefly examined on the practice of medicine; a few questions were also asked me on anatomy.

3684. Was the second examination, which you underwent to become a licentiate, of a more strict character?—It was, and more extensive.

3685. Can you conceive any good reason why one examination should be more strict than another?—No, I cannot.

3686. Have you had any opportunities of informing yourself of the state of medical education and practice on the Continent?—Yes, I have, in France, Germany and Italy.

3687. Are the qualifications of the foreign physicians inferior to those of the physicians in England?—No, I think not.

3688. Either as to their general information or medical acquirements?—I think not either.

3689. Are they as erudite in their profession, and as well acquainted with the discoveries in medicine in other parts of the world, as they are in this country?—They are, as far as I have observed.

3690. As well acquainted with the works of the best medical authors in this country?—There is a considerable difference in that respect in the different countries. In Germany they are more acquainted with our writings than in any other.

3691. Are they good anatomists?—I believe they are.

3692. What is your opinion of the expediency of requiring a good classical and mathematical

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mathematical education, preparatory to the study of medicine, of all persons claiming to receive a degree or diploma?—That it is essentially necessary.

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3693. That, previous to the commencement of their medical studies, a good preliminary education is desirable?—Yes, highly desirable.

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3694. Both in literature and science?—Yes.

3695. What is the nature of the preliminary education you would recommend?—A good classical education, a sufficient knowledge of natural philosophy, mathematics, natural history, chemistry, logic, and the philosophy of the mind.

3696. Did you pass through all such studies as you have described, before you commenced the study of medicine?—The greater part of them.

3697. Where?—In King's College, Aberdeen.

3698. If education were cheap, do you think there would be any difficulty in securing such preliminary education to the whole mass of medical practitioners?—I think not.

3699. On what points is medical education in this country deficient?—It is deficient, first, in the preliminary education; but chiefly in the practical or clinical part of the education, and in the imperfect nature of the examinations, which are not sufficiently numerous, comprehensive and practical.

3700. Do you think it would be desirable, as well for the sake of the examiners as the examinees, that the examination should be public?—I think part of the examinations should be public; I question whether the whole should be.

3701. Are you aware that, under the new system of examination at Oxford, a certain degree of publicity is to be given, by allowing persons of a certain degree or standing in the university to be present, during the examination?—I was not aware of that, but I think it is very proper.

3702. Supposing by *public*, were meant all medical practitioners of a certain grade, would there be any objection to their being present, if they so pleased?—No. I think *very* public examinations would tend often to embarrass the person examined, and lead to an erroneous estimate of his acquirements. That was my reason for stating the objection.

3703. In what respect does the attendance of the chief medical officers of hospitals on the Continent differ from that which prevails in this country?—Their visits are more frequent.

3704. Are careful registers kept of the cases which occur in the hospitals abroad?—Generally tabular records are kept; and very often registers of the cases.

3705. Whether they are or not, do not you think such registers are eminently desirable?—Certainly.

3706. Do you see any difficulty in making it imperative that such registers should be kept in all infirmaries and hospitals?—I can hardly speak to the difficulty; but it is most desirable that a uniform plan should be adopted in all hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries, for official reports of the cases treated.

3707. Do you think that the hospitals in this country are defective as schools of medical instruction?—I do.

3708. In what respect might they be rendered more efficient?—By a greater number of medical officers being attached to the hospitals, and by the visits of those medical officers being made more frequent.

3709. That, in addition to keeping exact registers?—Yes, and giving clinical lectures.

3710. Do you think that the pupils of the hospitals would be very willing to undertake the duties of registering those cases?—I have no doubt they would.

3711. That it would be attended with little expense to the hospitals, since volunteers would be found to do it?—It would be attended with no expense to the hospital, but great benefit to the pupils and patients, and even advantage to the hospital.

3712. Are the dispensaries in this country efficient schools of practical medical instruction?—Certainly not; the worst possible schools for the junior medical pupils.

3713. In what respect are they deficient?—Sufficient time is not given in general to the examination of patients; registers of the cases are rarely kept, and the pupil has not a sufficient opportunity of observing the progress of the disease.

3714. Would a register of cases occurring in dispensary practice be valuable, as giving a catalogue of the most prevailing diseases occurring in the country?—Such a catalogue would be very valuable: if kept in all dispensaries and hospitals, a great deal of useful statistical knowledge would be obtained.

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3715. Might not a most valuable body of statistical facts be thus collected?—Certainly.

3716. Were you assisted or opposed, on the part of the fellows of the College of Physicians, at the time of your being appointed to St. George's Infirmary?—I was strongly recommended by several of the fellows of the College.

3717. Had you any opponents on that occasion?—Yes, several.

3718. Were they fellows or licentiates?—Licentiates, I believe.

3719. Were all the candidates licentiates?—The principal opponent was a licentiate; I am not certain as to the others.

3720. Who were the electors to the medical appointment in St. George's Infirmary?—The directors and governors of the poor.

3721. Must the candidate be a parishioner?—I believe so; or he must come and reside in the parish, after he is elected.

3722. How many are the electors?—I think there are about 30.

3723. Were you one of those who signed the petition of the licentiates to the House of Commons?—Yes.

3724. Do you think that the licentiates labour under any disadvantages, as compared with the fellows, in obtaining practice or otherwise?—I think they labour under a disadvantage as far as public appointments are concerned in general.

3725. You think the candidate for a public appointment, being a fellow, would have a better chance of being elected, than if he were a licentiate?—Yes, inasmuch as he would generally be supported by the body of fellows.

3726. If a young physician, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, come to London, and becoming a fellow of the College, attend their meetings, does not this offer him the means of introduction to the fellows, and may not such introduction be very advantageous to him?—I think his being a fellow may be of advantage to him; I am not aware that his attending the meeting will be of advantage.

3727. Does not that give him an opportunity of coming into contact with the senior fellows?—Yes.

3728. Are not juniors sometimes called in by seniors to attend patients?—Yes.

3729. Have not the seniors great opportunities of benefiting juniors in that way?—They have such opportunities, no doubt.

3730. Therefore the being brought into contact with the senior, is not a thing altogether to be disregarded by the young fellows?—Certainly not.

3731. Do you think the preference given by the present bye-laws, to the graduates of the two English universities, is a reasonable preference or not?—I think it is not.

3732. If persons educated elsewhere than at the two English universities, possessed the requisite qualifications, can you conceive any reason why they should be considered as less entitled to be elected?—No, I cannot, if their education is equally good.

3733. If there be any difficulty in ascertaining moral qualifications, may not probability next to certitude upon that point be obtained, by requiring a certain degree of residence or continuance in practice, before electing the candidate into the College?—Yes, I think so.

3734. All other points you think might be ascertained by examination?—Yes, by proper examination, after a sufficient course of medical education.

3735. Do you assent to the proposition that to ascertain the moral qualifications of a candidate is impossible by any other means than by certificates of residence and good behaviour within the walls of a college?—I think it is possible to ascertain them by examination and inquiry.

3736. Do you think there is any insurmountable difficulty in the College of Physicians informing itself on those points, in respect of students from the English universities and from other places of education?—I think not.

3737. It is necessary to ascertain, not only that the person has been educated where he is likely to acquire good moral habits, but that he is a man of good moral habits, both in the one case and in the other?—Yes, as far as this can be done.

3738. The best mode in your opinion of ascertaining that would be a certain residence or continuance in practice?—Yes.

3739. Are there any other points on which you would wish to give your evidence?—No, but that I beg to state that my own great object, and I believe that of the greater

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greater number of the licentiates who signed the petition is, to see education, preliminary as well as medical, generally raised, and consequently the character of the profession advanced.

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3740. Do you belong to the Association of Licentiates?—I do.

3741. Of how many does that association consist?—I cannot tell.

3742. Cannot you state about how many there are?—I really cannot.

3743. Are there any of them that have withdrawn from it since it was first established?—I believe there are.

3744. Why have they withdrawn?—I really do not know; one gave the reason of bad health. I recollect but two who have withdrawn.

3745. Has either of them withdrawn in consequence of violent language used at any meetings of the association?—Not that I am aware of.

3746. Would it be prudent to withdraw from the medical student all inducement to obtain his education at an English university?—I do not think, as far as my information goes, there is any particular inducement for a student intending to enter the medical profession to go to an English university, in preference to any other.

3747. Are not the advantages, whatever they may be, derived from the fellowship, an inducement to students to be educated at Oxford or Cambridge?—That is the chief inducement.

3748. If that restriction were removed, the inducement would be withdrawn?—The inducement to go to those universities in particular; but not the inducement to a university education; and if one, equal or superior to that given at Oxford and Cambridge, can be got in other places, the removal of such restriction would not interfere with the good education of the profession.

3749. Is there any other British university at present, where such a preliminary education is held requisite for the obtaining a medical degree?—Yes; the Dublin University, I believe, requires a preliminary education. It is understood there is also a certain degree of education required at others.

3750. Do you apprehend that the preliminary education required at Dublin is equal to that at Oxford and Cambridge?—I do not know what the exact course of education in Dublin is.

3751. What is the nature of the preliminary education required at the Scotch universities?—At Aberdeen, the candidate must be master of arts, before he can be examined for the degree of doctor of medicine.

3752. Are you acquainted particularly with the present system of education at Aberdeen?—Not particularly. As I understand, considerable improvements have taken place, since I was educated there.

3753. Is the degree of master of arts indispensable at the university to obtaining a degree in medicine?—Yes.

3754. Did you mean, by a former answer, that no person would go for a medical education to an English university, unless some inducement were held out to him, by reason that the medical education at the English universities is so imperfect?—Yes, that was my meaning; and that the general education was not so much superior as to induce the medical student to go there, unless there was the inducement of being made a fellow of the College.

3755. The medical education you consider decidedly inferior?—Decidedly inferior to our medical schools.

3756. Are the parties, belonging to the association which has been alluded to, the only parties who have signed the petition to the Legislature?—No, many licentiates have signed the petition, who do not belong to the association.

3757. Are you aware that some of the licentiates left the association, because they had been informed that the College of Physicians were about to reform themselves?—I think I heard that was the reason given by some of them.

3758. Have you drawn up tabular views of the state of medical education in different countries?—I have.

3759. Would you object to laying them before the Committee?—Not at all.

[The Witness delivered in the same for the inspection of the Committee.]

Veneris, 18^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Hopkins Ramadge, Esq. M. D., called in ; and Examined.

*F. H. Ramadge,
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3760. YOU are a fellow of the College of Physicians?—I am.
3761. Where did you receive your medical education?—I received it in Dublin, in a great measure.
3762. Did you graduate in Dublin?—I did.
3763. What degree did you take?—I took the degree of bachelor of medicine.
3764. Were you previously bachelor of arts?—Bachelor of arts and master of arts.
3765. In what year did you graduate in Dublin?—In the early part of 1819, I think.
3766. Where did you afterwards graduate?—I graduated at Oxford.
3767. Were you incorporated at Oxford?—Yes; I took an ad eundem degree.
3768. Did you become an inceptor candidate of the College of Physicians, London?—After taking a bachelor of medicine's degree at Oxford, I underwent an examination at the College, with a view of being an inceptor candidate.
3769. In regular course, you became a fellow of the College of Physicians?—Yes.
3770. What sort of examination did you undergo at Trinity College, Dublin, previous to graduating in medicine?—The examination was highly respectable.
3771. Was it extensive?—Yes; it lasted about an hour and a half, or two hours.
3772. What branches of medical science did it comprehend?—I was examined on the practice of medicine, on anatomy minutely, and on chemistry very minutely, and on botany, materia medica and physiology.
3773. Did you ever attend in Dublin, at the College of Surgeons, any of the examinations for obtaining a diploma in surgery?—Not being a member, I had no opportunity.
3774. You do not know whether it is more or less strict, or more extensive or less so, than an examination before the College of Physicians in Dublin?—I believe the examination in the College of Surgeons is both more strict and more extensive; it is chiefly confined to surgery, anatomy and physiology.
3775. What were the ceremonies you were required to undergo previous to being incorporated, as bachelor of medicine, in the University of Oxford?—First of all, when I intended to graduate at Oxford, I waited on Sir Christopher Pegge, regius professor of physic at Oxford, and I showed him my diplomas, to prove that I had attended every branch of the medical profession, midwifery, surgery and anatomy, &c., under a great many professors. I felt very much surprised, when I stated the number of individuals I had attended, that he did not pay that respect I expected to the extensive opportunities I had availed myself of.
3776. Had you, in the interval between your taking the bachelor of arts degree at Dublin and your applying to be incorporated at Oxford, studied medicine, and frequented hospitals anywhere else?—Yes, I went to Paris for a few months.
3777. What passed between you and Sir Christopher Pegge?—I brought forward a great many certificates and testimonials of having attended several surgical and anatomical lectures, and stated that I had attended the surgical practice at two hospitals in Dublin, and that I had likewise paid attention to the pharmaceutical branch of the profession. But he told me it was not necessary to exhibit any certificates; that all he required was, to show that I had gone through the regular degrees in Trinity College: in fact, he did not look at the testimonials of my having attended the several professors and hospitals.
3778. Did he require you to undergo any examination?—No examination whatever.
3779. Were you called upon to perform any exercises in the schools?—I am not aware that I performed any exercise; I found it merely necessary, on taking my degree, to go to the Convocation-hall.
3780. You entered your name at one of the halls or colleges?—I entered at St. Alban's Hall. I had previously received a letter from Dr. Kidd, requesting me to

to arrive at Oxford the day but one preceding degree-day, in order that I might be matriculated at one of the colleges.

3781. Did anything further pass between you and Sir Christopher Pegge?—He seemed by no means inclined to pay me any compliment, after my having put myself to a great deal of expense, by attending so many professors and hospitals. I told him that it struck me, that the degrees of the University of Oxford were conferred without any great difficulty. He seemed, I thought, very much displeased. I believe I mentioned to him that a relation of mine, who was president of the College of Physicians in Dublin, had advised me not to go to Oxford or Cambridge; that I was not likely to receive a proper medical education in either of these places.

3782. Was this advice given you before you went to Dublin?—When I commenced my medical education in Dublin, the president of the College of Physicians was Dr. Francis Hopkins, a relation of mine. He advised me not to study any part of the profession of medicine at Oxford or Cambridge.

3783. How were you occupied during the time of your waiting on Sir Christopher Pegge?—I remained only a few minutes. It was at his house, in Conduit-street, near Bond-street.

3784. You were required to produce your *bene decessit* from the college at Dublin at Oxford?—Yes; he told me it was only necessary for me to show I had passed through arts.

3785. Then the degree was conferred upon you without any examination?—I received no examination at Oxford, and I took the liberty of telling Dr. Kidd that I was surprised there were no examinations.

3786. What is the nature of the *bene decessit*? Is it a testimonial regarding character?—I received, of course, in my degree a regular certificate as to my moral conduct, and that I had conducted myself properly in the course of my education.

3787. The provost of Trinity College, Dublin, gave you that certificate?—Yes.

3788. That was required of you by Sir Christopher Pegge?—I had nothing else but my doctor's papers.

3789. Had you any regular certificate from the provost of Trinity College, Dublin, certifying that you had quitted the college, having conducted yourself well?—No, I think not; but I had my matriculation paper, which was of importance, and the degree of bachelor of arts, master of arts, and bachelor of medicine. I am not aware that I had any other paper.

3790. In fact, Sir Christopher Pegge, finding you had graduated at Dublin, took it for granted you had gone through all the proper exercises and courses of lectures?—Certainly.

3791. In what year was it you were incorporated in Oxford?—In the year 1820, I think; in April 1820.

3792. Have you held any offices in the College of Physicians?—I have been a censor, an inspector of apothecaries' shops, and it came to my turn to be one of the commissioners of the Vaccine Board; but the two junior commissioners, Dr. Elliotson and myself, were struck off. Some change took place just before we were elected censors.

3793. The number of commissioners of that Board was reduced?—It was.

John Haviland, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

3794. YOU are Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge?—I am.

3795. You are also a fellow of the College of Physicians in London?—I am.

3796. Did you ever practise physic in London?—Never.

3797. You are a practising physician at Cambridge?—I am, and have been so for nearly 22 years.

3798. When did you graduate in physic at Cambridge?—I took my doctor's degree in 1817. At first, I did not proceed in physic. I took a degree as bachelor of arts; then as master of arts; and in 1812 I received a licence to practise; since which I have resided in Cambridge. In 1817, I took my degree of doctor in physic.

3799. Is not the most usual time for a student to be entered at Cambridge, during Easter term?—I am not aware that any one time is more usual than another.

3800. The time of commencing residence is usually October?—Generally; with

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with those intending to graduate in arts, rather more than with those who intend to graduate in physic.

3801. Suppose a student were entered during Easter term, and were to commence residing in Cambridge the October following; how soon afterwards would he be required to declare his intention of proceeding in medicine, and not in arts?—He must declare his intention of proceeding in physic before the 1st of February in his fourth year; but he generally does so long before that time.

3802. Is not the student in medicine required to have had his name upon the books for 18 terms, before he can graduate as a bachelor of medicine?—The words of the statute are, "*medicinæ studiosus sex annos rem medicam discat.*"

3803. As there are three terms in a year, would not that bring it to 18 terms? That does not necessarily follow; because the last is not always a complete year.

3804. For how many terms must he have his name upon the books of a college?—It does not necessarily follow that it should have been for 18 terms; but he must have entered on the sixth year after his name has been entered.

3805. He need not complete the six years; but if he has entered on the sixth year, he may then take his degree, after five years and a fraction?—That will entitle him to be examined, but not to take his degree. He would take his degree at any time in the sixth year, if he has passed his examination and been approved. But he is not entitled to take a degree till he has passed his examination and been approved.

3806. Suppose he has been examined and approved, shortly after the completion of five years, could he take his degree before the six years were completed?—Certainly, he could be presented to his degree. He might be said to have taken his degree at any time in the sixth year, after having proved himself to be qualified. It would depend also upon the time of year at which he had entered his name. If he had entered his name in June, as the examination takes place in May, he would nearly have completed his six years; but if he had entered early in May, before the time of examination, which is in the middle of May, he would be allowed to pass his examination and have his degree the subsequent term, after his year was complete, or in a little more than five years. Supposing a student's name had been originally entered on the college boards in July, and he were to pass his examination in May, he would then be nearly of six years standing; if his name had been originally entered early in May, he would be of little more than five years standing.

3807. He is required to keep nine terms?—He is.

3808. May he locate those nine terms as he pleases, in any part of the six years; or is he required to keep nine successive terms?—He must reside during those terms in which the lectures are given, and as they are given in all the three terms, he cannot absent himself during all those terms.

3809. The different lectures he is required to attend are given during all the three terms. He must, therefore, so choose three of the nine terms, that during one year or another he shall keep Michaelmas, Lent and Easter terms?—Precisely.

3810. Must the Michaelmas, Lent and Easter terms which he keeps, be successive terms?—Yes, in some degree, they must be: because the lectures in anatomy begin in Michaelmas term, and continue during the Lent term; and he could not attend the lectures, one half in one academical year, and the other half in the next.

3811. Would that be disallowed?—It would be in the breast of the lecturer to allow it, or not. I would not allow it. I do not know what the professor of anatomy would do.

3812. During what terms is your course given?—During Lent and Easter terms.

3813. Would your course admit of the student attending one-half of the course in one academical year, and the other half in another?—I should expect some sufficient reason for a student doing so.

3814. Except the successive terms requisite for attendance on the lectures, may he keep the remainder of the nine terms during any part of the period of six years that he pleases?—Yes; but he must account for that portion of the six years during which he is absent, by showing that he has been studying at some hospital, or at some medical school; according to an express grace which has not long since been passed, and which I have with me.

3815. In all the answers you give, state what was the practice when you first came to your professorship, and what it is now, the regulations having been materially changed in that interval?—They have been very much changed.

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3816. What portion of each term is the student in medicine required to keep, according to the statutes?—The statutes say nothing, except that students must reside the greater portion of each term, in order to keep it. But the colleges have express regulations by which they define the period required for residence; and that applies equally to all under-graduates, whether studying physic, or arts, or law; and it varies in the different colleges. I ascertained yesterday, from Mr. Whewell, the tutor of Trinity College, what the requisite period was there. He said that students were expected to be at Cambridge about the 20th of October, that is 10 days after the commencement of Michaelmas term; and from thence till the end of it, the 16th of December. That they were expected to be there again in about a fortnight, or rather less, after the commencement of Lent term, that is, about the 24th of January, the first fortnight of this term being occupied in the Senate-house examinations, with which some of the tutors are so much occupied, that the college lectures cannot go on, till after those public examinations are over. The students continue in residence from about the 24th of January till the division of the Easter term, or about the end of May, with the exception of the Easter vacation, which occupies 20 days.

3817. The words of the statute are, *major pars*?—Yes, I believe they are; I have not, however, referred to the statute, but to the practice. So long as I have known the university, the practice, as stated by Mr. Whewell, has been the practice at Trinity College; and at St. John's the lectures begin rather earlier.

3818. The practice as to the portion of a term that the medical student shall keep, will vary in the different colleges?—Very materially; but nearly all of them, I believe, will occasionally require a residence of more than the mere half of the term.

3819. You do not believe that any of the colleges would be satisfied with residence exceeding the half-term by one day?—I am not sure whether it may not be the case with the small colleges.

3820. Are all students in medicine required to pass what is called, the *little-go* examination?—Yes, without exception.

3821. Even were a person to come to Cambridge, who was somewhat advanced in age, a graduate, perhaps, of Edinburgh, or a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and that, not so much for the purpose of studying, as of obtaining a medical degree, he would still be expected to pass the *little-go* examination?—There is no distinction of persons at all, that I am aware of.

3822. Formerly, was it an uncommon practice, for persons who had not passed the ordinary period of youth at the English universities, and who wished to obtain admission into the College of Physicians, to go to Cambridge in order nominally to keep their terms, and obtain their degree?—Not that I am aware of; I cannot speak to that from any experience of my own.

3823. Do you not know that many men have gone to Cambridge, of a more advanced age than those who usually frequent the universities for the purpose of general education, for the sole purpose of residing, with a view to obtain a medical degree?—Yes, very many of our medical under-graduates are doctors of Edinburgh and of other universities; at least, several have been so: but they are subject to the same examinations and the same discipline as others are, so far as I know.

3824. What do you suppose to be the object of such persons as you describe, who are more advanced in age, and have already obtained their doctor's degree, in going to Cambridge?—I suppose they wish for the instruction they get there; I presume they expect to learn something there. I have known M.D.'s of Edinburgh who have taken the B.A. degree at Cambridge with great credit to themselves, and have obtained fellowships.

3825. May not the degree be more an object than the instruction?—I presume the degree is an object with all who go.

3826. Are you aware that a preference is given to the graduates of the two universities, in entering the College of Physicians?—Certainly.

3827. May not this furnish a motive for their wishing to enter the English universities?—It is possible it may be, certainly; but I never have had that motive assigned to me, therefore I cannot give it.

3828. What is the practice of the different colleges, in requiring attendance on the college lectures in classics and mathematics from those, who have declared their intention of proceeding in medicine?—The rule, I believe, has been, that, for the first five terms, they must attend the lectures of the college; in the second year, (that is, after they have passed the previous or *little-go* examination,) attend-

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ance upon the medical lectures is considered a sufficient excuse for not attending the college lectures, when they happen to fall at the same hour. I have known students absent from my lectures, the first year; probably because mine interfered with the college lectures, which they were required to attend until they had passed the previous examination. After that, an attendance on the anatomical, chemical, or medical lectures is considered a sufficient excuse for not attending the college lectures, if they happen to fall at the same time. This is a rule made by the college tutors, which may vary every year.

3829. If a person has entered during Easter term, and has commenced residing in the Michaelmas term following, when will he be subject to the little-go examination?—At the end of five terms; that will be, the last week before the Easter vacation.

3830. He would be required to attend the college lectures, until after the little-go examination?—I believe so. It is so at Trinity College, and at St. John's. It varies in the different colleges, according to the discretion of the tutor.

3831. According to the practice of Trinity College, would the medical student be required to attend the college examinations?—Certainly.

3832. For how long a time, after his first entrance?—I can speak better for St. John's, for I am a member of St. John's. For the first two years, in my time; and, I believe, all three: but certainly, two.

3833. Both classical and mathematical?—Precisely.

3834. Does this obligation to attend the classical and mathematical college lectures, and to undergo the periodical college examinations, apply as well to the students of the ordinary age as to the seniors, who come for the sole purpose of obtaining their degrees?—I do not believe there is any fixed rule in regard to age; but if an individual places before the college authorities any sufficient reason why he may be exempted, they sometimes exercise a discretion: but I do not believe that attendance on lectures is commonly dispensed with, except in cases of married individuals. Generally speaking, as far as my experience and knowledge go, where men have come down with families (which is not a very uncommon thing at Cambridge) they are exempted from attending the college examinations. But I am pretty sure that the mere age of the individual, unless he is much advanced beyond the age of under-graduates generally, would not be considered a sufficient reason for his not attending them.

3835. Were a person of three or four and twenty, who had graduated at another university, to come to reside at Cambridge, would not his attendance on college lectures and examinations be excused?—I do not think his having graduated elsewhere, would be taken into the account, in the slightest degree whatever. I never heard that it was. We do not acknowledge any degrees, except those of the English and Irish universities.

3836. Should you say, not at any college?—I believe at none. I cannot speak from experience of all. I may say, that I do not know of those men who graduate in physic, whether they are doctors or not. I find perhaps, after they have taken their degrees with us, that they had taken degrees elsewhere previously.

3837. Although the university, with the exceptions you state, takes no cognizance of the degrees conferred by other universities, yet, in case a person were to represent that he had gone through all the studies required to obtain a degree in another university, and was of a somewhat advanced period of life, would the college tutor excuse his attendance at lectures and examinations?—I think in no degree whatever, on account of his being a doctor at a Scotch university. I have known many young men, apparently lads, come to Cambridge as doctors, and this degree has been rather the subject of joke than anything else. I never heard that they were excused from attending college lectures on that account. Our doctors are generally not less than 30 years old. I never heard that a Scotch degree was considered as a sufficient reason for the graduate not being subject to the discipline of the universities in every respect. I believe it is not known, in nine cases out of ten, to the university authorities, nor to the college authorities, that the parties have received such a degree. They do not take any cognizance of it. I do not consider the being a doctor at 21, after a residence of three or four years, any ground for being exempt from the discipline of our universities.

3838. The question respects the college discipline?—Neither college nor university discipline, I believe.

3839. It being a purely voluntary act on the part of any such Scotch graduate to go to the University of Cambridge, is it incumbent upon the university to alter its

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its plan of discipline for the purpose of accommodating such individual?—I am quite clear it is not the practice at Cambridge, and I see no reason why it should be.

3840. Is this the principle on which the University of Cambridge proceeds in its plan of educating young men for the three faculties of physic, divinity and law: to give to all a large and liberal foundation, upon which they may afterwards respectively raise their purely professional acquirements?—Most assuredly, that appears to be the object which governed the framers of the laws of the university, to lay the basis of that kind of education which may be useful in every department of science.

3841. Has the plan of requiring the same attendance on college lectures and examinations from all medical students, whatever be their age and degree, been acted upon ever since you came to the professorship, or only recently?—My observation applied to the degree, not to age. There always has been a tendency to be less strict in discipline of all kinds, with persons advanced to a certain age. The question referred to a person at 24. If a person were to come to the university at 40, with a wife and family, though I think the discipline of the university would be altogether relaxed, yet I do not think the having taken a degree in Edinburgh, or anywhere but Oxford and Dublin, would be the cause of any relaxation of discipline. The age might be; but not the age of 24: this however is at the discretion of the tutor, and the practice is constantly varying.

3842. What age would be?—The question referred to 24. I take the extreme case of 40.

3843. At what age do you think relaxation would begin?—I think more would depend upon the individual being established as a family man, than upon his being of any precise age. It is a matter so much depending upon who the individual is, that I cannot answer the question more specifically. And here also the practice varies in different colleges, as I think I have stated before.

3844. What number of young men have been incorporated into the University of Cambridge from the Universities of Oxford and of Dublin?—I know nothing, except in my own faculty. Never but one, since the year 1817.

3845. Would you have any cognizance of the incorporation, supposing it was a graduate in arts that was incorporated, and that after being incorporated in arts, he proceeded at Cambridge in medicine?—Unquestionably; it must necessarily fall under my knowledge.

3846. Will that answer apply to all incorporations whatever of persons who afterwards proceeded in medicine?—Yes. There never has been more than one, since I was appointed professor. He took his degree on the same day on which I took mine.

3847. How many have graduated at Cambridge who had previously taken degrees at other universities?—I cannot tell. Many graduate at Cambridge, of whose degrees at other universities we have no cognizance whatever. I know a great many do. I have a list of all the graduates of medicine since 1818, and there is not one of them who has been incorporated, from either Oxford or Dublin.

3848. A witness, who has appeared before this Committee, and who began to reside as a medical student, at Jesus College, when about 26 years of age, states what was the course of discipline pursued in his case:—"Q. Being rather more advanced in age than those who usually go to Cambridge, and being already a licentiate to practise in London, was any course of study required of you while you were at Cambridge? A. I was left to study as I pleased. I associated with the tutors of the college, and the fellows; and I studied in my own way. I was a fellow-commoner there, and necessarily associated with the fellows. Q. It was not required that you should attend the college lectures in classics and mathematics? A. It was not required, because I had read the books used in college over and over again?"—I know of no such practice; but, as I have mentioned already, these matters depend much on the discretion of the tutors; and it might be that the tutor gave an exemption to a pupil: but it is not the custom, certainly, in the larger colleges.

3849. When you first came to your professorship, what curriculum of medical study was required, as a qualification for obtaining the degree of bachelor of medicine?—I believe there was none.

3850. Your predecessor was Sir Isaac Pennington?—He was.

3851. All at that time necessary for obtaining that degree was, that the candidate

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didate had been on the boards of one of the colleges the requisite time, had kept nine terms, and had passed such an examination at the time of keeping his physic act and opponency as the professor chose to subject him to?—Yes.

3852. Was it requisite he should attend a course of lectures, given either by the professor of physic or by any other professor?—There was no law to enforce it; but I believe it was the practice. I attended the lectures on chemistry and anatomy. On botany, there were none at that time.

3853. It was not a necessary requisite?—There was no law to enforce it.

3854. Did Sir Isaac Pennington himself give lectures in physic?—No. I believe there had never been lectures given in physic, *i. e.* no regular course of lectures. I should explain, that at the time the public exercises are performed in the schools, it is the practice for the professor to give a Latin lecture: and it was always understood, I believe, that the prelectiones mentioned in the statutes, alluded to those public lectures given in the schools. They then were always so given.

3855. In order to comply with the statute or ancient usage of giving prelections, was your predecessor in the habit of giving a single Latin lecture in the course of the year?—Not in order to comply; but it was considered a necessary exercise for the degree, that the professor should read a lecture on one of the subjects of disputation, whenever an act was kept in the schools.

3856. The candidate for the degree himself read a thesis, which the professor opposed; and reciprocally, the professor of physic read a thesis, which the candidate opposed?—Not precisely; the candidate for a degree read a thesis, the subject of which was the matter for discussion between the candidate for the degree and the opponent; and the professor generally, in those days, was the opponent. But the lecture of the professor was a totally different thing. It was what is termed, “the determination,” a lecture on some medical subject, in Latin, delivered on every occasion of a physic act being kept; and that custom is still observed.

3857. Is it expected that the candidate for a degree shall oppose the determination?—No, it is a determination, or succeeds to the disputation. There are two subjects discussed; the first is selected by the candidates for a degree, which is the one upon which he writes his thesis: the second is selected by the professor, and it is discussed; and after the discussion is finished, the professor reads a determination, or gives a lecture upon that subject, stating his opinion on the subject discussed.

3858. He gives his decision?—It is more than that; it is a Latin lecture.

3859. For the instruction of medical students?—Yes, they frequently attend, as it is for the general instruction of the candidates for the degree.

3860. Whatsoever curriculum of study there may now be prescribed at Cambridge, has been introduced by yourself?—It has.

3861. On what subjects is it that the candidate for a degree must have attended lectures?—Perhaps I should best answer that question, by giving in a copy of the resolutions agreed to at the time the regulation passed, to which allusion is made. It was proposed in February 1829, and passed on the 27th of that month.

3862. Between the period of your coming to the professorship and the passing of this grace, what was the practice?—I was appointed professor in the year 1817, and in 1819 I began to lecture. At the same time I proposed to the university that a grace should be passed, to enforce attendance on my lectures. I also established the examination; and in that examination the men were examined in all the subjects connected with medicine; that is, in chemistry, botany, pharmacy, anatomy and therapeutics.

3863. Is it to be understood that you, the professor of physic, examined on all those subjects?—I did at that time.

[*The Grace was delivered in.*]

Pembroke Lodge, Feb. 5, 1829.

The following Grace having been passed by the senate on 3d December 1828:

“Cum quaestio orta sit utrum medicinæ studiosi suam artem in hac academiâ statis excolant:

“Placeat vobis, ut Dominus Procancellarius, Episcopus Lincolniensis, Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Davy, Dr. Frere, Dr. Haviland, Dr. F. Thackeray, Dr. Clark, Professor Cumming, Professor Henslow, Mr. Carrighan, Mr. Peacock, Mr. King, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Ramsay, syndici vestri constituentur qui consulant de regulis et examinationibus, quibus ii qui gradus in medicinâ ambiant sint obnoxii—et ante finem termini proximè sequentis de his rebus ad vos referre teneantur.”

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The syndics beg leave to recommend to the senate the adoption of the following regulations:

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1. That candidates for the degree of M.B., in addition to the examination of the regius professor of physic, be examined by the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany, each in his own science, previously to the performance of the public exercises in the schools.

2. That in case the courses of lectures of the professors of anatomy and chemistry consist of not less than 50 lectures each, and that of the professor of botany of not less than 20; the candidates for the degree of M.B. be required to attend one course at least of each of these lectures.

3. That certificates of examination and of attendance on lectures be sent to the regius professor of physic by each candidate, before he proceed to the performance of his public exercises.

4. That should the Downing professor of medicine give a course of not less than 50 lectures on a subject not previously occupied by the regius professor of physic, or the professors of anatomy, chemistry, or botany, a certificate of attendance on such lectures, and of examination by the professor be required, as in the case of the professors of anatomy chemistry and botany.

5. That the examinations take place once in every term, on the days appointed by the examiners.

6. That the examinations be conducted in English, by written questions, to which the persons examined be required to give answers in writing.

7. That the examinations shall commence in the ensuing term; but that no certificate of attendance on the lectures be required of those who have kept six terms previous to the date of these resolutions.

8. That whereas by a grace of the senate passed June 1, 1821, bachelors of arts proceeding to the degree of bachelor of medicine, are required to attend the lectures of the regius professor of physic in the interval between their degrees, this regulation do not extend to attendance on the other lectures.

9. That candidates be allowed to offer themselves for examination at any time during their fifth year from admission, but not earlier.

The syndics also recommend the adoption of the following Regulation:

That no person be permitted to proceed to the degree of bachelor of medicine, who, having been admitted of any college after this date, shall, during the time of his being in *statu pupillari*, have been engaged in the practice of pharmacy or midwifery, or in any trade whatsoever.

G. Ainslie, Vice Chancellor,
J. Lincoln,
Chr. Wordsworth,
W. Frere,
J. Haviland,
F. Thackeray,
W. Clark,

J. Cumming,
J. S. Henslow,
A. J. Carrighan,
G. Peacock,
J. King,
M. Ramsay.

Graces to confirm the above resolutions will be offered to the senate at a congregation on the 27th instant; on which day the graces passed, the first unanimously, the second with one dissentient voice only.

3864. On what subjects is it necessary that the candidate for a degree should have attended lectures?—First of all he is to attend the lectures of the regius professor of physic, which include the practice of physic, the elements of pathology and therapeutics. He must also attend the lectures of the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany; those are the only remaining subjects in which attendance on lectures is required.

3865. How many courses of lectures on each of those subjects must he have attended?—There is nothing said about the number of courses in the regulations. A large proportion of the students attend more than one course, sometimes two, and sometimes three courses. I purposely make all, after the first course, gratuitous, to induce them to attend the second.

3866. They must attend at least one course?—Yes, they must satisfy each professor, that they have attended his lectures diligently.

3867. Of what length, either as to time or number of lectures, must each of those courses be?—The professors of anatomy and chemistry must each give a course of 50 lectures; the professor of botany, 20. To the course of the professor of physic there is no precise limit. My course, if complete, would consist of 75 lectures; but I never in one year exceed 50 lectures, besides clinical instructions at the hospital: I am not restricted as to the precise number of lectures in my course.

3868. Is it necessary that the prescribed courses of lectures, in order to qualify the candidate for a degree, should be given by the several professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany, in the university?—Certainly: besides which, there is the

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Downing professor of medicine. If he gives a course of 50 lectures, the same law applies to them.

3869. Is any length of attendance on hospital practice prescribed?—By a recent regulation, the regulation now subsisting, during the absence of the candidate for the degree from the university, he must have attended hospital practice elsewhere for two years.

3870. Is that regulation comprehended in the former grace?—No, that is more recent.

3871. Of what date?—That is of the present year. I have the regulation here:

[The same was delivered in and read, as follows:]

“ Quum statutis vestris Regiis provisum sit, ut medicinæ studiosi sex annos rem medicam discant, novem vero tantum terminos in academiâ complere teneantur,

“ Placeat vobis ut, post annum 1835, unusquisque examinationem pro gradu baccalaureatûs in medicinâ subiturus, professori medicinæ regio in manus literas certificatorias tradendas curet; quibus liquido constet, se apud aliquod bonæ notæ nosocomium morbis curandis interfuisse, atque etiam prælectionibus audiendis diligentem operam dedisse per duos annos; vel quamdiu ab hâc nostrâ academiâ abfuerit.”

3872. Does that “quamdiu abfuerit” mean, that during the whole period of his absence, he must have been in the constant course of attending hospital practice?—So long as he is absent from the university.

3873. Suppose he were absent not the minimum of time, but three or four years; must he have attended hospital practice during the whole of that time?—No, only two years; so that with the three he resided, we take cognizance of the sex annos. Of course we do not require a man to attend lectures longer than that.

3874. If therefore a medical student continues to reside at the university up to the period of taking the degree of bachelor of medicine, he must attend Addenbroke’s Hospital?—Yes, he would be expected to attend Addenbroke’s Hospital, though there is no law to compel him.

3875. Is it now required that the “medicinæ studiosi,” while residing at the university, attend the hospital?—By no formal regulation; but they do in fact under my superintendence.

3876. Previous to the grace which you have just read, was any attendance on hospital practice requisite?—No attendance away from the university, although in point of fact all the medical students have been in the habit of attending hospital practice elsewhere. I never knew one who took his degree, who had not done so.

3877. At what schools, and for how long a time, must the candidate for a degree have dissected?—That is left to the discretion of the professor of anatomy. There is no regulation to enforce any attendance on lectures on anatomy or dissections.

3878. Is any attendance on the practical operations of pharmacy requisite?—None is required.

3879. Or surgery?—No, nor surgery.

3880. Is any order prescribed in which the various branches of medical science should be studied?—None whatever. It is thought better to leave it to the opportunities and discretion of the individual, rather than to prescribe the course and order of his studies.

3881. Are you aware that at Paris and in some other foreign universities, it is prescribed what branches of medical science shall be studied in each year of the total number set apart for the study of medicine; and that in the report of the commissioners upon the Scotch universities, a similar division of the whole course of study into periods, is recommended?—I can see the necessity of such a regulation, if the number of years is very limited; but since a doctor’s degree is not conferred under 10 years at the earliest at the University of Cambridge, I see no necessity for it: it is best left, I think, to the individual.

3882. Have the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany delivered, the two first 50 lectures each, and the latter 20?—I believe they have.

3883. They have severally delivered such a number of lectures, as to enable the medical students, by attending the same, to obtain the qualification required by the grace you have referred to?—They have so.

3884. Has the Downing professor been in the habit of delivering lectures?—I am not aware that he has. He has given notice of lectures, but I am not aware that he has delivered them.

3885. Are the days and hours of delivering the lectures on physis, anatomy, chemistry and botany such, that a person may attend them all in three successive terms?—

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terms?—The professor of physic lectures from ten to eleven, and attends at the hospital at eleven. The professor of chemistry lectures from twelve to one. The professor of anatomy from one to two in Michaelmas and Lent terms. The professor of botany lectures from one to two in Easter term, and the professor of mineralogy from two to three.

3886. Have any students been able to attend all the courses required in three successive terms?—I cannot say. They bring the certificates to me, of having attended the lectures. I do not inquire when they attended them. They certainly could attend them all, if the hours do not interfere, and I dare say they do not.

3887. What evidence are the candidates for a degree required to produce that they have actually attended the lectures, hospitals, &c. which they are required to attend?—That is implied in the grace I have read.

3888. With regard to hospitals that is the same?—They are to bring a certificate from the hospitals, to satisfy the professor of physic.

3889. Is that given by the physician of the hospital?—Yes, it is a certificate to satisfy the professor that the students have attended, and have been diligent in their attendance.

3890. What means are taken to ascertain, that the certificates produced are really satisfactory evidence of the lectures having been attended?—Each individual who attends the lecture brings with him a card; and if he neglects to attend, I require him to make up the number on another occasion.

3891. If any one lecture out of the whole course were missed, should you require him, in a subsequent course, to attend to make up that day?—I might do so.

3892. A slight omission, perhaps, you would not take notice of?—They generally make up the full number. I should not refuse a man a degree for one lecture, I dare say.

3893. Since no attempt is made to enforce regularity of attendance on the part of students in general at the lectures of the professors of anatomy or chemistry, by what means is it ascertained that medical students have actually attended those lectures with regularity?—I really do not know what the practice is. With regard to the professors, they certify to me that the students have attended their lectures; and I presume that they have ascertained it, before they certify it.

3894. How long is it before a candidate for the degree of bachelor in medicine keeps his exercises in the schools, that he is examined by the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany?—The usual plan is, that the examination shall be undergone just before the taking of the degree. We have three examinations in the year, the principal one in May.

3895. What are the periods of the year?—It is discretionary; we are limited to have one in each term, and it is suited to our convenience.

3896. The principal one is in May, so that the candidates may take the degrees at the commencement?—No; the bachelors do not take their degrees at the commencement; but soon after they have passed their exercises, generally in June.

3897. When was it that you discontinued examining in all the subjects of physic, anatomy, chemistry, and botany; and that a part of that examination devolved upon the several professors of anatomy, chemistry, and botany?—In 1829; but allow me to say, that the subjects referred to in the last question do not include all the subjects of examination. The candidates are examined in the Greek and Latin medical writers, besides.

3898. You mean that not only is that examination conducted by you, but that, shortly before granting the degree, the professors of anatomy, chemistry, and botany, examine also?—All the examinations commonly take place in the course of the same week. There are three or four days employed about it. It usually begins on Monday, and terminates on Thursday; sometimes on Wednesday; or it may be protracted till Friday. I examine twice, and each of the other professors once.

3899. Do they adopt the mode of having printed papers of questions?—It is prescribed in the grace I have handed in, not that the questions must be printed, but they may be written; the answers must be written.

3900. Are you able to produce any of the papers that have been laid before candidates by the professors of anatomy, chemistry, and botany?—I am not able to produce them.

3901. Should you be able to procure the questions proposed at the last examination?—Probably not, because they are not always printed; and unless there are a good many candidates, we do not take the pains to have them printed, and the professors may not keep a copy of the written questions; but I have no doubt

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I could procure a copy of the questions which some one or other of the professors have printed in turn, but not all belonging to the same examination.

3902. The examination is previous to his keeping the exercises in the schools?—He is not allowed to keep the exercises, till he has passed his examination.

3903. If a person take the degree of bachelor of arts, in the first instance, and then become bachelor of medicine, will he be able to take the latter degree as soon as if he had proceeded directly in medicine?—He might, but generally he would not; though a case might occur in which he would. It is intended he should, if possible; as we do not wish to throw delay in the way. It depends on the time of year in which the degree of B. A. is taken; whether this degree occasions any delay in the taking of the M. B. degree. For the most part, those persons who first take the B. A. degree do not proceed to the M. B. degree as soon as the regulations admit of their doing so, unless they have qualified themselves by the study of medicine before taking the B. A. degree. I have known an Edinburgh M. D. proceed as B. A. first, and then afterwards take the M. B. degree; in such case he would probably take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

3904. Do you mean that a person, from not having applied his mind to the study of medicine, might require a longer time for preparation than two years?—Generally; for though the bachelors of arts certainly require a longer time than two years, yet our object was to encourage men to go through arts, and consequently not to throw any difficulty in the way of bachelors of arts taking their degree of bachelor in medicine, if qualified.

3905. Is there anything in the statutes or regulations to prevent their proceeding through arts to their degree in medicine in as short a time, provided they are qualified?—There was a grace proposed by myself, to enable them to do so. Until of late, they were not allowed to do it.

3906. Explain what the change was that you effected?—Formerly they were not allowed to take the degree of bachelor of arts first, and bachelor of medicine afterwards.

3907. When was that change made?—In June, 1821. The following is a copy of the grace: "Cum ad rem medicam benè discendam literarum humaniorum et philosophiæ studium plurimum conducat, et parum convenire videatur ut gradus in artibus susceptus gradui in medicinâ moram injiciat:

"Placeat vobis ut baccalaurei in artibus possint esse medicinæ baccalaurei si ordine in statuto de studiosis medicinæ præscripto responderint, cæteraq; exercitia per idem statutum requisita præstiterint, completis etiam sex annis in academiâ secundum ipsius statuti formam. Proviso tamen quod per duos terminos lectiones regii professoris in medicinâ diligenter audiverint, inter admissionem ad respondendum quæstioni factam et gradum in medicinâ susceptum; et præterea quod inter finalem determinationem in artibus et baccalaureatum in medicinâ susceptum, unius anni spatium ad minimum sit interpositum: ut hæc vestra concessio pro statuto habeatur, et intra decem dies in libris procuratorum inscribatur."

3908. Who are the examiners of candidates for the degree of bachelor of medicine?—The several professors.

3909. There are certain examinations, those in anatomy, chemistry, and botany, which are conducted by the professors of those sciences, solely?—Each in his own department.

3910. There is a general examination in the medical classics, and in medicine?—The professor of physic is the sole examiner in those general subjects.

3911. Is any honorarium paid by the candidates to the examiners?—None whatever.

3912. Whatever is paid, is included in the fee for the physic act?—Yes; no addition has been made to the expense, in consequence of this change.

3913. Where is the examination held?—In the public schools, unless there should happen to be only one or two candidates, where most of the public examinations in the university are held.

3914. Is the examination held in private?—There is a table, and each has a copy of the questions, and writes the answers. Any one might walk in, but they do not generally interrupt us; there is no exclusion.

3915. Is it entirely conducted in writing? is none *viva voce*?—None, except in the schools, at the exercise for the degree.

3916. What is the nature and scope of the examination conducted by yourself?—I will give a copy of the questions. They are generally medical questions, relating to the history, and treatment, and morbid effects of disease: to pathology.

3917. Look at these papers, and state whether they afford a fair sample of the questions

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questions usually submitted to candidates at these examinations?—I cannot speak as to the papers of the other professors, because I do not always see them. There appears to be one question in my paper omitted; but otherwise, so far as I can judge from this cursory examination, they appear to be the questions I have put. I dare say it is a correct copy of one of my papers, except that the tenth question is altogether omitted. I cannot be responsible for the accuracy of the whole; but they are the kind of questions I am accustomed to put, and coincide exactly with the description I have given.

3918. Do the papers afford a fair sample of the questions usually proposed?—They appear to me to do so. These ought to be taken to be merely elementary questions. My great objection to most examinations of the kind, is, that they are not sufficiently elementary, that the questions are too difficult.

3919. How many and what examinations are held on each successive day?—The usual course is, that the candidates are examined by the professor of physic on Monday from two to three hours, in the morning, generally.

3920. What examination is there in the evening?—None. The professor of anatomy for the same time on Tuesday; chemistry and botany on Wednesday morning and afternoon; and on Thursday, the professor of physic again, with the classical papers; but I do not mean to say that this order is invariable. We make the arrangement according to our own convenience.

3921. If more candidates than one present themselves to be examined, are honours held out to those who pass a superior examination?—Always almost a distinction is made, they are classed according to merit.

3922. In what way?—I generally divide them into three classes.

3923. Has there been a sufficient number of applicants for the last few years, to enable you to make a class?—There have generally been nine or ten candidates. Perhaps the first class has consisted of only one or two; the second of two or three; the rest in the third.

3924. You arrange them in the order of their proficiency?—Entirely.

3925. Is honourable mention made by the examiner of those successful candidates whose knowledge of medicine much exceeds the minimum required for passing the examination?—The first class is the honourable mention.

3926. Are they published in the university calendar?—No. They are circulated amongst the students.

3927. Would not publication in the calendar be an improvement?—I very much question if it would; in a profession like ours, such a publication may affect a man's future success in life unjustly. I have often hesitated about publishing the names, and have determined on not doing so, for I do not believe that any examination can be made a fair criterion of a man's practical skill.

3928. From the year 1818 down to the present time, how many candidates for the degree of bachelor of medicine have annually been examined, and approved or rejected?—I have a list here of all the persons who have taken degrees from 1818 to the present time; the total number is 96. I keep no record of those who have been rejected. I have endeavoured to recollect, and I cannot call to mind above five during the period. But I purposely avoid keeping any record of it; I wish to forget it as soon as the examination is over; for the same men have come subsequently, and have done themselves great credit.

3929. On their keeping the exercises in the schools, what is the nature of the examination they undergo?—It is quite at the discretion of the professor of physic.

3930. That is a *viva voce* examination?—It is.

3931. What is the usual course adopted by the professor of physic?—I generally have taken some subject connected with the matter discussed, some anatomical or pathological subject, very generally. If the function of circulation should be the subject of discussion, I should inquire into the distribution of the blood vessels; or if the function of the nervous system, I should inquire into the distribution of the nerves.

3932. Are the *viva voce* examinations in the schools, as conducted by the present professor, more extensive and strict than they were in the time of his predecessor?—I can scarcely say what my predecessor was in the habit of doing in that respect.

3933. In the case of a person having attended all the requisite courses of lectures, previous to his becoming bachelor of medicine, is any further attendance on lectures required to qualify him for the *licentia ad practicandum*?—None whatever.

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3934. Is any further attendance on hospital practice required?—It requires simply an examination into his knowledge in the practice of medicine.

3935. It would be a perfectly regular course to become master of arts, and subsequently a licentiate in medicine?—Certainly, in two years.

3936. In the interval between graduating as master of arts and becoming licentiate, is it necessary to attend any course of lectures or hospital practice?—A person is generally at such an age by the time that he has been two years master of arts, that we do not exact any regulations of the kind; and there are very few instances now of men doing so; it happens almost exclusively in the case of fellows of colleges. Formerly medical students could not take the degree of bachelor of arts, and afterwards proceed in physic. Since the recent regulation, they can take the degree of bachelor of arts; then of M. B.; then of M. D.; and that is the plan usually pursued by those persons who are ambitious of distinguishing themselves in the B. A. examination, and thus to obtain fellowships in their college. Formerly if they took the degree in arts, they could not afterwards take the M. B. degree; now they generally take both degrees.

3937. In case then of graduating as a master of arts, and then applying for a licentia ad practicandum, no attendance on hospital practice nor on medical lectures, not even upon the lectures of the professor of physic, is required?—Not at all.

3938. If he be master of arts of two years standing, he is entitled to come before the physic professor, and to claim to be examined in the matter of physic, as to his fitness to be admitted a licentiate?—By the physic professor and by another doctor.

3939. In that case, no examination is necessary before the professors of anatomy, chemistry, and botany?—Certainly not; but at that time he is of nine years standing in the university; and most generally a fellow of a college, a man who has distinguished himself in some way, and not likely to neglect his professional education.

3940. Who are the examiners for the licence?—The professor of physic and the professor of anatomy, generally. In all cases of late years, it has been the professor of anatomy.

3941. No honorarium in that case is paid?—A trifling one, according to the regulations of the university: half a guinea for each candidate; but that is an old regulation, of many years standing. It is not an additional fee.

3942. Where are those examinations usually held?—There are so few, that we are speaking about what seldom occurs. I have been looking back, and since 1818 there have been only nine licences granted to M. A.

3943. You were one of this class?—The fellows of certain colleges are not allowed to go out in physic. If they do, they forfeit their prospect of obtaining a fellowship; and it is chiefly such persons who come before the professor in that way.

3944. The persons so situated, who wish to practise physic, are obliged to go out in arts first?—Yes; they could not take the degree of bachelor of physic, without forfeiting their fellowship. It seems unnecessary to exact the usual discipline from men of that standing, who have before that time generally distinguished themselves in the university.

3945. Are the examinations of the masters of arts, applying for the licence, conducted in writing?—Precisely on the same plan as the others.

3946. In the case of the candidates both for the bachelorship and the licence, the answers are made in English, and not in Latin?—Yes.

3947. The examination in the schools is in Latin, and in a syllogistical form?—Not the examinations, but the disputations are in the syllogistical form.

3948. The answers in the schools are in Latin?—Yes; the whole conversation is in Latin, the exercises, and so forth. The candidates for the licence are examined in Aretæus, besides general questions in practice.

3949. What are the Greek medical authors, in which the candidates for the degree of bachelor in medicine are examined?—Hippocrates only.

3950. In the examinations for the licence, are they examined in Galen and Aretæus, or in Aretæus only?—In Aretæus only. They are examined in some Latin authors also, for the bachelorship.

3951. How many days does an examination for the licence last?—Only two. The number is so small, and the cases are so rare, that one can scarcely lay down a general law.

3952. What is the nature of the examination?—It is practical.

3953. Does it differ much from the examination in physic, to which the candidates for the bachelorship are subjected?—It is more practical, it relates more to the

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the treatment of diseases, and the doses of medicines, and the modes of exhibiting them.

3954. The number of such applicants is too small to class them in the order of their proficiency?—I do not remember two occurring at the same time, or even in the same year.

3955. Is there any particular period of the year fixed for the examinations?—I generally take the opportunity of examining them, when the bachelors are examined.

3956. Is any distinction made in the nature of the examination, between a master of arts who applies for the licence, and a bachelor of medicine who applies for a licence?—None whatever. The same questions are put to them.

3957. Has any case occurred of a person attaining the degree of bachelor of medicine, and applying for a licence, and being rejected for insufficiency?—No; that could scarcely happen.

3958. Has any case occurred of a master of arts applying for a licence, and being rejected?—Never.

3959. All the applicants for a licence, who have come before you, have passed?—They have.

3960. Probably, in the case of a bachelor of medicine coming before you to be examined for a licence, inasmuch as he has already passed the bachelor's examination, by which his sufficiency was ascertained, he would not be examined very strictly?—The examination would be similar to the former, with the addition only of its being more practical. I have generally set the same questions, only altering their form. I have asked of one an account of the symptoms of a disease, and of the other the treatment of it.

3961. In the time of your predecessor was any examination required to obtain the licence?—Yes, a *viva voce* examination.

3962. Was that very strict or extensive?—In my case it was not very much so. I do not know what it was in others.

3963. When you say it was not very strict or extensive, was it very little so?—I have not a very clear recollection of it; it is many years ago.

3964. Probably if it had been very strict or very extensive, it would have been impressed upon your memory?—It is 22 years ago; therefore I may be allowed not to have a very clear recollection of it.

3965. How soon after obtaining the degree of bachelor of medicine, may a person be examined for a licence?—By a recent regulation, in the succeeding term.

3965*. How soon after being examined for a licence to practise, would he obtain the licence?—Immediately.

3966. The interval of two years, which formerly was necessary between graduating as bachelor of medicine and obtaining a licence, is now reduced in the way you have mentioned?—It is. But not so for the master of arts; only for the bachelor of medicine.

3967. If a person, on becoming a master of arts, wishes to obtain a licence to practise, he must still wait two years?—Yes.

3968. Which time is supposed to be devoted to the study of medicine?—Yes; he is supposed to have studied physic from the time of his having taken the degree of bachelor of arts, which would make five years.

3969. In case of his having taken the degree of bachelor of medicine, whether he arrived at it through the degree of bachelor of arts, or not, he will equally be entitled to be examined for the licence after one term, and if then approved, to obtain it?—Precisely.

3970. It is only in the case of a newly-graduated master of arts wishing to obtain a licence, that he would be required to wait two years?—Yes; but those two years are not the only period in which he is supposed to have studied physic. He is supposed to have studied his profession from the time of his having taken the degree of bachelor in arts, which is five years.

3971. No test of his studying physic during that period, is required?—It is a fact which has occurred in every case which has fallen under my observation. But there have been only nine such cases since 1818.

3972. But still it is not ascertained by any test they are required to produce?—No.

3973. What is the date of the grace allowing bachelors in medicine to proceed almost immediately for the licence?—It is a recent regulation. I have the grace: "Quum mos apud nos diu prævaluerit, ut medicinæ baccalaurei ad practicandum non admittantur, nisi post duos annos à gradu suscepto, quo arti suæ exercendæ mora inutiliter

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inutiliter interponitur: Placeat vobis, ut in posterum baccalaureis in medicina licentiam ad practicandum obtinere liceat in termino proximè sequenti eum in quo gradum baccalaureatûs susceperint, si modo prius examinati fuerint et approbati à professore medicinæ regio et ab alio in eâdem facultate doctore."

3974. Were you one of the persons who recommended this alteration?—I was.

3975. What were the motives which led you to propose this change?—In consequence of having insisted on the certificate of attendance on hospital practice and medical lectures elsewhere, during the time the medical students are absent from the university; so that we secure the study of medicine six years before the licence was given. I thought it just, that if men were compelled to study physic during two years of absence from the university, that two years might be taken from the eight years, which by the former regulations must elapse before the licence to practise was granted. We secure six years of study, and I thought by that time a young man might be allowed to practise.

3976. Is it in consequence of the small number of applicants for a licence through the medium of master of arts degree, that it has been thought unnecessary to require attendance on lectures and hospital practice in such cases?—And the class of men. I scarcely recollect a case in which the men have not been distinguished in the university.

3977. Since the passing of the grace which you have just read, is it any longer probable that men will seek to obtain a licence through the medium of a master of arts degree; as it will cost them two years more of time?—That was another object I had in view; to prevent the mode of obtaining the licence, except in cases of actual necessity.

3978. Can a bachelor of medicine obtain a degree of doctor of medicine, without having been previously a licentiate?—Certainly. The licence is merely a diploma. It does not at all advance the doctor's degree.

3979. In order to obtain the doctorate, if not previously a licentiate, must he undergo the same examination that the candidate for the licence undergoes?—No, he must be of 10 or 11 years standing in the university, and we think it scarcely necessary to examine a man of that standing, who had been previously examined at the end of five or six.

3980. Has a doctor of medicine, not previously a licentiate, the same right to practise medicine as if he had been previously a licentiate?—A doctor of medicine has not a right to practise, as such; it is necessary he should have a diploma also, which is given by a grace of the senate.

3981. Is that always given?—It has been always given, in cases within my knowledge; but I can suppose a case in which it might be refused.

3982. In what cases would it be refused?—I think an incorporated doctor from another university might not have it granted. A man of whose acquirements we had no knowledge, and whom we had not examined, if he merely came to be incorporated ad eundem, he might not receive, I think, a diploma. We should give him the degree, without the licence to practise.

3983. Are you aware that in former times, it was a very usual course for graduates of foreign universities to seek incorporation into the English universities?—I was not aware of that; but it would be a matter of discretion afterwards. If a man, of whom we knew nothing, were to come, we should hesitate. If he came only for an ad eundem degree, I think the diploma might probably be refused. If he were a man of known talent and acquirements, we should grant it.

3984. In the case of a master of arts of seven years standing being admitted directly to the doctorate, that is not a case in which you apprehend a diploma would be refused?—No such case has occurred since 1818. No person has obtained the degree of M. D. after M. A. without having been previously examined for the licence.

3985. Would you conceive that in such a case it would be necessary to make any special application for a diploma, or would it be granted as a matter of course?—It is necessary to pass a grace for this purpose, and to have the proposal brought before the senate, like any other public act of the university.

3986. Who is it that usually reminds the candidate of the necessary forms which are to be gone through, and assists him in obtaining the grace, in such a case. Is it not usually the tutor of the college?—I think not. It is the business of an officer of the college to which he belongs, who is called the Father.

3987. It would be in rare cases it would be refused?—Very rare; but there is the power of refusing.

3988. A newly-graduated master of arts, if he wishes to obtain the doctorate, must

must wait seven years; and a newly-graduated bachelor of physic, five years. Will he not be two years longer through the degree in arts, in obtaining the doctorate?—The difference would be four years. A man who proceeds as master of arts, would be four years longer in obtaining a doctor's degree, than one who proceeds as bachelor of physic.

3989. Take the case of a master of arts of seven years standing, a non-licentiate, who proceeds to the doctorate?—It would be 14 or 15 years before he could take the M. D. degree. It would make no difference as to the time whether he had been a licentiate or not.

3990. Whether he became a licentiate or not, between the period of his taking the master of arts degree and the doctorate, it would equally require seven years?—Yes. But a master of arts must have declared his intention of proceeding in physic before the expiration of his fourth year, otherwise he is excluded from taking the M. D. degree at any future time.

3991. Supposing a person to proceed regularly in medicine; to become first a bachelor of medicine; then a licentiate; and then to apply for the doctorate; how soon would he keep his exercises for the doctor's degree?—Upon the termination of the tenth year. The doctor's degree can be completed only at the commencement in July. If a man's name had been entered just after the commencement, it would be 11 years before he could obtain the M. D. degree; if it had been entered just before the commencement, it would only be 10 years.

3992. It is required that he should keep two acts; but one is compounded for?—Yes.

3993. The opponency is kept at the same time as the act?—When it is kept. It is not always kept for the doctor's degree. Unless there are two candidates for the degree at the same time, the professor of physic opposes, or brings forward the arguments against the question proposed by the act.

3994. In case of a candidate for the bachelorship in medicine, there being more than one candidate in the field, is the opponency kept at the same time as the act?—Yes; not in the same day. The opponent opposes the act on one day, who in his turn becomes the opponent on another day. Only one act can be kept in the same day.

3995. One of the acts, and all the opponencies are frequently compounded for?—For a doctor's degree.

3996. What is the nature of the examination in the schools of the candidate for the doctorate?—There is but little examination for the doctorate.

3997. It is a *viva voce* examination?—Yes.

3998. It is simply *pro formâ*?—It is at the discretion of the professor. It very rarely takes place, in case a man has passed a sufficient examination before that time.

3999. A master of arts, not previously a licentiate in medicine, and applying for the doctorate, need not have attended any medical lectures, nor any hospital practice, nor have undergone any examination as to his knowledge in medicine, previously to his keeping his act in the schools?—Precisely; and in point of fact these have generally been studying their profession for more than 10 years, *i.e.* from the time of their taking the B. A. degree. Since 1818 no case has occurred of an individual having been M. A., applying for the M. D. degree, without having first obtained the licence and having been examined.

4000. From the time of your coming to the professorship down to the present time, how many candidates for the doctorate have kept their exercises, and been approved or rejected?—None have been rejected; and I have in my hand a list of all who have taken the degree. In 1829 there were four; in 1830 seven; in 1831 five; in 1832 three; in 1833 three: the average is about five annually.

4001. Have any changes been made in the qualifications or examinations required of the candidates for the doctorate, since your accession to the professorship?—None, except what are implied in the bachelors.

4002. No person who is a bachelor of arts, can apply for a licence to practise?—Certainly not.

4003. If a very small number of candidates apply to be examined in the October or Lent term, is the examination held in the schools, or in your own house, or where?—In a private room.

4004. Notice is given only to the parties applying to be examined, of the place where the examination is to be held?—Precisely. They apply to the professor, and he fixes the place.

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4005. You have previously stated that no person, who had passed the examination by written question and answer, has afterwards been stopped in the schools, by reason of imperfect acquaintance with the subjects on which he was then examined *viva voce*?—No, in no case within my recollection.

4006. By what steps can a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, having received his *bene decessit*, be incorporated, and become a graduate in medicine in the university of Cambridge?—Nothing more is requisite than, first of all, admission to some college; and then the producing of the certificates of a degree at Oxford or Dublin to the caput for their approbation; and, lastly, subscription in the book. After that, the candidates are admitted to the degree as a matter of course. The object is to place them in the same position in Cambridge as they possess in their own universities. If a man has the degree of M. B. at Oxford or Dublin, he would be admitted to the same degree at Cambridge, after he had been incorporated.

4007. Will you attend to the evidence which has been given by a witness before this Committee?—

[The Evidence of Dr. Billing in page 161 was read to the Witness.]

I can explain this to the Committee. I mentioned that it was only within a few years, since 1821, that candidates for the M. B. degree were allowed first to take the degree of bachelor of arts, before proceeding to the degree of M. B. They were not permitted till then to proceed from arts to physic. I had several applications from members of the university, to that effect, which were refused; and it appeared unreasonable to grant to a member of another university a privilege which we refused to our own members. But since the grace alluded to has passed, this difficulty has been removed, and such applications have been encouraged.

4008. Whatever degree a Dublin graduate may have had conferred upon him by his alma mater, what examinations is he required to undergo, and what certificate, beyond his *bene decessit*, is he required to produce, before he can be incorporated?—He is required to produce not only the *bene decessit*, but the certificate of having taken the degree; and we are satisfied with such a certificate, without further examination, taking for granted that Dublin or Oxford would not grant a degree to a person not deserving of it. He is admitted in consequence, we presume, of his qualifications having been ascertained by the university in which he has taken his degree.

4009. Have any alterations been made in the law of the University of Cambridge for the incorporation of those who have graduated in other universities since the year 1818?—In the year 1829 a law passed, by which persons coming from Oxford or Dublin were not allowed to be incorporated, unless they have resided in the same way that our own under-graduates are obliged to reside in; that is, unless they have kept the terms by actual residence.

4010. Did the word residence mean their having resided within the walls of the college?—No, certainly not; but so far resident as to be within the limits of the university, and to be under discipline whilst keeping their terms.

4011. What is the date of that statute?—The 6th of May 1829.

4012. Did you ever receive a notice or admonition from the president or fellows of the College of Physicians, to send up medical graduates better qualified in classics?—Never, that I recollect.

4013. Or in medicine?—Never. I have no recollection of any such admonition.

4014. What means does the University of Cambridge possess for teaching medicine; and how are those means employed? What professorships are there for teaching medicine or any branches of science connected with medicine?—There is the regius professor of physic; the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany; the Downing professor of medicine; and there is a readership in St. John's College, founded by a very celebrated man, Dr. Linacre, the first president of the College of Physicians, who introduced Greek medical literature into this country. He established two readerships at Oxford, I believe; but one certainly at Cambridge, with a salary varying from 6*l.* to 12*l.* a year.

4015. What is the mode of electing or appointing to those professorships?—The mode varies in the different professorships. The regius professor of physic is appointed by the King; the professor of anatomy is elected by the members of the Senate; the professor of chemistry is elected by the members of the Senate; the professor of botany is appointed by the King; and the Downing professor is elected by the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of York, the master of Downing College, the master of St. John's College and the master of Clare Hall.

4016. Can

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4016. Can you state the salaries attached to the several professorships?—The salaries of some I can. My own salary is 40 *l.*, from which rather more than 5 *l.* is deducted in the shape of fees. I receive 34 *l.* 18 *s.* The professors of anatomy and chemistry receive 100 *l.* a year, on condition of their giving lectures; not otherwise. The professor of botany receives 200 *l.* a year, from which a deduction is made of 20 *l.* I believe, not subject to the same condition; and the Downing professorship is a private foundation, and I do not exactly know what his salary is.

4017. You state that in the case of the two professorships of anatomy and chemistry, they receive their salaries on the condition of their lecturing. Are there any other duties attached to the other professorships?—I can speak better of my own. The duties are very many that I have to perform for my salary. Independently of the medical part, presiding in the schools during the disputations for medical degrees, examining the candidates and giving lectures, I have other extra-professional duties in the university, such as examining for the university scholarships, which is a very laborious office.

4018. Those are *ex officio* duties?—Yes.

4019. The duties of examining the candidates for the medical degree, under the modern regulations, the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany have taken upon themselves. What remuneration do they receive for those duties?—None whatever.

4020. They are voluntary duties they have imposed upon themselves?—They are.

4021. What are the names of the several holders of the professorships referred to?—The professor of anatomy, Dr. William Clark; of chemistry, Mr. Cumming; of botany, Mr. Henslow. Dr. Hewett is professor at Downing; and I hold the Linacre readership of St. John's.

4022. Are the professors of anatomy, chemistry and botany in holy orders?—All three of them are.

4023. Can you state the dates of their several elections?—The professor of anatomy was elected, on my resignation, in 1817; the professor of chemistry, in 1815; the professor of botany, in 1825; the Downing professor, in 1814.

4024. Do you know what other offices of emolument they severally hold in the university?—I believe none.

4025. During any of the sessions from 1825 and 1826 to 1833 and 1834, on what subjects, medical or allied to medicine, have they severally lectured? How many courses of lectures have they severally delivered in any session, and during what term or terms were those courses severally delivered? How many lectures did those courses severally consist of; and on what conditions were students in medicine admitted to their several courses?—I give in the answers of the professors of anatomy and chemistry to this question:—

My dear Dr. Haviland, you informed me that the Parliamentary Committee wished you to obtain from me precise answers respecting the following particulars, viz.:

1. The extent of the course of lectures in anatomy and physiology in the University of Cambridge.
2. The number of courses in one session.
3. The number of lectures in a course.
4. The terms of attendance.
5. The number of medical pupils attending my lectures.

These questions I answer as follows:

1. I have lectured from the year 1818 to the year 1833, both included; up to 1829 the course was finished in one of our academic terms; since 1829 (and in that year) the course has extended over two academic terms; the Michaelmas and Lent terms, from the division of each.

2. One course in each year.

3. Up to 1829, the course consisted of at least 25 lectures, from that number to 30. In 1829, and since that year, it consisted of at least 50 lectures.

4. Up to 1829, three guineas were paid for the first course; two guineas for the second, afterwards gratis. Since 1829 (and in that year) five guineas for each of the two first courses, afterwards gratis.

5. With respect to the number of medical pupils who have attended my lectures, I believe that, with the exception of the first year, 1818, when many of my friends of Trinity College entered their names upon my board as a matter of compliment to the new professor, all who attended my lectures, with slight deductions, not averaging one in a year, were medical pupils. Therefore, in order to answer this question as clearly as I can, I give the numbers upon the board in each year during the time I have lectured:

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Year 1818	-	Number of pupils	-	38	Year 1826	-	Number of pupils	-	20
1819	-	-	-	26	1827	-	-	-	11
1820	-	-	-	20	1828	-	-	-	17
1821	-	-	-	23	1829	-	-	-	19
1822	-	-	-	19	1830	-	-	-	27
1823	-	-	-	18	1831	-	-	-	32
1824	-	-	-	18	1832	-	-	-	21
1825	-	-	-	31	1833	-	-	-	23

I am yours, very truly,

William Clark.

Cambridge, 20 May 1834.

CHEMICAL LECTURES delivered in the University of Cambridge.

1825	-	-	-	-	Easter Term	-	-	-	-	30 lectures.
1826	-	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	30
1827	-	-	-	-	Michaelmas	-	-	-	-	30
1828	-	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	30
1829	-	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	-	30
1830	}	-	-	-	Michaelmas	-	30	}	-	50
1831					Lent	-	20			
1832	-	-	-	-	Lent	-	30	}	-	50
					Easter	-	20			
1833	-	-	-	-	Lent	-	30	}	-	50
					Easter	-	20			
1834	-	-	-	-	Lent	-	30	}	-	50
					Easter	-	20			

During the last four years the first 30 lectures have been on inorganic chemistry; the last 20 lectures principally on the chemistry of organised bodies.

Terms of Admission to the Chemical Lectures:

First course	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 guineas.
Second ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ditto.

J. Cumming.

The professor of botany states that after the first year of his appointment, 1825, he has given from 20 to 25 lectures annually in the Easter term. His terms are one guinea for each of the first three courses, afterwards gratis.

In the session 1825-26 the professor of physic lectured in the Lent and Easter terms; the number of lectures was 33, the number of attendants, 76.

In the session 1826-27, N° of lectures was 30, the number of attendants, 33.

—	1827-28	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	11.
—	1828-29	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	15.
—	1829-30	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	15.
—	1830-31	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	17.
—	1831-32	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	23.
—	1832-33	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	19.
—	1833-34	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	16.

Almost all the students who attended these lectures were medical, with the exception of two or three only. The terms were five guineas the first course, afterwards the attendance was gratuitous.

4026. How many students in medicine have attended those several courses?—I can tell the Committee how many have attended my own during the last 10 years; 130 medicinæ studiosi, that would be 13 annually, on the average, not including those who attend a second time. I am not sure whether all were medicinæ studiosi.

4027. Has there been any progressive increase; or is the number at the latter period nearly the same as at the first?—The numbers were greater eight years ago, I think.

4028. In what year did you commence giving those lectures?—In 1819.

4029. Has there been a progressive increase of numbers since that period?—There was a considerable increase about eight years ago. Since that time the numbers have diminished.

4030. Are there any extra-university lectures upon medical subjects given in the university?—The professor of chemistry has given lectures in the long vacation. They are given to such persons as take an interest in the subject, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. They were very well attended last summer.

4031. Did any students remain to attend them?—They were of a more elementary character than would be suited to students in medicine.

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4032. Exclusively of lectures, what facilities does the university afford for studying medicine?—In the first place, our public library is a very excellent one. It contains a very large number of medical works, and is very rich in ancient and modern, in foreign and English medical literature. The difficulty I have is in finding what books are required. Almost any medical books I should recommend, would be immediately obtained.

4033. A person *in statu pupillari* can always obtain, through yourself or any other master of arts, access to the library, or can borrow books from it?—Yes, and bachelors of arts by their own right. By a recent regulation bachelors of physic have always had the same privilege.

4034. Have the Harrysophs*, as they are called, access to the library?—Only through a tutor or a master of arts, or bachelor of physic.

4035. What is the state of the medical library at Caius College?—I do not know.

4036. Nor how far it is accessible?—No. There are a good many medical books at St. John's, left by Dr. Gisborne and Sir Isaac Pennington.

4037. Might a fellow of that college lend them to a student of another college? Certainly. He uses his own discretion.

4038. In what state is the botanical garden in the university?—Not in a very good state, in consequence of its being confined in situation and in space. But the university has purchased 38 acres of ground for the purpose of extending the garden and removing it to a better situation. Owing, however, to some difficulties about the lease, the lessee has not given up possession of the land at present.

4039. Do you know what is the annual sum the university has expended in the support of the botanical garden?—About 500 *l.* a year.

4040. What sum has been expended in the purchase of this ground?—It was purchased of Trinity Hall. The money paid to Trinity Hall for the 38 acres was 2,210 *l.* 8 *s.* In addition to which the university gave in exchange a piece of ground valued at

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	787	19	4
Making with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,210	8	-

For the whole purchase - - - £. 2,998 7 4

Besides which there was the expense of the Act paid by the university. The land so purchased was in the hands of certain lessees, who have refused to come to any reasonable terms with the university for the purchase of the lease. We have offered them 600 *l.* for the remainder of the term (about eight years) which they have refused.

4041. Have the students in medicine, *in statu pupillari*, access to the botanical garden?—Yes.

4042. Would the mere circumstance of their having declared their intention of proceeding in medicine, give them free access to it?—I believe there is no obstruction in the way of any students going to the botanical garden; especially during the lectures of the botanical professor. They would scarcely go in their own right; but asking permission of the curator would be sufficient.

4043. Are there clinical lectures given at Addenbroke's Hospital?—During the time I am lecturing, I go round the hospital three times a week; and give clinical instructions to the students at the bedside of the patient: and at all other times, the medical students in the university are admitted to the practice of the hospital.

4044. They are admitted without the payment of any fee?—They are.

4045. Are there clinical lectures in surgery, as well as in medicine?—I believe not.

4046. Are you the only physician who attends the hospital?—There are three.

4047. Are you the only one who gives clinical instructions; or is that duty divided?—I believe we all do so more or less. Dr. Bond particularly, as well as myself.

4048. Are clinical lectures given three times a week during the continuance of the whole of the three terms?—I can only state what I do. I make a practice of attending the hospital, with any medical students, at all times of the year; but particularly during the time that I am lecturing: for the two terms that I lecture, in

* Harrysophs are students in medicine, whose standing in the university exceeds that required for obtaining the degree of B. A.

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in a much more formal and regular manner; but at all times, there are pupils attending there.

4049. Not only on the clinical lectures but on the daily practice of the hospital are the students in medicine permitted to attend?—At all times, at their own discretion. I wish not to be understood that formal clinical lectures are given. I did that at one time, but I since have thought it more instructive to the students to take them to the bedside of the patient, and to make such observations on the state of the disease, and on the treatment of it, as the occasion suggested, rather than to take them into a separate room and lecture them there.

4050. What has been, during the last two or three years, the number of medical students attending the clinical lectures at the hospital?—I think that nearly all those who attend the lectures on the practice of physic, attend at the hospital. There have been generally about 15 to 20 attending my lectures; some of them a second course.

4051. The hospital contains about 60 beds, does it not?—It contains 65 permanent beds and two occasional ones, and we are building two additional fever wards, which will be opened in a very short time.

4052. Is there any museum for anatomical preparations at the university?—Yes.

4053. Where is that placed?—Adjoining the botanical garden.

4054. Is that the property of the university?—It has been recently built by the university.

4055. Are the preparations the property of the university?—Many of them were purchased of the widow of the late professor, Sir B. Harwood. The collection is drawn from various sources. There are some very curious preparations, which were the property of Dr. Lawrence, who lectured in London about 100 years ago, which were presented to the university by the late Judge Lawrence. There are others of a more recent date, which had been purchased by Sir Busick Harwood from Mr. Sheldon's collection. And he himself prepared several, which were purchased of his widow by the university in 1814; the sum given for them was 500 *l*.

4056. Some of the preparations in the museum belong to the university and some to the professor?—Several he has himself prepared, and he has lately laid out nearly 200 *l*. from his own funds in the purchase of other specimens.

4057. When the present professor was first appointed, did he find the anatomical collection of preparations in fit order to be exhibited?—Yes; they were in good order when he succeeded to the professorship.

4058. They are under the care of the professor of anatomy?—They are.

4059. Do you know at what cost this collection has been formed, or what has been laid out of late years?—The university has expended between 3,000 *l*. and 4,000 *l*. in the erection of the new buildings, and of these the anatomical museum, &c. forms by far the largest part: 500 *l*. were paid to the widow of Sir B. Harwood for that portion of the collection which had been his private property; and the following sums have since that been laid out, by the university, on the museum: in 1819, 200 *l*. for wax models; 1830, 150 *l*.; 1832, 100 *l*. 15 *s*.; besides 30 *l*. annually.

4060. On what conditions are the medical students admitted to the museum?—On condition of their entering for the lectures.

4061. Is it accessible to them?—It always has been. Just at present, the preparations are *in transitu*, and are dispersed about; but when they are put up, they are accessible.

4062. Has any catalogue been formed of the specimens of preparations?—Yes, a printed catalogue.

4063. A complete one?—Not a complete one; for it is some years since it was made, and the collection has been added to since that time.

4064. Is there a dissecting school?—Yes.

4065. When was that first opened?—In the old anatomical schools there was a room for that purpose, and at all times opportunities were afforded the student to dissect. The difficulty has been to procure subjects.

4066. Has a new dissecting school been provided lately?—Yes, attached to the school.

4067. Besides the professor, is there a demonstrator attached to the school?—Yes, Dr. Bond demonstrates for Dr. Clark.

4068. How many students have entered for dissection during the sessions of 1832-33 and 1833-34?—It has been generally understood that nearly all the medical

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medical students attending the anatomical lectures would dissect if they could procure subjects. But as it was not necessary to enter expressly for that purpose, no precise return of the numbers willing and anxious to dissect can be given.

4069. On what terms do they enter?—There is no charge made; the difficulty has been to obtain subjects; for which reason there have been no dissections. The students have lamented that they could not dissect. They have obtained but one subject of late.

4070. Are chemical analysis and manipulation taught at the chemical laboratory?—I do not know for certain: but the professor has a laboratory for the purpose, and I dare say he employs it.

4071. Is practical pharmaceutical chemistry taught at the university?—I scarcely understand what is meant by practical pharmaceutical chemistry.

4072. Preparing the chemical articles of the materia medica, exhibiting simple drugs in their best form, compounding them; carrying on the manipulations of pharmacy?—The professor points out the mode in which the preparations of the pharmacopeia are made. Several of the lectures are given expressly for the purpose of instructing medical students.

4073. What fees do you receive from pupils for degrees?—It varies with the degree.

4074. Are you prepared with a scale?—Yes; eleven guineas for each doctor, and seven pounds for each bachelor, and four guineas and a half for each licentiate, that is, four guineas for the licence and half a guinea for the examination.

4075. There are university fees, attaching to different degrees and to the licence to practise; and there are college fees, which vary at the different colleges?—There are.

4076. Can you furnish a list of these?—I will do the best I can; but I have never yet ascertained myself what the college fees are.

		FEES FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.																		
		M. B.			M. B. Incorp.			M. B. prius M. D.			M. D. Incorp.			M. D. prius M. A.			Practicares.			
University Fees :		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
To the Proctor, including various small fees	}	3	-	-	4	1	6	3	16	-	5	16	-	7	6	-	3	10	-	
		6	6	-	6	7	-	6	6	-	6	7	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	
To the Registry, of which 6 <i>l.</i> is a Govern- ment tax - - -		£.	9	6	-	10	8	6	10	2	-	12	3	-	13	12	-	9	16	-

		COLLEGE FEES.						£.	s.	d.			
		M. B.			M. D.								
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.						
St. Peter's College	-	9	7	-	11	7	-	The act for M. B., Professor	-	7	-	-	
Clare Hall	-	4	6	10	13	-	2	Marshal, &c.	-	1	-	6	
Pembroke	-	6	1	-	7	2	-			£.	8	-	6
Caius	-	11	-	-	17	-	-	Opponency, M. B.	-	-	2	-	
Trinity Hall	-	15	-	-	20	-	-						
Corpus Christi	-	6	6	-	10	-	-	Two acts, M. D., Professor	-	11	11	-	
King's College	-	4	1	-	6	4	-	Marshal, &c.	-	2	16	6	
Queen's	-	12	1	6	12	7	-			£.	13	7	6
Cath. Hall	-	10	17	4	15	-	-	Opponency, M. D.	-	-	2	-	
Jesus	-	10	2	-	10	6	8						
Christ's	-	6	2	-	8	2	-	The Father of the college receives 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>					
St. John's	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	from each graduate.					
Magdalen	-	8	-	-	8	6	-	- I could not ascertain. No M. D. degree since					
Trinity	-	13	17	-	14	18	-	the foundation of the college.					
Emanuel	-	4	-	-	8	-	-						
Sidney	-	10	7	-	16	12	-						
Downing	-	8	-	-	-	-	-						

John William Willcock, Esq. called in; and Examined.

*John Wm. Willcock,
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4077. YOU are a Chancery barrister?—I am.

4078. Did you formerly practise the common law?—I did so.

4079. You are the author of two works, one on corporation law, the other on the laws relating to the medical profession?—I am.

4080. Of course you made the laws relating to the medical profession your study at the time you wrote the latter work?—I did.

4081. During the period between the passing the statute of the 3d Henry 8, and the passing the statute of the 14th & 15th of Henry 8, confirmatory of the charter granted to the College of Physicians, of what description of persons do you conceive the men of the faculty of medicine of and in London consisted?—I apprehend that the lawful practitioners of medicine within London, at the time, consisted of persons qualified according to the rules of the universities, and of persons qualified under the statute which had been shortly before made.

4082. The statute of the 3d of Henry 8, while it gave the privilege of licensing practitioners in London and within seven miles round it, to the bishop of London, or to the dean of St. Paul's for the time being, calling to his aid four doctors of physic, reserved to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford any privileges that they before possessed, of licensing persons to practise as well within the precinct of London as in any other part of England?—That was the effect of the statute.

4083. No exclusive privilege of licensing those who were to practise physic within the precinct of London, was given to the licensers appointed under that statute?—No, I think there is a saving clause to prevent that.

4084. "Provided always, that this Act, nor anything therein contained, be prejudicial to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or either of them, or to any privileges granted to them"?—I apprehend that privilege would also tend to admit the doctors of foreign universities, after they had been incorporated into our universities; which, I believe, was a proceeding of course.

4085. Such incorporation was at that time a matter attended with no difficulty?—I believe not.

4086. Did you ever read a letter from Dr. Winterton, professor of physic at Cambridge, addressed to the College of Physicians in the year 1635; in the course of which he states, that incorporation of the graduates in medicine of foreign universities could be obtained at Cambridge in his time for a very small sum of money?—I do not recollect to have seen such a letter.

4087. Was it to graduates in physic, by incorporation or otherwise, of the two English universities, and to persons licensed to practise physic pursuant to the 3d of Henry 8, that you conceive the charter of the 10th of Henry 8, and the statute of the 14th & 15th of Henry 8, gave the option of being, if they pleased, corporators of the then newly-established College of Physicians?—I apprehend that every such person then practising within London and its precincts had a right, by mere acceptance of the charter, to become a member of the body corporate.

4088. When you say "every such person," you mean every person at that time lawfully entitled to practise physic within the precinct of London?—Certainly; but I should say that my observation refers to the charter, and not to the confirmation of it by the statute: because persons might have begun to practise subsequently to the granting the charter, and previously to the confirmation of it by the statute. Those persons, not having been of the faculty at the time the charter was granted, would not have been entitled, I apprehend, to accept the charter, and would not have been of course incorporated.

4089. Had the charter any validity to exclude parties from their common-law right of practising physic within the precinct of London, until confirmed by Act of Parliament?—Certainly none. I apprehend that all that were legally practising at the time the charter was granted, had the option of accepting the charter, and thereby becoming members of that corporation; and that option was not removed, until they had done something contrary to the meaning of an acceptance; but that this privilege did not extend to any who began to practise after the passing of the charter.

4090. All such, if they wished to be incorporated into the new College, must have been elected into the corporation according to such forms as the College, by virtue of the power conceded to it by the charter of making bye-laws, chose to establish?—I think so.

4091. And, moreover, the mere circumstance of practising medicine would not have

have entitled a person to claim admission into the corporation, if disapproved of by the College, in case his practice began after the period of granting the charter? —After the period of granting the charter, I apprehend that no physician could obtain admission except by election: but I should add, that the charter did not affect their practice, it affected only their being members of the incorporated body.

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4092. Were all who were in practice in London before the passing of the charter, in case they did not choose to become corporators, required to be approved of by the College, if they wished to continue their practice?—Certainly not; the King could not have granted such a charter.

4093. Were all who might wish to enter into practice, and not to become corporators, after the passing of the 14th & 15th of Hen. 8, required to be approved of by the College, before they could practise?—I believe the law is imperative.

4094. But between the granting of the charter and the passing of the confirmatory statute, it was not necessary for those who wished to practise, to submit themselves to the approbation of the College?—So I apprehend.

4095. Do you find in the charter any express provision in what manner the succession of corporators shall be kept up?—No.

4096. In cases such as these, where a charter does not expressly provide in what manner a corporation shall perpetuate itself, have the courts of law decided by what rules corporations shall be bound in making provision for their own continuance?—It is incidental to every corporation, that it should have the power of continuing itself, by electing new members. If there is no restriction upon the number imposed by statute or the charter of incorporation, the number is unlimited, and may be carried to any extent. If there be a restriction of the number, it is the duty of the corporation to elect a new member on every vacancy: but they cannot be compelled to such an election, till danger can be shown of the corporation being dissolved, through their not performing that duty: and this being, as the law calls it, an incidental right in the corporation from the moment of its being incorporated, it rests with the members of the corporation at large; and the corporation cannot make any restriction upon that privilege of the body at large.

4097. Applying that rule to the particular case of the College of Physicians, out of what description of persons was the corporation constantly to be renewed?—From its being constituted a medical college, the body at large would be restricted from electing any except such as were, or were about to become, of the medical faculty: I apprehend that the election is to be out of those of the faculty, or willing to be of the faculty, in London.

4098. They must be of the faculty in London: "*Collegium perpetuum doctorum et gravium virorum, qui medicinam in urbe nostra Londino, et suburbiis, intraque septem millia passuum ab eâ urbe quaque versus, publice exercent;*" and again, it says, "*Quod ipsi omnesque homines ejusdem facultatis de et in civitate prædicta.*" From these words does it not appear, that the description of persons out of whom the corporators must be chosen, were then, and are now, persons of the faculty of and in London?—I think the strict construction of that charter would imply, that they should be of the faculty: but my apprehension is, that it would be construed to mean, all who are in practice, or about to practise, in London: that the actual practice is not a necessary previous qualification.

4099. What does your qualifying term, "about to practise," imply? Does it require a positive intention to begin to practise forthwith; or will a loose intention, to be carried into effect, possibly, at some time or other, be sufficient?—A dedication of the person to the object of the profession.

4100. A *bonâ fide* dedication by the individual of himself to practise in London?—Yes.

4101. A mere transient thought of such an event, not seriously intended to be carried into effect, would not be sufficient?—I apprehend that the case must be assimilated to that which has frequently occurred, where residence was required for admission into a corporation: and that, if it happened that the expression of intention was a fraud upon the charter, the admission would be vitiated upon information, now substituted for a writ of *quo warranto*.

4102. Accordingly, since all now entitled lawfully to exercise the faculty of medicine in London, must be licentiates of the College, does not the description of persons out of whom the College of Physicians is bound to choose corporators, consist of licentiates of the College, either actually practising or intending forthwith to practise physic within the precinct of London?—I apprehend that the licence to practise, and the admission to the College might be made at the same time; but

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that the parties, to qualify them to practise in London, must be admitted, by having that licence to do so, which constitutes the body of licentiates; or admitted into the fellowship; which may, I apprehend, be done immediately; and, as fellows, they would be entitled to practise. I do not think it necessary that the licence should precede the fellowship; but probably a strict construction of the charter would imply that.

4103. Still, if admitted into the fellowship, without having previously obtained their licence, they must either be in the practice of physic in London, or *bonâ fide* on the point of becoming so?—Certainly; and I believe the admission to a fellowship always contained a licence to practise. I am not certain, but I believe that to be the case.

4104. Do you find in the charter any other restriction upon eligibility into the fellowship, than this: that they shall be men of the faculty of medicine of and in London?—None.

4105. Perhaps it might be inferred from the preamble to the charter that they must be *docti et graves viri*?—It does not imply that they must be of the grade of doctors.

4106. Learned and grave men?—I believe that is as necessary as well to the licence as to the fellowship. It is stated in the preamble, I believe, that it is for the benefit of the health and well-being of the people.

4107. Do you then conceive, that under the conditions for election into the corporation, implied by the charter, the original fellows of the College had, and that their successors now have, an unfettered right to elect such persons, being men of the faculty of and in London, as they might and may think proper?—Using the discretion of ascertaining whether they are by their abilities and education competent: and I apprehend that they are as much bound to institute an examination into those qualities which are referred to by the preamble of the statute, with a view to admission to the licence, as with a view to admission into the fellowship.

4108. Do you apprehend that any bye-law restricting the corporators to a definite number, as being an innovation upon this right, would be illegal?—Certainly: it would be contrary to the original constitution, which renders the choice free.

4109. Do you apprehend that a bye-law, restricting the eligible to persons educated at particular universities, as being an innovation upon this right, would be illegal?—It is a qualification which they cannot impose. I should explain what I last said. The law requires that the persons to be admitted should be of the description alluded to in the Act of Parliament: that is, persons fit for the medical profession. It requires, I apprehend, that they should be admitted with a view to actual practice; but subject to those requisitions, it leaves it perfectly free to the fellows to increase their number to any extent, and from any sources they may think proper. It is, I apprehend, in their power to fix those criteria of qualification, which should save the trouble of ascertaining by an examination whether a candidate for a licence had any pretensions or not: but that any person of moderate pretensions has a right to call upon the fellows to examine him. The fellows are not bound to examine persons who have been previously admitted licentiates, to see whether they are qualified or not for the fellowship. With regard to licence, I conceive it is the right of every person who can assign any reason to presume that he was fairly qualified, to call upon the examiners to ascertain whether he was or not duly qualified, without reference to his having come from any university whatever. The test is not a proper one; for the fellows are not empowered to refer it to the universities of England, or to any set of schools, or to any set of persons who are not of their own body, to ascertain who are fit persons: for that would be delegating to others the power vested only in themselves. The law has constituted them the examiners, thereby implying in them a discretion to examine, and entrusting them with the care of the public in admitting proper persons. That I apprehend is a power which cannot be delegated to others.

4110. Then although no person, or description of persons, can, by reason of any qualification except that of election, claim admission into the corporation as a matter of right; yet no bye-law by which any of the men of the faculty of and in London were rendered ineligible into the corporation, would in your opinion be lawful?—Certainly.

4111. The grounds upon which the licentiates formerly applied to be admitted to the fellowship without election, by reason of the licence they held, were, in your opinion, invalid?—Certainly, I apprehend that the court went further than it was bound

bound to do, in entering into the consideration of the bye-laws at all: that it was a sufficient answer to the application which rested upon the licence, that the licentiates had not been elected.

4112. Do the bye-laws of 1765 provide, that none should be eligible to the fellowship but those who have been of the order of candidates; and that none should be of the order of candidates but graduates of Oxford or Cambridge; and was not this to say, that all men of the faculty of and in London were not eligible?—From a recollection of the cases in which these bye-laws were relied on, I apprehend such was the bye-law. I do not see it immediately before me.

4113. Was not this to impose a qualification not required by the charter and by the act of incorporation; and, therefore, was not such imposition illegal?—Certainly.

4114. After the proceedings before the Court of King's Bench in 1767 and 1768, when Lord Mansfield condemned the bye-laws of 1765, as being founded on too narrow a base, the College passed two statutes in mitigation of the former; first the 10 years' bye-law, empowering the president once a year to propose a licentiate of 10 years standing, to be elected fellow without examination; and secondly, the seven years' bye-law, empowering any fellow to propose a licentiate of 36 years of age and seven years standing, for examination as to his fitness to be admitted into the order of candidates. In Dr. Stanger's case it was contended that these two laws, by pointing out other modes of gaining admission into the College, had so qualified the bye-laws of 1765 as to render the bad good. Do you assent to this view of the question?—Had the original bye-law itself contained these qualifications it would have been equally bad; therefore the subsequent modifications could not render the bye-law of 1765 the less objectionable; there was still a restriction on the right of admission, and that was illegal.

4115. Is a bye-law which applies as a test of fitness, not the studies or knowledge of the party, but the place of his education, of that reasonable kind, as, in your opinion, to be legal?—Had it referred to a certain mode of education as a test or qualification, it still would have been illegal; but not equally objectionable. In the present instance, the College being authorized to ascertain fit persons, to be licentiates, cannot apply a rule which does not examine the individual, but merely presumes a fitness. It is their duty to institute an examination, and to admit those who are actually fit. They cannot waive that examination, by introducing those whom they presume to be fit, from their having gone through a particular course of education; nor can they lay a restriction upon those actually fit, by requiring from them a particular course of education.

4116. It has been contended, that it is almost impossible to obtain satisfactory proof of a party having good moral habits and manners, and of his possessing, in a due degree, literary and scientific acquirements, except upon the authority of a degree conferred by an English university. In the case of persons not educated at the two English universities, does the difficulty of discovering their moral character and attainments appear to you to be so insurmountable as to render reasonable the bye-laws by which such persons are rendered ineligible into the College?—Certainly not. It may be difficult to prescribe any sufficient general rule; but I apprehend that the law has precluded them from laying down general rules; and that therefore any such rule is objectionable, as it prevents their requiring the examination of each individual.

4117. Have the goodness to attend to two statutes of the College, prescribing in what manner the fellows must propose a question, and the president put that question to the vote. In the seventh chapter, *De Comitibus*, and in the 10th article, are these words: "*Quodcunque ab aliquo socio propositum fuerit, alius socius propositum se approbare palam enunciet. Illud, ita approbatum, literis mandetur; et postquam à presidente aut propræsidente perlectum fuerit, approbationi reliquorum sociorum proponatur.*" Then as to the mode in which the president is to put the question, that is contained in the 8th article of the 2d chapter, "*Presidentis officium sit, ut comitia indicat, et causas comitiorum exponat; singulorum sententias expectet; questiones ritè propositas, approbatas, et literis mandatas, enunciet.*" Suppose a fellow to give notice of his intention to propose a licentiate for election into the fellowship; that on the day on which his notice falls due, and at one of the comitia majora, his proposal is duly seconded by another fellow, is committed to writing, and is handed to the chairman; and that the chairman refuses to put that motion from the chair. Do you conceive that sufficient legal grounds will be laid for an application to the Court of King's Bench for a manda-

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mus, requiring the president to put that motion from the chair?—I think sufficient ground would be laid for an application to the court; but the court might have considerable difficulty in granting that motion; for as the election, in consequence of such refusal, could not proceed at the meeting at which it had been originally proposed, different persons from those who constituted that assembly, might afterwards be convened: but could the court ascertain any mode of carrying into effect such an election, it would, I think, award a mandamus. I should rather think that the court, on account of the difficulty, or almost impossibility of carrying into effect the proposed election, would endeavour to ascertain, whether the president was not criminally responsible for omitting his duty.

4118. Is there any other lawful mode, do you conceive, in which the fellows, without applying to the Court of King's Bench, could proceed to vote on such a proposition?—The only other mode I can refer to is this. It would be competent for the fellows to remove the president from his office, as having committed an offence contrary to his duty as a corporator: but I do not think that he would be subject to any criminal responsibility; because it is not a corporation for the purposes of municipal government. I am not, however, sufficiently informed upon that subject.

4119. Is it a private corporation?—Yes, to a certain extent; and the offence would not affect the public government.

4120. If the president put the question, and it was carried in the affirmative, could the president lawfully refuse to admit the licentiate so elected?—The court would grant a mandamus to admit: for his office in admitting is only ministerial.

4121. In the official list of the College for the year 1771, it appears that two of the fellows were Charles, Duke of Richmond, and John, Duke of Montagu. Do you consider that such individuals, if they were not at the time of their election men of the faculty of and in London, could have been lawfully elected into the fellowship?—Unless they intended actually to practise in London, they could not. I think it is recorded of one of those noble dukes, that he rendered himself nearly a perfect physician by devoting himself altogether to the study.

4122. Is a person in holy orders under any legal incapacity to practise medicine?—I cannot speak with certainty; but I think he is prohibited by the canons.

4123. What is the purport of the canon to which you refer?—There is a very ancient canon; I am not aware whether that is in force in England or not, of the Council of Tours, which prohibits a man in holy orders practising physic: but I believe in the English canons, there is one which prohibits any in deacon's orders from pursuing any lay profession.

4124. Do you conceive, if a clergyman be under legal incapacity to practise medicine, that the College could legally elect a clergyman into their fellowship?—He would not be guilty of any offence at common law, in being admitted; but he would be subject to ecclesiastical censure; but I am very doubtful whether the election would be void.

4125. There was a statute in 1765, incapacitating a person in holy orders from being elected into the College. Was that a reasonable bye-law?—I think that bye-law would be valid; because it would be in accordance with the law of the land.

4126. It appears from the present body of statutes, that such bye-law has been repealed. If the election to a fellowship of the College were decided by a single vote, and that were the vote of a fellow at the time in holy orders, might that election be set aside, on the ground of the incapacity of the person giving the vote?—That would depend upon the question, whether his admission was actually void. I should say, the restriction by the College would be valid, merely because it was in accordance with the general law: that it would have no force of itself; it would merely operate on the inclinations and opinions of the fellows.

4127. Can a physician, a professor of one of the English universities, who at the time of his being proposed as a fellow of the College, neither is practising physic in London, nor has any intention of doing so, be lawfully elected into the fellowship?—I think he could not. But having referred to the physicians of the universities, with regard to their capacity to practise medicine, I would observe, that the statutes of the universities, up to a certain time, have been affirmed by Act of Parliament; some of those statutes might be contrary to the canons; but being affirmed by Act of Parliament, they might be legal. If they give a power to any person to practise, or were even to authorise an admission into the College of Physicians, those statutes would probably be valid, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament may have rendered them so.

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4128. If a person, who at the time of his being proposed for the fellowship of the College, neither is practising in London, nor has any intention of doing so, is such a person eligible into the fellowship?—My opinion is, that he is not eligible: because he is not, nor is he about to become one of the faculty. My remark relative to the practice in the universities was incidental; and I merely threw it out, as I thought it might have some bearing on the question of admissibility of persons in holy orders.

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4129. You do not refer to his being in orders, but to his not being one of the faculty?—Yes, or his not being about to be one.

4130. Adverting to the last clause of 32 Hen. 8, which declares surgery to be a part and parcel of medicine, would any bye-law of the College of Physicians be legal, which required a candidate for the licence of the College to renounce any College of Surgeons, of which he might at the time be a member, before he could be admitted as a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I think that would be good, because the law has divided the medical body into two classes; and though it has given the physicians the power of practising surgery, yet it is as physicians and members of that body; and at the time when this charter was granted, the surgeons were a very inferior set of persons; and I think the Legislature contemplated the severance of the two classes of practitioners.

4131. Would any bye-law be lawful which restricted a licentiate or fellow, after his admission or election, from the practice of surgery?—It certainly would not be lawful.

4132. Would a bye-law be lawful, which compelled a person applying for a licence of the College, before he was admitted as a licentiate, to resign any fellowship he held in any college of surgeons out of England and Wales?—I think that the English College could take no notice of the avocations, in a foreign country, of the individual applying.

4133. Does the Act of Parliament give the College of Physicians any jurisdiction whatever, as regards granting licences out of England and Wales?—It could not. It might in Ireland, perhaps. Subsequently to that Act of Parliament, Wales and Berwick-on-Tweed were incorporated with England; and it was enacted, that the laws of England should prevail there. I am not aware whether the Act of Union may at all affect Ireland; but I think not, unless there is a particular clause in the Act of Union, which introduces any portion of the English laws. Ireland is governed by its pre-existing laws.

4134. Among those colleges of surgeons, which a candidate for the licence of the College of Physicians could not lawfully be required to renounce, as a condition for receiving his licence to practise physic, would you include as well the colleges of surgeons of Edinburgh and Dublin, as those of foreign countries?—I consider Ireland and Scotland as foreign countries with relation to England, at the time. For Ireland, though under the same Crown, was under a different system of legislature; and Scotland was under a different Crown.

4135. If in the statutes of the College of Surgeons of London, there is one which renders ineligible into their council any members who are practising midwifery or pharmacy, is that such a restriction of the eligible, as to be illegal?—That is a very difficult question to answer. The object of the Legislature at first, and the object of the King afterwards, in instituting the College of Surgeons, was to keep the body distinct; and I think it was intended to exclude surgeons from the practice of pharmacy and midwifery, otherwise it would be an invalid qualification. It is not required by the present charter; and I believe, if the bye-law depended entirely on the present charter, there is no doubt it would be invalid.

4136. Supposing this were a qualification required of all persons serving as surgeons in the navy and army, viz.: that they should understand the practice of midwifery and pharmacy; would that occasion you to modify your opinion?—Only to this extent, that such surgeons could not be excluded from the College; because the Acts of Parliament require them to possess these qualifications, and require that those surgeons should be of the College; but it would not render them admissible into the council of the College.

4137. If as surgeons of the army or navy, in the course of their practice, they practised midwifery or pharmacy, would that render them ineligible into the council of the College?—I think such expression of the opinion of the Legislature would tend to invalidate the bye-law, but would not render such surgeons eligible.

4138. Are you aware of any clause in the charter of the College of Physicians, which implies that one intention of the College was to put down quackery and

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imposture?—I cannot say that I recollect the particular sentence; but I take it to be the general intention.

4139. "Quibus, tum sui honoris, tum publicæ utilitatis nomine, curæ (ut speramus) erit, malitiosorum, quorum meminimus, inscientiam temeritatemque, tam exemplo gravitateque suis detertere, quam per leges nostras nuper editas ac per constitutiones per idem collegium condendas punire;" the malitiosi being those "qui medicinam magis avaritiæ suæ causa, quam ullius bonæ conscientiæ fiduciâ profitebuntur, unde rudi et credulæ plebi plurima incommoda oriantur"?—I think that is in the preamble, and not in the charter. It shows the intention of the Legislature. The preamble also states the good intentions of Cardinal Wolsey.

4140. Was not the College engaged, in the early periods of its history, in strenuous attempts to put down quackery by summary process of fine and imprisonment?—Certainly. That, I apprehend, was the general scope and object of the Act of Parliament.

4141. Does the College of the present day possess by law the same power of putting down quackery?—The College possesses all the same powers; but those powers were found insufficient from the beginning.

4142. Did not the decision of the House of Lords, which prevented the interference of the College of Physicians with the practice of apothecaries in London, materially diminish the power the College previously possessed of proceeding against irregular practitioners?—I think not. That decision appears to have been rather produced by feeling, than by a strict adherence to the existing law. There was some departure, I think, in the special verdict, from the strictly assumed case. Rose, the apothecary, had not I believe made any charge for his advice; and as the province of the physician is to advise, it was considered, I believe, that though, in fact, he had given what he thought proper, he had not infringed the law.

4143. Practically speaking, have the College the power of prosecuting impostors?—It is directed that they shall have the power of prosecuting impostors; but the means of carrying the intention of the Legislature into effect appear to me quite inadequate.

4144. Did the charter contemplate an order of regular physicians, who might practise in London without being fellows?—I think so, certainly; for the phrase "admissus ad hoc," I think manifestly implies, that persons were to be admitted to practise as physicians; and it is on the ground of those expressions, that I entertain the doubt I mentioned, whether it would or not be necessary that the licence should be given before the election into the fellowship took place. I think the strict construction of the letter of the charter would imply as much; but as it is considered a remedial law, I think that strict construction perhaps would not be adhered to.

4145. In your work, you acknowledge the decision of Lord Kenyon, in the case of Dr. Stanger, to have been a right decision?—Certainly; my opinion is, that no licentiate can claim to be admitted into the College, except on an election by the fellows; and that the fellows have an undoubted right of electing whatever competent persons they please; and that they cannot be compelled to come to an election.

4146. Have you not given it as your opinion that the decision was right, but on wrong grounds?—Yes.

4147. Have you seen the petition of the licentiates?—I have.

4148. Do you concur in the statements contained in that petition?—I do not concur in the whole of them.

4149. They state "that all physicians entitled to practise in London are equally entitled, under the charter, to admission to the fellowship of the College"?—I certainly do not concur in that.

4150. Do you think it a justifiable expression to say "that the fellows have usurped all the corporate power, offices, privileges, and emoluments attached to the College"?—I cannot say that; certainly the fellows constitute the College.

4151. Is it an expression that can be justified?—It is founded in misapprehension; I think that follows from misapprehension of the original proposition. Had the former proposition been correct, such would have been, in strictness of law, the consequence. But, in my opinion, the licentiates have no power of getting into the College, but by election; and as the fellows constitute the members of the College, that cannot be usurpation.

4152. You think no person, howsoever qualified, could demand to be admitted into the College, on the score of qualifications?—Certainly not. A person of competent

competent qualifications I consider entitled to demand to be examined, to be admitted for a licence: but he has no right, but with the voluntary admission of the fellows, to get into the body of the College.

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4153. So that if a majority of the fellows resolved to exclude any candidates, but graduates of the universities, it would be competent for them to do so?—The question is, whether they can do that; whether it would not lay a ground for repealing the charter. Bye-laws made with that view, I conceive merely bad; but any such private arrangement made among themselves, may be a ground for the licentiates endeavouring to obtain the repeal of the charter, should such arrangement continue.

4154. Are you aware that the bye-laws have always been submitted to counsel?—I have no doubt that they have frequently been so submitted; but different views are taken by different counsel. At the time when I was seeking the materials for this book, every facility was afforded me by the College for obtaining information upon the subject.

4155. Are you aware of the opinion given by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, in 1771?—I am not. I think I have heard of it, but it is nearly five years ago since I was engaged in this work.

4156. "If it be true," says Mr. Dunning, "as I conceive it to be, that certain studies are essential to the due education of physicians, and that a certain length of time, to be employed in those studies, is essential to a due proficiency in them, I am of opinion that the College has a power to regulate by a bye-law the proper mode and time of education of those who would become members of the College, or practise physic within the limits of their jurisdiction"?—My opinion is directly the contrary to Mr. Dunning's.

4157. Are you aware that Mr. Mansfield, afterwards a judge, gave an opinion, about that time, in direct contrariety to that just read?—My opinion is, that the fellows are appointed to judge of the qualification; and that they must judge of the actual qualification; not of any to be presumed from the particular circumstances of education. One man in his closet may acquire more knowledge than another in a university.

4158. Each person, being one of the faculty of and in London, is to be proposed by a fellow, and submitted, on the requisition of that fellow, to a ballot; without prejudice, without secret understanding between the fellows, each being bound to judge for himself as to the fitness of the person proposed?—I think that every one is bound to exercise his own judgment. He has a right to form his own opinion as to the qualifications of the candidate, and has a right to consult his inclination, and express his opinion whether the candidate should be admitted. Any secret understanding, if it were a combination, would be punishable, I think. Every fellow individually entertaining the opinion, that the person who was proposed, was not, for the reason which induced the bye-law, fit to be an officer of the College, might act on his own discretion and judgment. It is a matter of consideration with them, on which side they will give their vote; but every arrangement would be equivalent to a bye-law.

4159. You consider secret understanding to be in the nature of a bye-law?—I conceive so; but in a bye-law there is nothing of the impropriety of conspiracy. The withdrawing the bye-laws, and introducing such a system, would imply that the fellows felt they had no right to establish such bye-laws, and that they were doing that which they dared not avow; whereas, the insisting on the bye-laws gives a fair opportunity of discussing the legality of them.

4160. Is not your opinion of the nullity of this bye-law rather a singular one among lawyers?—I think it is now the almost universal opinion of lawyers. It will be found that the tendency of those cases, in which these very bye-laws have been under examination, is to the same result. Lord Mansfield did not express himself so strongly as, perhaps, he otherwise would have done; because the validity of the bye-laws was not the question; and it was indulging the applicants to go into any discussion upon them. The applicants had no right to the fellowship, as not having been elected. The court regarded that as a bar in all cases; but have gone further in entertaining the question of the legality of the bye-laws than it was incumbent upon them to do.

4161. Are you aware of the construction Lord Kenyon put on Lord Mansfield's opinion?—I have read it some time ago; it is a very general recollection I have upon that subject.

4162. Have the goodness to read it, and give the Committee your opinion upon it?—

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it?—That is perfectly consistent with my opinion. Lord Kenyon says, “But in the very sentence in which Lord Mansfield expressed himself as above, he added, ‘such of them indeed, as only require a proper education and a sufficient degree of skill and qualification, may be still retained.’” It so happened that there were only two bye-laws brought forward by the College at that time; those were themselves condemned; and I take it to be a great courtesy in Lord Mansfield to assume, that they had some other bye-laws which were good, but were not brought forward; since there is no one of the bye-laws in question, to which this observation would apply, as being a bye-law which only requires a proper education.

4163. You do not infer from this passage, that Lord Kenyon understood that Lord Mansfield’s observation did not apply to the bye-law restricting the qualification to the graduates of the two universities?—Certainly not; for it was the very bye-law on which Lord Mansfield commented, and which he advised them to amend.

4164. There is a reference to the two universities?—Yes, by Lord Kenyon; and I think to that would apply the observation which Lord Holt made on a similar compliment paid them by Lord Coke: “Two universities have been founded in this country, amply endowed and furnished with professors in the different sciences; and I should be sorry that those who have been educated at either of them, should undervalue the benefits of such an education.” I am much afraid that implied, that he loved the universities.

4165. Does it not imply, that he adopted the bye-laws which required residence at a university, as a fit qualification?—I think it probable, that if Lord Kenyon had been the president of the College, his love for the universities would have prompted his proposing such bye-laws.

4166. Do you imagine his love for the universities would bias his judgment on a point of law?—I think it would. Upon a point which was against plain law, certainly it would have no bias; but I think that our early habits do very much influence our judgment, tending to create an incapacity of judgment upon particular points, rather than induce a prejudice in the mind perceptible to the person himself.

4167. Do you think such a bias would make such a man as Lord Kenyon forget the principle of law?—I think it is possible. We have another example of the same kind. Lord Coke happened to make a similar observation. There is this expression, in reference to a similar case. It was a question, whether the doctors of the universities had a right, as doctors of universities, to practise physic in London, though not of the College. There Lord Coke certainly did not determine in favour of the College, but he sets it forth as a very hard case that he could not. He says, “The university is alma mater, from whose breasts those of that private college have sucked all their science and knowledge, which I acknowledge to be great and profound. But the law saith, ‘erubescit lex filios castigare parentes;’ the university is the fountain, and that and the like private colleges are tamquam rivuli, which flow from the fountain, et melius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos.” He tells us a great deal more about the universities being the eyes and the soul of the nation, and for that reason is very sorry indeed that the university doctors are not necessarily doctors in London. I think the same sort of feeling might have prevailed with Lord Kenyon, and that he might inadvertently have given too much weight to it. This remark may be made. Lord Kenyon had one ground on which it was quite clear that the applicant had no right to be admitted: he had not been elected. The judges frequently go into the minor grounds; but they do not feel always bound to examine them with the same closeness, when they find that the plaintiff, at all events, must fail. Many observations are dropped in the progress of causes, which are rather discussions than the solemn decisions of the court.

4168. The decision turned upon a point entirely foreign to the validity of the bye-law?—I conceive so.

4169. Lord Kenyon was followed by Mr. Justice Ashurst. His opinion is in these words: “It does appear to me, that in order to insure a proper education and a competence in learning, there cannot be a more likely method than the having spent 14 years in one of our learned universities; and after having been examined by persons competent to the subject, having been admitted to a doctor’s degree”?—I think he hit on a very good qualification; but it does not follow that there might not be many others equally good. Mr. Justice Ashurst states it as a desirable qualification; but had it been put to him, that a person of great talents, and one as proper in every respect, was to be excluded, because he had not been at an English university, I think that would have rather staggered him in his opinion.

opinion. I think Lord Holt makes a comment on the paragraph I had just begun to read, which implies that he thought Lord Coke was a little carried away by his love for the universities; and I believe Lord Holt is one of our judges who may be esteemed among the most independent of prejudice.

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4170. Will you refer to Mr. Justice Grose's opinion: "One of these bye-laws is objected to as illegal, because it requires a degree to be taken at one of our universities; which it is contended is superadding a qualification to those required by the charter: but I think it is only ascertaining a criterion of fitness, as has been done most properly in other professions, in cases alluded to both at the bar and the bench"—It is rather an unfortunate instance he referred to; because at the bar there is no such criterion.

4171. Mr. Justice Lawrence is one of the four, who most distinctly states the solid grounds of the judgment?—Yes; my impression is, that the judges were so satisfied, that they were desirous of preventing and setting at rest any further question, by implying that the bye-laws were not altogether to be condemned.

4172. Mr. Justice Lawrence stated that he agreed with the others in thinking the bye-laws reasonable; so that the four judges were unanimous in that opinion?—They were unanimous in that unnecessary opinion.

4173. The expression in the petition before adverted to, "usurpation," might possibly refer to the exclusion of the licentiates from the College, by the operation of the illegal bye-law; and the consequent monopoly of the fellowship which the graduates of the English universities possess?—The only mode in which I conceive the word "usurpation" can be applied, is in their having taken upon themselves, by the making of this exclusive bye-law, to influence the general mind of the fellows. For I conceive, if the fellows were to elect, it would be good, notwithstanding these bye-laws: but that they have, by that, usurped against their charter, and that usurpation would tend of course to the prejudice of the competitors for the fellowship, on account of its having a general influence over the minds of the fellows. But it is clear those bye-laws must have been established, with a thorough conviction that there was a right to establish them; and that they have been supported and countenanced by the judges. At least it cannot be said, that there is any judgment of the court deciding that they are bad.

4174. Is it not the duty of the College of Physicians to provide that those who are to become fellows of the College, shall take means to qualify themselves for the learned profession?—I think that would depend upon the facilities afforded for the attainment of that knowledge. I should not think the university particularly qualified to advance the study of law. For there is no facility for pursuing the study of law. I am not particularly acquainted with their facility for advancing the study of medicine: but I should think the vicinity of hospitals would be desirable.

4175. Do you not think the learning of the medical professor implies a great deal more than medical learning?—I think it would be incumbent upon the fellows to exercise the discretion given them by the charter, considering the delicate situation in which a medical man is placed, to take care that the candidates brought with them good feelings, and higher qualifications than a capacity for the mere drudgery of the profession. I think that they ought to be men fit to be admitted to the sick beds of the higher orders; that urbanity of manners is a part of the fitness for the medical profession.

4176. And that other attainments are necessary besides medical attainments?—Certainly.

4177. If, for instance, to ascertain the moral habits, a certain continuance in practice were required before admission into the fellowship, that would appear to you a reasonable condition?—Certainly.

4178. (*To Dr. Tweedie.*) Are you aware that the continuing a member of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh would have imposed upon you any duties inconsistent with those which you owe, as licentiate, to the College of Physicians?—I am not aware of any.

Lunæ, 21^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Charles Clark, M. D. F. R. S., called in ; and Examined.

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4179. YOU are a Licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

4180. You were appointed under a special bye-law empowering the president of the College to propose as licentiate a person who has not resided at a university?—I was.

4181. You are president or chairman of the Obstetric Society?—I am.

4182. Who are the members of that society?—The society is composed of several licentiate physicians practising in London, several surgeons practising in London, and of a few general practitioners in London.

4183. This, now shown to you, is the Minute-book of that society?—It is.

4184. What are the objects of the society?—The society was formed about four or five years ago, for the purpose of obviating the dangers to which women are liable in the act of parturition. It was known to a great number of persons practising in that department of the profession in London, that a number of lives were lost in consequence of mal-practice ; and it was intended, by the formation of that society, to institute an examination upon the subject of midwifery of persons practising physic, surgery and pharmacy.

4185. What do you consider to be included in the term midwifery?—The answer to that question would be perhaps a little prolix ; but, if the Committee will give me leave to state, the act of midwifery does not merely comprehend the superintendence of a function in which nothing is required, and consequently concerning which nothing is to be done, but it involves the management of a great number of cases of great difficulty, of great danger, of cases which if treated rightly, life is preserved, if treated improperly, life is destroyed. It may be right to state that the process of human parturition is very different from the process of parturition in other animals. In order to obviate the effects of gravitation, the cavity through which the contents of the womb have to pass, is not placed in the same line with the trunk of the body in the human subject, as it is in other animals : and the price which is paid for the advantage of the erect posture of the body, is the increase of the difficulty and of the danger attendant upon parturition. Cases of the most simple kind, which are included under the head of natural labour, are by watchfulness, care, and doing but little, attended with little hazard ; but these cases, without watchfulness, without care, or with obtrusiveness, may be converted into cases of the greatest hazard. I need hardly state, that the act of labour is made up of a resistance to be overcome, and a power capable of overcoming it ; and that the last should beat the first ; but this does not always occur ; the resistance is then greater than the power, and, consequently, it becomes necessary, either to increase the power by artificial means ; or, in cases of disproportion between the cavity and the body which has to pass through it, either to lessen the volume of the body which has to pass through, or to sacrifice the life of the woman to preserve the life of that body, the child. It is a settled axiom, that the head of a child, which in its short diameter, taking case with case, measures four inches, cannot pass through a cavity which measures less than three, without a diminution of its size. A diminution of its size can only be effected by lessening the quantity of its contents, namely, the brain ; and I need not say, that if you remove the contents of the skull, namely, the brain, you destroy the life of the person to whom that brain belonged. It appears, then, that those cases of difficulty and of danger which depend upon the disproportion between the body which has to pass through and the cavity through which that body has to pass, are cases which require great attention, much anatomical knowledge, accurate powers of comparison between the major and the minor, great judgment as to the determination of whether either life should be sacrificed, and which life should be sacrificed ; and the difference of half an hour, the difference of a quarter of an hour determines the fact whether the practitioner should destroy the child's life to preserve the life of its mother, by opening its head, or whether he shall adopt such other means, I mean the employment of time especially, as may possibly justify him in waiting without operating. There are other cases. In the greater number of instances, the presentation of the child is

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is by its head; but in once out of 70 times, it happens that other parts than the head, the shoulder, the back, or the breast, will present themselves; and it is perfectly impossible that a body so presented can pass through that cavity, unless the nature of that presentation be changed. If a case be ignorantly treated, or mistaken, there is no question but that of life or death. If the case be known and treated, but not treated skilfully, an accident of the most fatal nature, namely, a rupture of the uterus, a communication made between the cavity of the abdomen and the external air, is effected by the improper performance of such operation; and the life of the woman is devoted. There are cases, and they are not unfrequent, of hæmorrhage occurring in labour. Some of those cases of hæmorrhage depend upon the opposition of the placenta to the opening at the bottom of the womb, as it is called the *os uteri*. In those cases, the first part of the process, which involves the dilatation of that opening, which opens the door through which the child is to pass into the world,—this natural act, which in 99 cases out of 100, or a much larger proportion, is to give an opening through which the contents of the uterus are to be discharged,—as it proceeds, involves the patient in a state of positive and imminent danger. For the body which is so placed, consists of a collection of blood vessels, which being torn through, the life of the child is sacrificed by the loss of blood, and the woman would either die undelivered, or she would die of hæmorrhage after that delivery. So that in such a case, it becomes necessary actually to make a perforation by the hand through such placenta or mass, and to deliver the child through the opening so made, in order to prevent the further consequence of the non-performance of such an operation; and that certain consequence is death. In labours the most natural, in women of weak powers, it very often happens that hæmorrhage takes place from blood vessels, and that such hæmorrhage becomes the cause of death. It is very well known to physicians and surgeons, and, I may say, to physiologists and philosophers in general, that the restriction of hæmorrhage in the body is attributed to two causes; namely, to the coagulation of the blood, which forms a plug in the bleeding vessel, and to the contraction of the blood vessels, which obliterates their cavity. It is obvious that the blood cannot coagulate, unless it be at rest: it is equally obvious that it cannot be at rest in a large vessel, where the pressure behind would prevent it. Here, therefore, is given to the uterus of the woman, and to the uterus of the woman only, a muscular power, the contraction of the uterus itself, by the exertion of which muscular power the sides of the vessels are compressed against each other; so that that which could not happen by a mere contraction of the blood vessel itself, is effected by the contraction of the muscular fibres which surround the blood vessels, producing and making a specific ligature on each bleeding vessel of the thickness of the uterus itself. This is the provision of nature, given by Providence to the human uterus: it is not given to the uterus of any other animal, since the structure of the placenta in other animals is so formed, that one part comes away, another part remains behind. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the knowledge of the mode of restraining hæmorrhage, by producing the contraction of the blood vessels, by forwarding the coagulation of blood, and especially by producing contraction of the uterus itself, is of infinite importance to every body who has the care of the act of parturition; and a vast number of women are lost every year by the ignorance of persons upon this subject. There is but another case: that which has been called “convulsion,” “puerperal convulsion,” because it is unlike any other convulsion in some of its circumstances. Such cases, in ignorant practice, almost always end fatally; but, in good practice, almost all end well; and the like may be said with regard to the cases of hæmorrhage. A bad practitioner will lose 19 out of 20 of his cases of hæmorrhage; a good practitioner will hardly ever lose a case, though he may live to a considerable age. Another danger that presents itself, and in cases the most natural it happens very often, that the placenta, or connecting medium between the mother and the child, is situate at the upper part of the bag called the uterus. If an ignorant practitioner forcibly draws down the funis when the uterus is relaxed, and before the placenta is separated, he draws down with it the uterus itself, making that an external tumor which was an internal cavity, and either destroys immediately the life of the patient by such violence done to parts incapable of bearing it, or he produces a permanent disease, which is inconvenient, and not to be removed but by the removal of the uterus itself. Those cases I have seen happen again and again. It occurs sometimes (and there is an instance upon record of a man who was tried at the Old Bailey for such practice) that the practitioner, not aware of

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that which he has done, has continued to drag, till he has torn the uterus out of the body, dragging with it the intestines and parts contained in the cavity of the belly; and the patient has died. There is yet another case, which if not constituting what may be called the act of labour, may be considered fairly as being the prelude of labour: I mean the ordinary case of abortion. If the oak is valuable as an oak, the acorn is valuable which produces it; and therefore, as far as human life is concerned, cases of abortion are of as much importance as cases of labour. But it is notorious to persons who practise this part of the profession, that all those cases are met, by ignorant practitioners, by a remedy of one colour always, and that colour red. They are met by a combination of medicines of three different kinds; so that you know before you see the prescription, what the patient has taken. Those cases demand great knowledge: they may arise in weak habits and in strong habits; they may depend upon the loss of the vitality of that which is within the uterus, and they may be irretrievable; or they may depend upon the separation of the ovum from the uterus, which separation may be partial only, and by judicious treatment may only remain partial, or they may depend upon the contraction of the uterus, the walls of which organ contracting upon its contents, may work its expulsion: all these cases (different in themselves) require management also very different. I think I have stated enough to show the importance of that part of the profession which professes to superintend this function, and the necessity which there is for examining into the qualifications of persons who are to superintend this function, in whatever department of the profession they may happen to be.

4186. Besides the act of parturition, what disorders are those physicians required to treat who particularly apply themselves to the practice of midwifery?—All the complaints affecting what may be called the genital system, complaints very numerous, very various in their character, very different in their degrees of danger, and requiring very different modes of treatment in order to obviate them. I would mention also, that with midwifery are generally taken in the diseases of early life, the diseases of children.

4187. To consign to this branch of the profession the treatment of the diseases of children, seems natural; inasmuch as the mother would probably prefer that the physician who had been successful in the treatment of her own case, should also attend to the disorders of her child?—If she were to reason upon it, she probably would reason in this way.

4188. Are you aware of a table drawn up by Dr. Hamilton, professor of midwifery in Edinburgh, showing from the bills of mortality the more successful treatment of women in child-birth in modern times, as compared with their treatment at successive periods during the last century and a half?—I have seen it.

4189. You consider the treatment of cases of parturition as particularly important, and requiring all the resources derived from a full knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and of the proper application of remedies to diseases; inasmuch as in ordinary diseases, but one life only, but in these cases two lives are concerned. By unskilful treatment, two lives may be lost; by skilful management, two may be preserved?—Exactly so; the same laws which govern the animal economy generally, are to be looked to in the consideration of those cases; the same tools are used, both medical and surgical; and the object is the same, the preservation of life.

4190. It requires a knowledge both of medicine and of surgery; both of external and internal treatment?—I consider that it does.

4191. A knowledge both of the natural and the disturbed functions?—It does.

4192. To consign the care of women and children to practitioners who are either totally ignorant of medicine, or if learned, are yet supposed to belong to an inferior caste, seems almost to imply that the objects of their care occupy an inferior scale in the creation?—I should think there can be no other inference drawn, that if there be no cognizance of the qualifications of persons to treat this function, and the diseases connected with sex, women and children do occupy, which is not allowed, a subordinate place in the scale of creation.

4193. In confirmation of the table by Dr. Hamilton, which has been shown you, can you state whether great improvements have been made, of late days, in the treatment of women in child-bed?—I think a greater and more accurate knowledge of the laws of animal economy has existed; that less harm has been done; that more patience has been exerted; that what may be called the moral remedies, the influence

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influence of the mind, have been more called forth; and in addition to that, I should say that also the manual modes of relief have been considerably improved.

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4194. About what time was it that midwifery first began to be taught by medical men in this country. It is stated by Dr. Hamilton that it was by Dr. Chapman, who lived about the middle of the eighteenth century?—I should think it was about that time. Dr. Chapman was one of the first who wrote upon it.

4195. Then Dr. Smellie, Dr. William Hunter, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, Dr. Hope, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Garthshore, then Dr. Osborn, Dr. Thynne, Dr. Bland and Dr. Denman?—Yes.

4196. In Edinburgh by Dr. Young, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, Dr. Gillespie and Dr. Stewart?—Yes.

4197. And in Dublin Dr. Macbride, Dr. Cleghorne, Dr. Clark and Dr. Evory?—Yes.

4198. Were any applications made by the Obstetric Society to the different medical corporations in London, and if so, what was the nature of those applications?—About 35 years ago, the late Dr. Denman, and some of his contemporaries, aware of the facts I have taken the liberty of laying before the Committee, had a meeting, in order to induce the corporate bodies to take cognizance of this part of the profession. Several meetings were held, but the matter fell to the ground: they were incapable of doing anything. About 28 or 29 years ago, the necessity for interference continuing daily to present itself, another meeting was summoned, consisting of some of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, Dr. Denman, Sir Richard Croft, Dr. Beattie, Dr. Squire, and one or two others; and though I was very little in practice, I formed one of that number. A second application was made: the same success, or rather non-success, attended it, and that also fell to the ground. Then, about five years ago, another attempt was made, the sole purpose of which attempt was, to institute an examination into the qualifications of those persons: another object was in view. If an examination had been instituted, the society, born for the purpose of causing it, would have died immediately upon the object being effected. There is no such society actually in being, if I may term it, as the Obstetric Society; but as it was necessary to give a name to the party petitioning the corporate bodies, the name of Obstetric Society was given, because there appeared to be no better; but the sole object was to accomplish that, not by alteration of the present machinery, but by means of the three corporate bodies.

4199. What was the end in view, in making those applications to the corporate bodies?—The end was simply to induce the three corporate bodies of London, which superintended the practice of medicine and surgery, to require of candidates offering themselves to be examined for a licence or diploma, that before they went into the world as licensed practitioners, they should first give proof of their competency as to the management of the cases which I have taken the liberty of laying before the Committee.

4200. The object of the application was, not to give any advantage to the applicants, but to induce those corporations to examine all candidates for a licence to practise, as to their knowledge, amongst other matters, of the principles and art of midwifery?—So far from any advantage applying to the individuals composing that society, proof would be given to the public of the competency of all other persons who might be so examined, so that the emolument received by the few would be diffused among the many.

4201. Did not the College of Physicians in the year 1773 institute a particular rank, who were called licentiates in midwifery?—I was just born at the time, but I know such was the fact; though certain physicians, including Dr. Denman and Dr. Osborn, had a place given them in the College of Physicians, no advantage arose to the public. As to examination connected with such licentiates in midwifery, it was a nominal distinction given to certain persons by the free will and good feeling of the College, as an honour to them.

4202. Are you aware that in 1788 the College passed a resolution to this effect, that apothecaries be refused a licence in midwifery?—I was not aware of that.

4203. Are you aware that in 1829 the College came to a resolution, that all applicants for a midwifery licence should be examined in Latin?—I was not aware of that.

4204. Do you know that in the Bill for the regulation of surgeons which was brought into Parliament by Sir William Garrow in 1817, it was proposed to transfer to the College of Surgeons the sole power of licensing all male practitioners in midwifery?—

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midwifery?—They are supposed to be licensed; because as the act of parturition is as much a function of the animal economy, as the act of micturation is a function of the bladder; as surgeons are, and quasi-surgeons wish to be understood they are, acquainted with all the functions, and with the treatment of all the disordered functions of the animal economy, those of the uterus excepted, it was inferred that they were capable of conducting one function, if they were capable of conducting another; though no examination was made touching that function.

4205. Are you aware that another clause of that Bill was to transfer to the College of Surgeons the granting diplomas in midwifery? The fifth clause is in these words: "Whereas surgical aid is frequently required in midwifery, and it is expedient that male persons so practising should be qualified to render such aid, be it therefore enacted, that from and after it shall not be lawful for any male person to practise midwifery unless he shall have obtained a diploma or testimonial to practise surgery under the seal of the said three Royal Colleges," that is, the three Colleges of Surgeons in the three kingdoms, or, "shall have obtained a testimonial of qualification as a principal surgeon in the army or navy, and shall have actually served in that capacity?"—I was not aware of that.

4206. What was the result of the applications that were made to the three corporations in London, begging them to examine all candidates on the subject of midwifery?—By the College of Physicians I believe it was at first refused; but in one of the propositions made in answer to a communication from the Obstetric Society, it was hinted at rather than proposed, that perhaps an assessor should be added to the Board of Censors, or be separated from the Board of Censors, in order to examine persons belonging to the College as licentiates, provided after having passed the College as licentiates, they should declare their determination to practise midwifery.

4207. In a reply from the College of Physicians transmitted to the Right hon. Robert Peel, there occurs this passage: "Before the College proceed to the plan they propose for such persons practising midwifery as come under their jurisdiction, it is necessary to state of what this art consists. One part of it is the prescription of remedies for the disorders to which pregnancy is liable, and the diseases which attend parturition; the other consists of the manual operations attending natural and difficult labours. To a knowledge of the former all physicians are educated, and the treatment of such diseases makes a part of their practice. Examination upon these subjects is a part of the duty of the Censors' Board, in their general examination of physicians who offer themselves for a licence. Examination upon the manual branch of midwifery has not been considered within their province. If it be thought desirable for the service of the public that the very few physicians licensed to practise physic who have taken up the art of midwifery, should be examined before the College in the manual branch of that art, the College proposes to the Right hon. the Secretary of State, that as often as any physician offers himself for examination preparatory to his licence to practise, and declares his intention of adding midwifery to the practice of physic, he shall be examined before the Censors' Board by some licensed physician at that time practising, or who has practised midwifery, who shall be called in as an assessor for the purpose of inquiring into his qualifications in the manual branch of that art;" that probably is the passage you allude to?—It is.

4208. What opinion do you entertain of that being sufficient to remedy the evil complained of?—I should consider it quite sufficient, provided the examining body had so large an experience in such cases as to enable them to test the qualifications of the candidate; but as the public, or the mass or majority of the public, ask for information and relief, not of those who profess not to practise midwifery, but of those who do, there is not a sufficient degree of experience and knowledge of those diseases and states, to render such an examination a sufficient test of the qualification of the candidate. Applying the expression of manual assistance, seems to carry with it a notion that the management of the act of parturition is a manual management. It is in part a manual management, it is in part a management which involves the employment of those other medical means which are not manual. There may be action which you may wish to establish. You must know the value of the number of the doses of the sedatives to be employed, you must know the character of the constitution to which they are applicable; it may be necessary that means should be employed which will give power, or, if not power, which will give temporary action, which will be a temporary substitute for power; so that it is not to be considered as a simple act particularly, inasmuch as

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what are properly called medical means, are frequently called into force for the removal of many of the actual difficulties, thereby rendering manual means unnecessary, and thereby rendering instrumental assistance not called for. If a surgeon had the means, by any class of medicines, of so enlarging the diameter of the canal as to enable a stone to pass from the bladder, he would be a madman if he performed the operation for the stone, when he had the means of producing such a state of inaction of that canal as would enable the stone to pass through without the pain and danger of that operation.

4209. Might not the same distinction be drawn in the practice of medicine itself, between the curative and the operative part of the practice of medicine?—For the advantage of the public, the *ars medicinæ* has been divided into what is commonly called physic and what is commonly called surgery; but they run into each other so much, physicians have so often to consider the effect of surgical means, and surgeons have so often to consider the effect of medical means, that though, in the abstract, it is perhaps for the public a useful division of the profession, no one can be a good physician who is not a fair surgeon, and no one, as it appears to me, can be a good surgeon unless at the same time he be acquainted with the laws of the animal economy, and the mode of regulating those laws; which I consider to be the province of a physician.

4210. Do you consider it probable that a person distinguished in this branch of the art would be likely to assist as a mere assessor, being considered, by the assumption, as a person not fit to examine the candidates upon other branches of medical knowledge?—I think that would naturally imply a voluntary acknowledgment of the ignorance of such assessor upon medical subjects generally; and that no man of respectability and character would allow himself to be made a judge of the manner of managing one function, being at the same time tacitly adjudged incapable of conducting the management of another function.

4211. What was the final result of this application to the College of Physicians?—The final result was I believe that it slept in the tomb of all the Capulets, and it died a natural death, which gave rise to the application to the Legislature at the end of last year.

4212. What result had the application which was made to the College of Surgeons?—No beneficial result, nothing was proposed, to the best of my recollection; but I may be allowed to state, that the College of Surgeons have actually a right to examine, and that it is their duty to examine; because it is the duty of the examiner of the College of Surgeons to inquire into the competency of a man operating for stone, or for hernia, or performing the operation of amputation. It is equally a duty of surgeons to examine into the qualifications of a person to operate upon this organ of the frame; so that it appears to me a distinction in name at war with common sense.

4213. Was this a part of the answer of the College of Surgeons: “The council beg leave to observe, that they have hitherto elected as examiners such surgeons as they believed had in the early period of their lives been accustomed to pass their days in hospitals, and their nights in the study of their profession, and not in the avocations of a lying-in chamber; such surgeons as had for a long time superintended the practice of hospitals, and had been consulted by the public in difficult cases in surgery: because the council think that such surgeons must be most competent to decide on the extent and correctness of the practical information which candidates for the diploma of this College may possess. That, in the opinion of the council, this mode of selection of examiners is most likely to promote surgical knowledge and the public good. That the annulling of the bye-law that excludes practitioners in midwifery from the council of this College, which seems to be a principal object of the obstetric committee, would weaken that respect the public now entertain for, and the confidence they now have in, those surgeons who have devoted their time and efforts exclusively to the attainment of surgical knowledge, evinced by their being alone elected to superintend the practice of hospitals, and would be adverse to the cultivation and advancement of surgery. The council beg leave to add, that the court of examiners have passed a resolution requiring that each candidate for the diploma of this College shall produce, prior to examination, a certificate of having attended two courses of lectures on midwifery, delivered by competent teachers; and a regulation to this effect was accordingly published on the 9th of March last. And that the council deem such regulation of the court of examiners, together with the examinations which are instituted, a sufficient security to the public with regard to the qualification of the

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members of this College?—That was the answer upon that subject. It appeared to be the opinion of the Obstetric Society, that there was no further evidence of the surgeons who do not include in their practice the management of this function, passing their nights in sleeplessness, than of the other surgeons passing their nights in sleeplessness; and that if any inference was to be drawn at all from sleepless nights, this inference was to be drawn: that those men who were of necessity up at night, were more likely to think and to read at night, than those other persons whose opportunities enabled them to go to bed when they pleased. With respect to one of the observations in that letter, that the public would respect the College of Surgeons more, for not attending to this department of the profession, it is very well known that persons are respected in proportion to the benefit which the public derives from their exertions. The question is, in the profession of the law, of physic, or of surgery, what is the power of the professor of law, of physic or of surgery to aid and benefit the public; and therefore the knowledge which a surgeon might possess on all the different parts of his profession, would rather increase than diminish that respect which the public has for the profession. With respect to the presentation of certificates, such presentation means something or it means nothing: if the presentation of a certificate of attendance on lectures was to be sufficient evidence of the qualification of the person so attending, then the presentation of the certificate of the different lecturers who teach the art of surgery, ought, on the same ground, to be a sufficient test of the qualification of the candidate for a diploma. If it is not in the one case, it is not in the other; and consequently the presentation of the certificate can only imply, that the person who has so attended, has paid his fee for attendance; and that he has sat in a lecture-room so many hours, awake or asleep, attentive or inattentive; but it affords no ground of estimating the qualification or the competency of that person.

4214. Does not such answer appear rather inconsistent with the clause proposed in the Surgeons Bill in 1817, whereby the exclusive privilege of licensing male practitioners in midwifery was to be given to the College of Surgeons?—I think it does; but it appears that that requires some explanations. I did not know of it till to-day. If that law was to be applicable to surgeons, that is, to members of that College, then it appears to be a useless law; because a surgeon ought to be competent to manage all the functions of the frame; therefore it becomes useless to the person who might happen to be a member of that particular college. If it had reference to persons wishing to practise one part of the profession without practising another, I should consider it to be a bad law; because it would enable a person to operate upon one part of the body, he being at the time entirely ignorant of the animal laws generally; of all the other parts of the profession.

4215. The answer received from the Apothecaries Company was an expression of their willingness to do this; but they stated that they were advised by their counsel that there were doubts whether they had the power to institute such examination?—That was the case; and I may state that the improvement, if it be an improvement (and it may be to a certain extent) which consisted of making it necessary that each candidate presenting himself to the College of Surgeons for general examination, should also present a certificate of his attendance upon lectures, took place subsequently to the last stir, if I may so call it. The last endeavour upon the part of the Obstetric Society was in their application to the Apothecaries Company. I have understood, notwithstanding the opinion which was given by their counsel as to the want of power so to examine upon the subject of midwifery, as being rather chirurgical than pharmaceutical, the Apothecaries Company have subsequently added to their Board the name of a most respectable gentleman who is practising in this part of the profession; and at this time the persons who do apply as general practitioners, have their qualifications on the subject of midwifery tested at the Board of the Apothecaries Company.

4216. If it were required that all male persons, licensed to practise midwifery, should also have a competent knowledge of surgery, to be tested by examination, would the undergoing the double examination, as well in surgery as midwifery, have the effect of excluding from the practice of midwifery many males who now act as accoucheurs?—I should think it would not; but if it did, I should think it would be a very good plan, for it would compel persons who profess to understand only part, to make themselves masters of the whole.

4217. Do you think the effect of requiring that double examination, would produce any great diminution of the number of persons now practising midwifery?—I think that the number would continue the same; but that the public would be rendered

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rendered more secure, by having competency instead of ignorance. The present number acts injuriously to the public; very often many of those dangers I recapitulated at the early part of this examination, occur in such practice. There is another advantage, which is an indirect advantage, and it is this: that in this country a great number of persons of the poorer class of society are attended by female midwives as they are called. If the male practitioners throughout the country were made competent to practise in this department of the profession, they would be, in each of their individual towns, better teachers of those females; and therefore fewer injuries to the public would be done by persons so much better taught than at present are done by those, who are comparatively ignorant.

4218. Under the circumstances you allude to, would the reward and payment to those individuals in remote places and in a low line of practice, be sufficient to remunerate them for the expense of such an education as would enable them to pass an examination in surgery and midwifery?—It appears to me that though the College of Surgeons has no power to examine into the competency of any one person practising as a surgeon in London, or as an apothecary, that a single examination at the Board of the College of Surgeons (not a double examination, but that one single examination to which all persons do present themselves for the purpose of obtaining professional character) would effect the object required. It would suffice that the examining body should possess the competency to inquire into the knowledge of the candidate in these matters: that under the idea of their having the power of inquiring, the candidate would prepare himself for such examination; and that the same machinery would at the same time perform the double part of ascertaining the competency of the candidate to practise surgery as a whole; and if as a whole, this department of surgery, namely, the operations to be performed upon the uterus and the adjoining parts: because in fact it forms a part of surgery. If midwifery be anything beyond the name, if that name is to have any meaning connected with it, then midwifery resolves itself into an attention to that function in its natural state, the prevention of those ills which arise from its mismanagement, and the obviating those difficulties which arise in the disturbance of it; so that it would be just as absurd to separate lithotomy, hernia, or amputation, from surgery, as to separate the different operations required, when the uterus is incapable of performing its duty. It appears to be a part of the whole, and if the term midwifery were thrown out of the question, inasmuch as the functions of the uterus would make part of the general whole into which such examinations are to diverge, the public would be secured from the injury and from the danger. No other machine would have to be called into action; but if the council of the College of Surgeons were competent to examine (and they can be competent to examine only by having the experience to enable them to ask the questions), the whole matter is gained; the public is secured; the candidate if accepted, is presumed to be worthy of such acceptance; and the object of the Obstetric Society is gained.

4219. From the nature of things very many persons must be employed in attending women in child-birth; and the reward in many of such cases must be very small; if you make the education very difficult, or expensive, do you not run the chance of narrowing the number of persons who can lawfully be employed?—There can be but two sorts of practitioners; those who are members of the College of Surgeons, and those who are not: those who are members, or who are candidates to become members, would incur no additional expense in gaining the information; because already, by a bye-law of the College, they are required to bring a certificate of attendance on lectures in midwifery; consequently they have paid their fees. No additional expense would be incurred to the candidate, because he would be asked a question or two upon the function of the uterus, as he would be asked a question or two upon the function of the bladder; and the same sum demanded for a diploma in one case would be in the other; midwifery being a branch of the whole profession of surgery. Then the other part I alluded to is the part of practical midwifery, simply surgery and alone. Not being a member of the College of Surgeons, I do not know one single instance in this town or in this country of any male saying, I practise midwifery simply, unaccompanied by physic, surgery or pharmacy.

4220. Would you have the diploma distinguished in midwifery from the general diploma?—Not at all; I put it in this way, to throw the word midwifery out of the question. It appears to be the stumbling-block; take away the word, and the management of the function of the uterus is as much a part of surgery, as the management of the function of the bladder, or of any other organ in the body. An examination, if it ought to be made at all, and it ought to be made as to other

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functions, ought to be made of course into this function; it making a part of that whole, to which whole is given the name of surgery. It is the word midwifery which makes the whole difficulty; it is a branch of physic, a branch of surgery. Put it only as a branch, and the whole difficulty is avoided; but if you say midwifery is something, it is simply this: midwifery is the superintendence of a function of the human body: it is either medicine, or it is surgery, or it is both: it cannot be nothing. If it be medicine, the qualification of the candidate should be tested by the physicians; if it be surgery, it should be tested by the surgeons; and as there is a class of medical men termed general practitioners, who are understood to be competent to the practice of surgery, then the same qualification is to be expected from them.

[*An Extract from the Evidence, Questions 225 and 226, was read to the Witness.*]

4221. Therefore, whatever knowledge the censors of the College of Physicians possess, they must have acquired in passing through the hospitals, probably?—And the lectures of those gentlemen, who practise that part of the profession.

4222. Do you think unless they have applied themselves expressly to the art, they can properly understand it?—I take for granted that the advantage which the public derives from any medical practitioner, is in proportion, partly to his general knowledge, and partly to his experience in that department of the profession to which he chiefly devotes himself: that, as experience gives knowledge, and as knowledge is the thing sought for, so that knowledge will be obtained in the greatest degree from persons who have the greatest share of experience. I would put it in this way: I should think no ordinary surgeon in London would operate upon a fellow-creature, at the present time of day, for cataract: not because he does not know the nature of cataract, not because he is unacquainted with the mode of dispersing or of extracting it, but because other persons, being more frequently in the habit of performing this operation and superintending it, will be more likely to do it well than persons who, though knowing the disease, and though acquainted with the operation for its removal, are not often called upon to do so.

4223. You think it most important that the College of Physicians should institute an examination of those who come before them into their knowledge of midwifery, and that those who have to examine others on the subject of midwifery, in order to be competent examiners, must have had a thorough and practical knowledge of the art themselves?—I do.

4224. Would it tend to disparage the highest grade of the profession, to allow them to engage in this particular branch; and would it bring discredit upon men who have been educated at the universities, to be placed in the same grade with those who attend to this particular function?—I think that that is a question which I should have much difficulty in answering; because it might be thought, and might be thought truly too, that I was not a competent judge of such a question. I certainly consider the respect which the profession has obtained in this country, is owing to the respectability, and the education, and the character, of the gentlemen in the higher departments of physic. I have no doubt it is very much owing to them; but I do consider, at the same time, that the real respect of the public towards the professors of any art or science arises out of the benefits which such professors can confer upon the public in general: that in proportion to the degree in which a man can serve the public, in the same proportion he is estimated: if he can serve them but little, he is estimated but little, and if he can serve them much, he is estimated much.

4225. If a person be admitted into the College of Physicians, he is liable to belong to the Censors' Board, and by possibility may be elected president. Is it an objection to a person, practising in this branch of the art, being admitted to the fellowship, that he is more liable to sudden calls than persons in other branches of the profession; and he, on that account, ought to be excluded from the fellowship, because by possibility he may be elected to serve in the various offices of the College?—I consider that such an objection might possibly be thrown out, but I do not conceive it would be a valid objection; because both surgeons and physicians, who constitute the examining boards of their respective colleges, are liable to be called away by sudden cases of hæmorrhage, by fractures, by apoplexy, by immediate distress calling for immediate remedy. Of this there can be no doubt, that inasmuch as labours are much more frequent than hernia, or than any other of the accidents to which the human frame is liable, insomuch there can be no doubt

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4226. Is that such an objection that you think it ought to operate as a complete exclusion of physicians practising in that branch?—It seems to make a distinction without a difference.

4227. Have the medical men practising in this branch of the art shown by their works on various branches of physiology that they are active improvers of that particular branch of medicine?—I should say that the whole of the information, with the least possible reservation, in this department of the profession, which physicians and surgeons acquire, if they possess it, can be derived only from those physicians and surgeons who do practise this part of the profession, or from their works and lectures.

4228. You think the works that have been written upon the subject have been written chiefly, if not entirely, by men who have been so actively engaged?—Yes, I do; and that if persons are to drink at all at this source of knowledge, they must drink from a source supplied wholly by the practitioners in this department of the profession.

4229. Looking at those works, do you find that generally physicians and surgeons have been the authors of those improvements?—I should say, taking what has been called in this Committee “the practice of midwifery, strictly so called,” (I mean the management of labour, and its consequences and its varieties) the whole of that information is to be obtained from the writings of the licentiates of the College of Physicians, and from those other members of the College of Surgeons who are not members of the council or the court of examiners: and I should say further, that all the information (I make of course a trifling reservation) to be acquired upon the disease of sex and the diseases of children is to be acquired from the lectures and the writings of the licentiates of the College of Physicians, and of those members of the College of Surgeons who are not members of the council and the court of examiners. Two of the reservations I should take the liberty of adverting to, are a book containing from 100 to 150 pages upon the diseases of children, by one Walter or William Harris, a fellow of the College of Physicians, who lived in the year 1720, and was a professor of surgery to the College of Physicians; and a little work, or little index, it may be rather called, of the diseases of infants, by Dr. Heberden. There is also a work on the disease of the ovarium, published last year by Dr. Seymour. With these exceptions, nearly the whole of the information on the diseases of sex and the diseases of children is to be collected from the works of those practising in this branch of the profession.

4230. Have not the improvers in this branch of medicine been some of the most eminent anatomists of the day?—They have.

4231. Was Dr. William Hunter an instance?—He was.

4232. Are there any instances in a remoter period?—It is probable that Hippocrates practised this part of the profession, inasmuch as in many parts of his work there are observations which could be gained only from experience and observation, the truth of which observations the experience of the present day confirms. The writings of Celsus contain many passages, certainly proving that he did not exclude this branch of the profession. The operation of turning (the operation which saves lives in cases of preternatural presentations, as they are called), and the operation of opening the head, are perhaps as well described by Celsus as by any other, though shortly.

4233. Are you aware whether the candidates for serving as medical officers in the army or navy are required to have a knowledge of midwifery?—Some 30 years ago I was a surgeon in the army myself, and it was then expected that the surgeons of the different regiments should hold themselves liable to be called upon in cases of difficulty; and unless they were considered to be informed, the liability to be called upon would have rendered no service to the community.

4234. Do you know what is the present practice?—I believe they are compelled to possess that information.

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army surgeons do so, and they generally remain army surgeons, till their receipts, as private practitioners, counterbalance their pay as army surgeons, and till their prospects are greater than those of army surgeons.

4237. If after having filled this office they aspire to a seat in the College of Surgeons, are they not, according to the existing bye-laws, required previously to renounce their practice in midwifery?—I believe they are.

4238. Therefore the possessing this additional knowledge and skill is to them a disqualification?—It would be a disqualification; their qualification as to surgery generally would be ascertained by their previous examination, and the addition of this knowledge would be a disqualification for the council. There is a very wide difference, as it strikes me, between the two corporate bodies: the admission of practitioners in midwifery to the fellowship of the College of Physicians would be an act of utility, perhaps, to the public; but it is optional, as it appears to me, upon the part of the fellows of the College of Physicians. They stand, with reference to other members of their body, as to their length of education, on a different ground; but the member of the College of Surgeons has the same education as a surgeon, whether he is to be a hospital surgeon, or an army surgeon, or whether he looks forward to be a member of the council, or a member of the board of examiners. His education in every respect is the same. The diploma is in all and every respect the same; so that a man, when he presents himself for examination at that board, may have great views or moderate views; the members are upon a par: the education is the same. It appears to me, therefore, an unjust exclusion of a member, placed previously upon the same footing. Not so in the case of the College of Physicians. There is a superiority, arising partly from the bye-laws and partly from their consciences, which may give them an option of determining what they will do; not so with regard to the body of surgeons, for there is an equality of right, and an acknowledged equality of information.

4239. Would not an examiner be far more competent, if he combined with his knowledge of the principles of surgery a practical knowledge of midwifery?—The Obstetric Society would never have been called into action, no such body ever would have arisen, if the three separate bodies had, without the least regard to the interests of the members of the Obstetric Society, instituted an examination of all persons about to become members of those three bodies. If that point were obtained, no matter how, from the bodies as they now stand, or by any such alteration as common sense dictated (if common sense dictated at all: I do not mean to say that it would not dictate), but if that object were obtained, even with the present constitution of the College, even to the exclusion of the parties who do so practise, I dare not speak in the name of the whole, but I can speak in my own name, I, as one, though I have not practised midwifery now for a great many years, should be perfectly satisfied. The only object of the society is, to institute an examination on the part of those three bodies as they now stand, or as altered; and the whole object would then be attained.

4240. What do you think should be the education of a gentleman intending to pursue this branch of medicine? In what way should it differ from the ordinary education of a medical man?—If it were within his means, I would give him the best medical education, and then, if he meant to include in his practice this part of the profession, I would let him direct the greater part of his attention to subjects involved in this branch; but there can be no doubt that the greater and more extensive the knowledge and information of a man is, the more fit he is to perform the duties of all the different parts of the profession.

4241. Whatever the education, fitted for a physician and surgeon, may be, ought he to have received the same education?—He must, if the life of the patient be the object.

4242. What examination should he undergo different from the physician or surgeon?—In the College of Physicians, I apprehend, he should undergo the same examination as at present, without the exclusion, or rather with the inclusion of those parts of the profession which have been denominated midwifery. In the College of Surgeons, I think that he should undergo the same examination as at present, and I believe there cannot be a better examination, with the inclusion also of this particular subject.

4243. Previous to your being admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, did you undergo an examination?—Sir Henry Hallford, the president of the College, some years ago, was kind enough to say that it would be acceptable to the College, if I were to become one of their number, and did me the honour to invite me to

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become a licentiate of the College, abandoning my own former college, the College of Surgeons. And I must say, that I consider it to be one of the events of my life which has given me the highest personal gratification. Having been proposed, I underwent a triple examination, in anatomy, in physiology, and in the treatment of disease. Whether that examination was a sufficient test, is known only to the examiners. I underwent, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the ordinary examinations upon those three stages, in three different examinations.

4244. Were you examined upon the treatment of the diseases of women and children?—I think there were two or three questions which bore a little upon those diseases. I think peritoneal inflammation was one. Pressure upon the brain, was another. The management of the hooping cough was the third question.

4245. Did it appear to you that the examination on such points which you underwent, if it was an example of the ordinary examination which candidates for the licentiatehip undergo, was a sufficiently extensive and strict one, upon these branches of practice?—I should certainly say not, upon this branch of medicine. I think that it should be much more extensive; but I think it would be of advantage, if candidates were to be aware that they might possibly be examined on these subjects, that they would then prepare themselves for such examination, instead of neglecting the subject, as they now do in part.

4246. If the professions of the physician and surgeon are to be completely distinct and separate, are you to be understood to state that persons practising midwifery naturally belong to the College of Surgeons?—There we come to the term midwifery again; there is no such distinct subject as midwifery.

4247. In whatever way that class of practitioners is described, do you consider that they naturally belong to the class of surgeons?—No; I took the liberty of stating, that even the management of labour in its complications and varieties, setting aside all the different circumstances connected with it, requires medical knowledge also, and it may require surgical knowledge; that is, the employment of medical knowledge will enable a woman so to pass through that process, as not in many cases to require surgical treatment; and there are many other cases in which surgical treatment is called in, to supply those deficiencies which medical knowledge alone cannot in such cases supply.

4248. Would you have the persons practising in this branch, act under a diploma from the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons?—I would have no such branch at all; we might as well have a branch for lithotomy; which is the removal of a dead stone from a living body.

4249. To which of the two departments do you think persons practising in this branch most frequently belong?—I would put it in this way: Whether it be right or wrong, many licentiates of the College of Physicians do practise in this, in common with other parts of the profession. Physicians therefore do practise it. In the College of Surgeons also, a great number do practise it, the one as a branch of physic, the other as a branch of surgery; and I do not know that any better arrangement could be made, than that each member of the profession, as he thinks fit, shall or shall not practise those departments of the profession: but I think that all should be fitted to practise it, by their examination before their respective boards, in the event of their desiring to avail themselves of opportunities of so practising.

4250. Persons in that branch of practice should not be excluded either by the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons?—It would be an assumption on my part, if I, an humble individual, were to state that the College of Physicians have no right to exclude.

4251. The question refers to the policy of such exclusion?—I think that physicians, and surgeons, and general practitioners, should all be examined touching their competency in this part of the profession.

4252. In the statutes of the College of Physicians or Surgeons, is there any similar restriction as to the treatment of any individual cases of disease, appertaining to any other part of the body, which treatment is a disqualification for their being fellows of the one body or belonging to the council of the other?—There is none.

4253. Does it not appear to you that the placing a restriction upon the diseases affecting this particular part of the body is totally inconsistent with all usage in these corporations, as regards diseases affecting other parts of the body?—I think common sense answers that question.

4254. In the Bill brought into Parliament in 1817, at the instance of the College of Surgeons, there is this passage: "Whereas surgical aid is frequently required in midwifery, and it is expedient that male persons so practising should be qualified to

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rendersuch aid." Dr. Hamilton remarks, "Surgical aid is much more often necessary in the practice of physic than it is in the case of midwifery; thus in all inflammatory diseases blood-letting is necessarily ordered, and in many other affections of the general system the assistance of a surgeon is indispensable." "If therefore the reasons stated in the Bill for transferring the practice of midwifery to surgeons be valid, it would follow *à fortiori* that no person ought to be permitted to practise physic unless he belong to one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons;" does not that appear to you to be valid reasoning, that there would be the same reason for confining the practice of various other branches of physic, which involve, perchance, surgical operation, as there would be for confining this particular department to the exclusive jurisdiction of the College of Surgeons?—I think so.

4255. On becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians, were you required to renounce the College of Surgeons to which you belonged?—I was, and I was obliged to pay a fee for such renunciation.

4256. What fee did you pay for such renunciation?—Ten guineas.

4257. Do you think your situation as a fellow of the College of Surgeons was likely to involve any inconsistency with your duty to the College of Physicians, as a licentiate?—I think the general division of the practice of medicine into what is commonly called physic and surgery, is, for the advantage of the public, a good division; but there are many cases in which the one does run so into the other, that it is impossible clearly to draw a line between them; though I think it should be drawn as far as is consistent with the benefit of the patient.

4258. Are there not many physician-accoucheurs in London, not licentiates of the College of Physicians?—There are some.

4259. Have the goodness to look at that list, and state whether the persons there named are licentiates of the College?—I think the majority of this list are not.

4260. Except in the honour attaching to being a licentiate of the College of Physicians, what advantage do you receive in your practice from being a licentiate of the College?—At the commencement of my education, I should have thought it no greater honour to be a licentiate of the College of Physicians, than a fellow of the College of Surgeons: but circumstanced as I was in later life, and invited, without application, to become a licentiate of the College of Physicians, I did consider it to be a considerable honour to become a member of one of the most learned bodies of this country. In regard to pecuniary considerations, it was a positive loss: for till I had the honour of being invited into the College of Physicians, I performed a variety of operations in surgery. None of those operations I should think it right to perform now; therefore, if the gaps had not been filled up by physic (and there were no gaps at all in surgery), I should have been minus so much income as would have been gained by my practice as a surgeon.

4261. Do not the physician-accoucheurs perform some of the boldest and most dangerous operations in surgery?—I should think, not generally: upon those especial organs they do.

4262. Tapping the brain of children in cases of hydrocephalus?—I have heard that such operations have been performed by some. I do not think I should undertake them myself.

4263. If a physician-accoucheur has performed such operation successfully, does not the excluding a physician-accoucheur from performing them, in case of his becoming a licentiate of the College, operate injuriously to the public?—I never was given to understand that my hands were tied as to practice, though the laws of the College require that the licentiate of their College of Physicians should take his name from the College of Surgeons. I have always understood that the College of Physicians considered that they had a right to practise both physic and surgery, in consequence of being so, and Harris, who wrote *De Morbis Infantum*, was himself a fellow of the College of Physicians, being at the time *Chirurgiæ ibidem* Professor.

4264. The Cesarian operation?—The Cesarian operation would be performed clearly by the physician, or by the surgeon, as the temerity, or the fear of the attendant person, would lead him, either to perform it or to call for other assistance to do it.

4265. The excision of the uterus?—That would be performed by both indifferently.

4266. When you said your hands were tied from performing operations, how do

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do you reconcile that with an answer you have just given?—I said my hands were not tied, but that there was an impression, on my becoming a member of the College of Surgeons, partly originating in this feeling: that a person belonging to either college, should have the interests of that particular college at heart, and that he might be warped by having to consider the interests of two separate colleges. That might or might not be the reason; but I was not given to understand that I should be excluded from the practice of surgery, though I have thought it right to exclude myself.

4267. If in consequence of being at the same time a licentiate and a physician-accoucheur, you might be called on to perform some of those very bold and dangerous operations in surgery, does there not appear to be some inconsistency in at the same time excluding you from belonging to that corporation which peculiarly superintends the operations of surgery?—I can only explain it upon the ground I before mentioned, the apprehension of a clashing of the two interests.

4268. Have you ever found yourself, since your election into the licentiateship of the College of Physicians, in a situation in which you thought your duties inconsistent with what they would have been if you had continued a member of the College of Surgeons?—If I had been sent for to a case of fracture, before my election into the College of Physicians, I should have undertaken it; if I had been consulted about a tumour, which required excision, I should have performed the operation of excision. I should not do so now; but I should say, that if I were consulted respecting a case requiring an operation, affecting the particular organ in question, which operation from experience I have been conversant with, I should think it my duty to perform such operation; partly from the experience which I might suppose I had acquired, and partly because I might not think it right to subject the person of such patient to exposure under such circumstances, to *B.* after having had the opinion of *A.*

4269. You have said you would consider yourself restricted, since you became a licentiate, from repairing a fracture?—I should consider that in this town I am restricted, not by any law, but by the custom of society; but if I were a private man in the country (which I am, during many months in the year), if I found a person in distress with a broken leg, I should take care it was set and put into splints.

4270. Supposing you approved of the operation of tapping the brain in hydrocephalus, and you thought yourself competent to perform it, would you think yourself precluded from performing it?—Not at all.

4271. What do you think is expedient to be done with a view to remedy the evils of which you have complained, and to promote the knowledge on the part of medical practitioners of the treatment of this particular class of diseases?—If I may begin with what may be called the third estate of physic, the Society of Apothecaries, I consider that they have done every thing which they ought to have done; inasmuch as they have made a law which ordains that no person shall hereafter practise as a general practitioner of physic, unless he has been previously examined at their Board as to his competency to take charge of this department. I think that the College of Surgeons would do all that was needful, by not excluding members of their own body, who stand upon the same ground with themselves as to education, examination and diploma, from becoming members of the council or court of examiners. There would be no necessity for a law that they should examine upon such a subject especially, because the competency of the examiners would carry with it a power to institute such examinations. With respect to the College of Physicians, that is a question which I own I cannot answer without interfering, as it should appear, with the regulations of that College; and with the distinctions which are made between the fellows of the College and the licentiates. It would be for the College to consider how far their own interests might be increased or diminished by practising midwifery; how far the public would be benefited, or the contrary, by fellows practising midwifery; whether it would be right or wrong to exclude them; whether it would be right, by including them, to secure a perfect examination, or whether it would be right, in the present state of the College, to institute such an examination: though perhaps the competency to institute it, might not be so great as if the fellows were actual practitioners of the art.

4272. You are a fellow of the Royal Society?—I am.

4273. There are others in that particular branch of practice who are also fellows of that Society?—There are.

4274. Has the attending to what is called mere manual operation been considered

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by that Society as placing those who practise it, in a lower grade, so as to unfit them to become fellows of that Society?—Certainly not.

4275. Have you been in the habit of being called in to attend in the case of other diseases than those of the uterus, in the families of distinguished physicians in this town?—In a great many, both of fellows and of licentiates.

4276. Therefore they have not considered that your knowledge or practice in this particular branch has disqualified you from treating other diseases to which their families have been incident?—I take for granted they have not, or they would not have taken the advice of persons so practising.

4277. Is there any thing not elicited by the examination you would wish to add?—I believe the examination has taken in every thing.

Sir Charles Bell, called in; and Examined.

Sir Charles Bell.

4278. YOU are a member of the College of Surgeons?—I am.

4279. To what hospitals in London have you been attached as surgeon?—I am attached to the Middlesex Hospital.

4280. Are you the author, or do you approve of the opinions contained in a pamphlet, intituled, “A Letter to the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, from the Junior Surgeon, dated November 15, 1824?”—I was then junior surgeon; and am the author of that letter.

4281. In that letter there is the following passage: “I advocate this principle, that the situation of physician or surgeon to an hospital should be a reward for professional merit. It is unhappily conceived, on the other hand, that young physicians should be introduced to hospitals, that they may there learn their profession, and be prepared for private practice; and that whenever their private patients promise them a livelihood, they should leave the hospital to the next candidate for the notice of the town. This is an understood principle with those who claim a superior rank in the profession. It is the prevalence of this notion in the College of Physicians which invites so many of that body to introduce their junior fellows into the great hospitals: and they expect that the men so elected, after a few years experience, shall give place to others. To them it appears a just and liberal measure. But what shall we say, whose duty is directly and obviously to guard the interests of the sick?” Allusion is made in this passage to the influence which the fellows of the College exercise, in order to promote junior members of their own body to the situations of physicians to hospitals. Do you believe that such influence is actually exercised?—I need not say that the College of Physicians is a great and an influential body; nor do I apprehend that there is any inconsistency in their endeavouring to promote to such situations a member of their body. But I have always maintained, and I do hold now to that opinion, that older physicians should be appointed to hospitals, and not those at the bottom of the list.

4282. There occurs this passage also: “When this gentleman was named to me, I was pleased with the prospect of his acquaintance, and saw that the hospital would not lose by the arrangement. Under this impression, I have been left till the present time. The other surgeons can best declare whether they have been under the same delusion. With the conviction, that every thing was provided for the best, I remain until the present vacancy is declared; and then I find another gentleman brought forward, to whom the objections I have stated fully attach. He is introduced to us, by one of those arrangements betwixt our physicians and those of other hospitals, by which two junior members of the College of Physicians are to be provided for; and by the same influence which has translated our senior physician. This influence is so great, and so extended, that no individual, however deserving, can prevail against it. Respectable men who are aware of it, are deterred from appearing on the canvas. For they seem, in the public eye, to be fairly weighed in the balance against the very youngest members of their own profession; and they retire defeated, and with their characters lowered.” Do you believe that such is the influence exercised by fellows of the College of Physicians in favour of junior members of their own body, that respectable men of longer standing in their profession, who are licentiates, not fellows, are deterred from coming forward as candidates for vacant hospital appointments?—The passage quoted was written full 10 years ago. I thought at that time that I had good reason to state the opinion which is expressed there. I have had very little occasion or temptation to think of the elections to hospitals since that time: but I must say that I see no reason to change my opinion.

4283. There

4283. There occurs this passage: "Can there be a comparison of the advantages you confer, when you take up a young gentleman just entering upon his profession, or another who has already gained character in it? The first you elect for no merit properly his own. You give him the unfortunate impression, in his entrance on life, that influence is every thing; and he becomes a dependant. When, on the other hand, you select from the general body of practitioners, indifferent whether he be in the first or in the second degree connected with the College of Physicians, a man of experience and ripened judgment, and afford him a fuller exercise to his abilities, you have pleasure in seeing him arrive at that further distinction which is at last confirmed by the approbation of his own profession, and his adoption into the College of Physicians." Are those opinions, which now, after matured experience, you see reason to adhere to?—To understand my opinions, since the Committee are good enough to lay so much stress upon them, with the words of my letter must be coupled the circumstances on which I had formed my judgment. I had been accustomed to see such men as Doctors Hamilton, Gregory and Rutherford, men to whom I looked up in early life, prescribing in the wards of the hospital, and giving the reasons for their practice. It was on comparing our young physicians with these men, not inferior in age, reputation and influence to the president and seniors of the College of Physicians, that I complained of the spirit controlling our elections.

4284. In the cases of young men, who are candidates for vacant appointments in the hospitals of London, if they happen to be fellows of the College, have they a much greater chance of being elected than licentiates?—I fancy that that will very much depend upon the position of the hospital. The Committee are quite aware that the leading medical characters in London have an immense influence, and they ought to have, in the appointment to hospitals: and in the west end of the town, where we have hospitals supported by some 1,200 or 1,500 governors, so influential a body as the College of Physicians must have an influence; if they take up a person whom they conceive worthy to have their influence exercised in his favour.

4285. Have you ever known the physicians of the College take up a person who was not a member of their own body?—Yes.

4286. Frequently?—No.

4287. Are the cases nearly equal in number in which they have taken up a person not a member of the College?—I think since I knew the Middlesex Hospital, which is the only one I do know, I have practised with eight physicians there, and one only of them has been a licentiate.

4288. Have you any objection to name the particular case alluded to in the pamphlet quoted?—I have great pleasure, because I there speak of a gentleman whom I then did not know; and I have now the pleasure of knowing him, a very highly educated, most attentive, and intelligent physician, Dr. Hawkins.

4289. To whom was he at the time opposed as candidate?—I think to Dr. Gardiner.

4290. Dr. Gardiner was a licentiate?—He was.

4291. Was he a licentiate of considerable standing?—I am not aware what his standing was.

4292. Was he of considerably longer standing than his opponent?—I may be apt to confound matters. I am not certain whether it was Dr. Latham, or Dr. Hawkins, who was the inceptor candidate alluded to in that letter.

4293. Was the licentiate, at the time, a person of greater experience and longer standing in his profession in London than the inceptor candidate of the College to whom he was opposed?—No doubt he was.

4294. In the case to which you have alluded, in which persons recommended by the College have been preferred to others at the Middlesex Hospital, was there any ground of objection to those recommended by the College other than their being younger than the persons to whom they were opposed?—None in the world.

4295. Was their character for medical knowledge equal to that of the persons to whom they were opposed, as far as public estimation went?—I have no opportunity of judging of the relative merits; but only of their standing.

4296. Has subsequent experience led you to believe they were in no respect disqualified or objectionable, except in regard to the point of standing to which you have alluded?—I have already stated with regard to one, and I apply it to all, that more diligent physicians, or, at this moment, more capable physicians, cannot be.

Charles Locock, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

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4297. YOU are Physician Extraordinary to the Queen?—I am.
4298. You are Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital at Lambeth?—I am.
4299. Are you a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.
4300. How often do you attend the General Lying-in Hospital?—I take the duty of it alternately with my colleague, Dr. Lee, every other month. During my month of attendance, unless specially sent for, I am there on the average once a week; but I am liable to be sent for in all cases of difficulty or of danger.
4301. Do you give lectures there, on midwifery, to professional men or females?—I do not; but one of my colleagues does.
4302. What lectures are given to such persons at your institution?—There are house pupils, house surgeons, as we call them, there for three months at a time, for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge: and we have, for some time past, been in the habit of giving lectures to women, who wish to become in future midwives to the hospital, or to practise midwifery in various parts of the country.
4303. What is the number of male and female students who attend the lectures?—The number is limited. We have two male pupils there, three months at a time; and we are generally full.
4304. Are there clinical lectures?—They are merely clinical observations. There are no express lectures given.
4305. With regard to the number of female pupils?—That varies extremely. There is a law against having female pupils, when there are male pupils. So that there may be three or four together, and then not one for three or four months.
4306. Were you obliged to disfranchise yourself as a member of the College of Surgeons, on becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I was.
4307. What sum did you pay?—I paid 20 guineas; but that was because I was obliged to have a special meeting in order that it might be done by a certain day. The usual fee, I believe, is 10 guineas.
4308. Did you sign the petition of the licentiates to Parliament?—I signed the first, but not the second.
4309. Were you applied to to sign the second petition?—I was.
4310. You did not sign it?—I did not.
4311. What were your reasons for not signing it?—Because, in the interval between the first petition being signed and the second, the College of Physicians had begun to reform themselves; and I thought that it would be better left in their hands, and did not wish to interfere further.
4312. You thought, from past experience, that they deserved to be trusted with reforming themselves?—I can give no opinion upon that point.
4313. Did you hear the evidence of Sir Charles Clark?—I did.
4314. Are there any points on which he was examined, respecting which you would wish to state your opinions?—I can state, in general terms, that I coincide with every sentiment expressed by Sir Charles Clark: I might say, without a single exception.
4315. Were there any points omitted in his examination on which you would wish to give information to the Committee?—Not that I am aware. There is only one point, I think, which Sir Charles Clark did not go into particularly, regarding the licentiates of the College who have ever practised midwifery. That becomes a bar to their ever being eligible to become fellows; which I think is a hard case.
4316. You think if they are qualified from their general knowledge, as physicians, to have a licence to practise medicine, and add to that general knowledge a particular knowledge of midwifery, and of the diseases of women and children, that they ought rather to be admissible to additional honours than excluded from those which lie open to the ordinary physician?—That is my opinion.
4317. What do you say of the exclusion of practitioners in midwifery from the council of the College of Surgeons?—I think that is equally improper.
4318. Are there any other points on which you wish to add to the information the Committee have received from Sir Charles Clark?—No.

John Yelloly, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

*John Yelloly,
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4319. SOME years ago you were a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, practising in London?—I was.

4320. You

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4320. You were formerly a physician to the London Hospital?—I was for a great many years physician to that establishment.

4321. Did you teach any branch of the profession?—Yes, I taught chemistry and the practice of physic.

4322. Are you now physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital?—I resigned that situation nearly two years since, when I retired altogether from practice.

4323. Were you secretary to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, at the time they applied to the Privy Council for a charter?—I was secretary to that society for many years after its formation; but at the time referred to, I was treasurer, jointly with Sir Astley Cooper.

4324. Was the application for a charter opposed?—It was opposed by the College of Physicians. Sir Henry Halford, then president of the society, applied to the Prince Regent; who sanctioned his application to the law officers of the Crown. The matter went on with every probability of success; but Sir Francis Millman, then president of the College, having heard that application had been made for a charter, it was suggested to him that something was intended hostile to the interest of the College of Physicians; and he therefore wrote to Sir Henry Halford, and the letter is in my possession, for the purpose of making inquiries on the subject. Sir Henry assured him that no such thing, as hostility to the interests of the College, was intended; that it was simply an application made by that society, with a view of giving it permanence, and rendering it more useful. Sir Francis Millman appeared to be satisfied with the explanation, but the College had a meeting, and determined to oppose the charter. Every step was taken which could be devised, under the auspices of Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Baillie, (who were the two principal applicants for the charter) by inserting, or offering to insert, particular clauses, to allay the apprehensions of the College; but it was totally without effect: so that the application of the society was first resisted before the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and afterwards before the Privy Council, when we had the assistance of Sir Samuel Romilly and Chief Commissioner Adam; and the determination of the Privy Council was that it was not necessary to the objects of the society that the charter should be granted, and on that ground it was refused.

4325. Are these the names appended to the petition for the charter; viz.: Sir Henry Halford, Bart., fellow of the College of Physicians; Dr. Saunders, fellow of that College; Dr. Baillie, fellow of that College; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., Dr. Alexander Marcet, and Dr. John Yelloly, licentiates of the College; Henry Clive, John Abernethy, and Astley Cooper, Esqrs., members of the Royal College of Surgeons?—Yes, those are the names of the gentlemen who signed the petition.

4326. Have you a general recollection of the grounds on which the College of Physicians founded its opposition?—There were several grounds stated, but they appeared to us to be very insufficient: indeed, I heard from two of the fellows of the College, that they were considered by them very insufficient. Dr. Baillie and Sir Henry Halford were decidedly of that opinion. The main objection appeared to be removed, by a stipulation which was offered to be inserted in the charter, that nothing contained in the charter should affect the privileges and immunities of the College of Physicians. But there was one particular objection made to the charter, which was, that the Medico-Chirurgical Society on obtaining a charter, and a consequent increase of favour with the public, might set themselves on a level with the College, and elect as members of its body, and grant marks of distinction to persons who were not connected with the College, nor qualified to become so; and thus create a very detrimental rivalry and dissension between the two bodies. But, for the purpose of showing that nothing of that kind was intended, we offered, and Sir Henry Halford, I recollect, particularly alluded to the proposition in a letter which is in my possession, that the society was willing to render ineligible for admission into its own body any physician, practising in London, who was not a fellow or licentiate of the College of Physicians, with the exception of two members of the society who happened not to be fellows or licentiates of the College, and whom it would have been unfair to eject. That offer was made, and, with some other observations contained in a second or supplementary memorial, was sent by the society to the Privy Council, and by that Council to the College; but we previously thought it right that our solicitor should send to the College solicitor, and also to the president of the College, notification of the propositions offered for the purpose of obviating the objections of the College, with the hope, as the letter specified, that

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as the society felt that it had obviated, by the stipulations proposed, every legitimate objection which had been brought against the concession of a charter, the College would, under the assurance that its privileges will be solemnly recognised and guaranteed, withdraw its objections. We were surprised, however, to find that the only answer transmitted to us was, that it is the intention of the College to oppose the granting of a charter to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, without making any observations as to the proposed, or any other modes of obviating the particular objections of the College.

4327. Was this one of the allegations in the memorial of the College, presented to the Prince Regent in Council, in opposition to the charter, "That by certain regulations or bye-laws of the said College, any tract or treatise on medical subjects, written by any fellow or candidate of the said College, or by any person licensed by the said College to practise physic, may be read at certain meetings of the said College, and if approved of in manner as in such regulations or bye-laws is required, will be directed to be printed at the expense of the said College?"—I perfectly recollect that allegation, and beg to remark, that it did not appear to the committee of the society who managed the business of the charter, that this was a valid objection; because the College was not a body established for the prosecution of science, but for regulation; it was a body for the purpose of managing the affairs of the profession; its charter, and the Acts of Parliament connected with it, referring solely to the government of the profession, and the guarding it against the intrusion of ill qualified persons. We therefore considered, that though it was very creditable to the College of Physicians to prosecute measures of that kind, and to endeavour to become a publishing body, yet this was not an original and necessary part of its province; whereas the Medico-Chirurgical Society made this an original and necessary object of their establishment. The College of Physicians merely added that to their plan, with a view to the cultivation of the profession of physic and the branches connected with it. And in the answer which was given, we showed that, from the time of the institution of the College of Physicians, [*added on correcting the Evidence*] up to about the year 1768, being a period of 250 years, no bye-law existed relative to publication; that from 1768 to 1772, two volumes of College Transactions appeared; that a third appeared in 13 years afterwards; but that for the next 27 years, up to the date of the College petition, not a single volume was published by the College, though this was a period of unexampled activity in science, during which 18 volumes of professional tracts issued from the press, in this country, from other bodies, besides 38 volumes of journals conducted by one or more individuals. That not more than eight fellows of the College, of whom one only was living at the time of the application for a charter, ever contributed to the tracts published by the College; but that the society did not mention these circumstances as any reflection against the College in the performance of its legitimate duties: they added, that as the number of resident fellows does not exceed 40, and as the duties, both public and private, to be performed by the College are numerous and important; and as many of the fellows are far advanced in life, or very extensively engaged in practice, it is impossible to expect that the College can ever be an efficient publishing body. It did not therefore appear to us that if another body came forward, whose objects were purely those of a scientific nature, and which had published three very valuable volumes in the first seven years of its establishment, it was at all right that a body which only accessorially introduced those objects into its plan, should preclude the former body from following up the design of its formation; which was solely the cultivation of scientific pursuits connected with the profession.

4328. It appears that on the 12th of June 1812, the College came to this resolution, "That it is the opinion of the College that no fellow do interfere in promoting a charter solicited by any medical or any chirurgical society, without having first obtained the leave of the president and fellows of the College at a comitia majora." Then on the 28th of May in the year following, they directed a letter to be written by the registrar in the name of the College to Sir Henry Hallford, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Saunders, to inquire whether the petition presented to the Privy Council by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, bearing the names of the said parties, had been presented with their knowledge and concurrence. Are you aware of these circumstances?—Yes.

4329. Did not this take place, that when a supplementary petition, in answer to the memorial of the College, was presented to the Privy Council, the College objected, that the Medico-Chirurgical Society was taking proceedings before the Privy

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Council without having authority from the parties in whose names they were proceeding?—Certainly, and that was one of those points on which it was absolutely necessary to take some strong and decisive steps; for the observation made by the College to the clerk of the Privy Council, was as follows: "The College forbear to make any remarks on this proceeding, and humbly submit it to the discernment of His Royal Highness and of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, to appreciate the consequences of any individuals using to personages in the highest stations the names of respectable characters, without their consent or authority, for the accomplishment of their own private purposes; and they request you to do them the favour of laying this paper before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council." Feeling that an observation of this kind, if not met, would stamp the society and the active members of it, with absolute disgrace, and that therefore it was absolutely impossible to sit down under such an imputation, I therefore determined in conjunction with my very excellent deceased friend, Dr. Marcet, physician to Guy's Hospital, to write to Dr. Baillie and Sir Henry Halford, for the purpose of having this imputation removed. We undertook the task, because we were the individuals who principally managed this application, and to whom therefore the blame of any unwarrantable proceedings would naturally attach. Dr. Marcet wrote to Sir Henry Halford, and I to Dr. Baillie, letters which we both signed, requesting the removal of those injurious imputations. These letters are alluded to in the documents, now before your Committee, wherein it is said, that two official persons in the society wrote to those gentlemen. It is not perhaps necessary to read to the Committee the whole of the letters which we wrote. I have them here. They recapitulated the various circumstances, and then closed with this passage: "We trust that you will therefore see the urgent necessity which we are under, of requesting that you will state to us by letter, that you were consulted on, and approved the petition which proposed the concessions alluded to, and which was presented to the Privy Council so far back as the 20th June 1812." We added, "We are perfectly sensible of the delicacy of your situation with the College, and of the inconvenience which you have suffered from your steady, liberal and public-spirited interference; and we should therefore have been very much disinclined to request you to take a leading part in any new measure on this business; but the matter is still *sub judice*, and, like any other disputed question, it must remain so, till the competent authority shall have decided upon it."

4330. It was in fact imputed to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, that they were practising a fraud upon the Privy Council, by putting forward the names of parties from whom they had received no authority?—Certainly. I am sure from the honourable feelings of the members of the College, individually, who took part in this business, that they must have been deceived, by not giving sufficient consideration to the business; for a considerable delay had taken place between the different steps of the inquiry; and between the time of presenting the memorial to the Privy Council (after having been heard before the Attorney and Solicitor-general) and the transmission of it to the College, many months before the final hearing at the Cockpit, a period of not less than a year I believe elapsed.

4331. Was any communication made by Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Saunders, and Dr. Baillie to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, in the interval between the first and second memorial to the Privy Council, after the resolution of the College had interdicted them from taking any further proceedings in support of the charter?—I do not believe that any such notification was made; but we were acquainted with the fact, though not till the month of December following: which I know from having recently seen the copy of a letter, dated the 25th of that month, to Sir Henry Halford from myself; in which I mentioned, that such a fact had come to the knowledge of Dr. Marcet and myself a few days previously. The second or supplementary petition was, however, determined upon, if not actually presented, before the College made the enactment in question.

4332. The society proceeded towards obtaining the charter by presenting a second memorial, considering it as matter of course that having authority from the parties to proceed in the first instance, they had also authority from them to take the ulterior proceedings?—Yes; but as I have read that part of the letter which was addressed, *mutatis mutandis*, to Dr. Baillie and Sir Henry Halford, I may be allowed to read the answers of Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Baillie. This is the letter of Dr. Baillie: "Gentlemen, I did know of the Medico-Chirurgical Society having proposed to make a further effort to obtain a charter by means of a petition

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to be heard by counsel, and this I have expressed in my letters to the College; but as I had not heard any thing upon this subject for many months previous to my receiving the first letter of the College, I thought it very probable that this plan had been laid aside. In one of my letters to the College, I expressed my opinion of the charter: that I saw no reasonable objection to the Medico-Chirurgical Society obtaining it, provided this charter did not interfere with the rights and privileges of the Royal College of Physicians. I recollect to have seen the paper which you mention (although I do not remember distinctly the form in which it was drawn up), and that I perceived nothing objectionable in it: but as I have just said, from not having heard anything upon this subject for many months, I thought it highly probable that the intention of proceeding further in the business had been given up. In short, I have never seen, nor do I perceive at present any solid objection to the Medico-Chirurgical Society obtaining such a charter as they require. But as this was very disagreeable to the College, I have thought it right, for a long time past, not to mix any further in this business. I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, *M. Baillie*. Lower Grosvenor-street, Aug. 2, 1813. Directed to Doctors Yelloly and Marcet." This is the letter from Sir Henry Halford: "My dear sirs, I answered the question, put to me by the registrar of the College of Physicians, in May last, in the negative, because I really was not aware, at that time, that any new petition had been presented by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, in pursuit of their object, a charter: nor do I understand at this moment, that the Privy Council has yet come to any decision on the original petition to the Prince Regent. If it had appeared to me probable, that the denial of my knowledge of any new petition having been presented on behalf of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, could have been construed into a disavowal, not only of my participation in the proceedings of the society, but of all knowledge of them, I should have thought that I owed it to that respectable body to state, that I was aware that the society did not consider the opinion of the then Attorney-general as an insuperable bar to the prosecution of its object in view; that I believed it would still endeavour to conciliate the College of Physicians, by the insertion of any clause in any terms which the College might dictate, and that the words of one or more clauses had been repeated to me as likely to satisfy the College on one particular point: viz. the prevention of the admission of any resident physician into the society, who had not been examined and licensed by the president and censors. I should have added, that, on a full conviction that what the Medico-Chirurgical Society asked was compatible, not only with the rights and privileges of the College, but also with its paramount weight and dignity, I had presented the original petition to the Prince Regent; and that the society had still my good wishes for its success, though the declared opposition of the College to its views must preclude, as it had done rigidly and conscientiously on my part, from the moment it had so declared itself, any further attempt to promote them. I am, gentlemen, with sincere esteem, your faithful servant, *Henry Halford*. Curzon-street, Aug. 3, 1813. To Doctors Marcet and Yelloly."

4333. Did the Medico-Chirurgical Society submit to Sir Samuel Shepherd a case, asking his opinion whether such a bye-law as that referred to, interfering with the private right of the fellows to follow the dictates of their own judgment in matters not concerning, as determined by fair construction of the charter, the privileges of the College, was lawful, and binding on the fellows or not?—Yes.

4334. What was the purport of the answer?—The purport of the answer was, that he did not consider that the College had any right to coerce or dictate to its members as to any matter not strictly corporate; and therefore that they ought not to have been coerced or dictated to in the manner stated.

4335. Was the opposition of the College of Physicians the sole obstacle to your obtaining the charter?—Yes.

4336. The College of Surgeons took no step whatever against the measure?—No step, though I have understood they had been applied to to support the College of Physicians in their opposition, and declined it. I never heard this from any very distinct authority.

4337. What were the reasons the society had for wishing to obtain the charter?—We found that various voluntary societies, which had previously existed, had generally, for want of some efficient bond of union, after a certain number of years, become inert or altogether ceased to exist, or that the energy of the original founders was apt to be diminished, and was with difficulty supplied, and that various circumstances might occur to prevent their going on, or to impede their progress.

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progress. It therefore appeared to us, if the society was recognised and its property secured by the sanction of His Majesty's charter, it would become more respectable; and that as more successful steps had been adopted in the establishment of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in bringing together all the branches of the profession than ever had been adopted by any former society; that as the society had a very valuable library, and had published very creditable Transactions, which then amounted to three volumes, but now to 18, we thought that it was a great pity, after the successful efforts then made, that the society should risk the running to decay, like many of its predecessors. These were the sole grounds of our wishing for a charter.

4338. Were the reasons stated in the petition by the society to the Prince Regent sincerely, honestly and *bonâ fide* the reasons which actuated the society?—Decidedly; there was not a single reason or fragment of a reason besides. We wished for no privileges but recognition.

4339. Did they ask for any privileges, trenching on the privileges of any other body?—No; on the other hand, we volunteered a clause saving generally all the privileges and immunities of the College of Physicians, and we should have been very willing to adopt any clause that they might have proposed, for the purpose of doing away their objections. Notwithstanding their high standing and station, and the character and influence which Dr. Baillie and Sir Henry Hallford deservedly had with the profession and the public, and which might have been thought a sufficient guarantee that any object which they might wish to promote was honourable and useful, it appears from their letters, that after their independent endeavours to promote what they considered a useful object, and which they were convinced could not injure the College, they considered themselves obliged, owing to a feeling of good fellowship with a body with which they had been long connected, to do nothing further in the business.

4340. What was the reason for the institution of this society?—It was for the purpose of bringing together the different branches of the medical profession, independently, without any view to personal interest, and its objects met immediately with the approbation of various heads of the profession; and it was certainly to the approbation which they gave to the object proposed, that its success is mainly to be attributed.

4341. It was principally for the purpose of enabling the members to communicate with one another on medical subjects?—There were three objects. One was the object of communicating together personally on topics connected with medicine; another, the formation of a library, which should be accessible to all its members; the third was, the publication of papers read at its meetings in the form of transactions; but it is obvious that the two first objects might be carried into effect without the last. With regard to the success of the society, I think I may venture to state, that no society, almost in Europe, has existed for so small a period of time, and done so much and so respectably for the profession.

4342. Were not these very proper objects for the College of Physicians to have had in view?—As I stated before, they were very good objects for the College of Physicians to combine with the main design of their formation, the regulation of the profession; but as the College has numerous legitimate functions of duty in the examination and admission of physicians to practise in London and in the country, in the regulation of the profession, in the giving various College lectures, and the exercise of various College offices, and in the transaction of other corporate business which would interfere with making those their primary objects, we considered that those matters were sufficient to form the primary and even the sole objects of a society.

4343. In point of fact, was the Medico-Chirurgical Society instituted merely for the purpose of supplying the deficiency there was in the public for those particular objects?—Decidedly; there was a want of such a society.

4344. There is nothing in the constitution of the College of Physicians by which they are required to publish any medical transactions?—Decidedly not.

4345. Are you acquainted with the transactions they have published?—I am.

4346. Are there in some of those publications a great many papers of importance, in your opinion?—There are.

4347. Is it as necessary for the advancement of medical science now as it formerly was, for the College of Physicians to be at the expense of publication, considering how many periodical works there now are in which medical matters may readily be communicated to the world?—To answer that, I would state, that

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the class of memoirs published in the periodical publications is in some degree different from those published in the memoirs of societies. There is generally much more care exercised in the preparation of the latter than of the former. The papers which appear in the periodicals of the day, are principally those which are regarded by their authors as works of the moment. Those which appear in the medical transactions of societies, are generally more worked up, as they are to form part of the general medical literature of the country, and to remain as such to mark the different progress of it in future ages. I therefore presume, though there is that mode of publishing, and that the periodical publications of the country are highly creditable and useful, they have a different design from the standard transactions alluded to. Upon the same ground I should say, that though the objects of the Royal Society have been to a certain degree affected by the various periodical philosophical publications, yet that the latter do not interfere much with the Philosophical Transactions; which are to form a permanent part of the science of the country.

4348. In the event of any medical discovery of importance being made, is it not sure to be given to the world, without the interference of the College?—With regard to medical discoveries, they are very rare; and I can scarcely say how they would first be made known. Vaccination is a discovery, and there may be some few others, but there are series of observations capable of being made relative to points connected with it, in anatomy, physiology, the practice of physic, chemistry, materia medica, and in fact all the collateral parts of the profession, which cannot be considered as discoveries, but which are important, as forming steps in the progress which science makes. With regard to any great discoveries, I would say, that they are likely to be made known by their authors in separate publications, or in some other way.

4349. As Dr. Jenner's was?—Yes. I presume such a discovery as that, would hardly wait to be published in transactions of any society,

4350. Might not the reports of societies be published at very short intervals?—Yes; but then, that would take away from the dignity of such publications; it would almost assimilate them to newspapers, and men would naturally like that they should assume a more dignified position.

4351. Are not the yearly publications of the Royal Society considered of that superior kind, that very many persons are desirous of having the honour of their original papers being included in that publication?—Certainly.

4352. If the College of Physicians were to publish in yearly volumes the papers communicated to them, would that interval be so short as to detract from the dignity of the publication?—It would not, but I consider that the College of Physicians is a body totally unfit, according to its practice, rather than its constitution, for commanding the confidence of the medical part of the public in such a way as to be the channel for communications of that kind. If the practice of the College of Physicians was different, it might possibly, and I think would, be a far more useful body than it is: for it would make the whole of the members of a large, a respectable, and high-spirited profession very anxious to further the objects of the College: but when a certain number of the persons connected with the College, the licentiates, feel themselves in a sort of vassalage to the College, they certainly will not, and I think experience decidedly proves that they do not, come forward to assist in objects for which they themselves get no credit.

4353. To what conduct of the College do you allude, when you say, there are causes in operation which would prevent licentiates from readily communicating to the College any discoveries they might make?—With regard to the latter part of the question, I will reply to that first. The College in its notification states that they are willing to receive and publish such papers as may be submitted to them; now the Committee will judge whether high-spirited and well-educated gentlemen will send papers to a society which merely says, they are willing to publish, when those gentlemen do not and cannot form a part of the committee that is to exercise judgment over the communications; where they have nothing to do with the measure, except sending their papers. I do not mean to say that a man should be a judge of his own papers, by no means; but merely, that as in all other scientific bodies, he should have an eligibility to be one of the body which is to exercise such judgment. I think it is very possible that they would be more disposed to attend to the invitation of the College of Physicians as to the transmission of papers, if some of them were admitted into the committee of publication: but the evil goes much deeper, and the College of Physicians, instead of being regarded by the great body

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body of physicians of England as the father or elder brothers of the profession, are viewed as a body existing very much for themselves, and exercising a superiority incompatible with such relationship, and which the present state of the profession and of public feeling does not justify, and which it is difficult to suppose that the charter ever contemplated. I do not mean to go into any nice legal questions as to the construction of the charter, for which I should be totally unfit; but I consider that the framing clause of the charter of the College of Physicians contemplated having a large body of men constituting the College, instead of a small one. The terms of the charter appear to me to be very decided upon this point: for after naming six individuals, it is enacted, "*Quod ipsi, omnesque homines ejusdem facultatis de et in civitate prædicta sint in re et nomine unum corpus et communitas perpetua sivi Collegium perpetuum.*" I certainly do infer from that broad and unequivocal stipulation, that according to the original formation of the College, whatever may be said with regard to the power of the College in making bye-laws or the mode in which that power has been exercised, all the physicians then practising in London, and who chose to enter into the new establishment, were, without distinction, intended to be incorporated.

4354. You mean, that although according to the letter of some passages in the charter, authority is given for the establishment of a body of licentiates, yet that all well-educated physicians practising in London, ought, without distinction as to the place where they were educated, to be admitted?—With regard to the first part of the question, I should consider it as doubtful whether there are clauses in the charter which justify the formation of a class such as are termed licentiates, or *permissi*, who are deemed, "*tam scientia quam onoribus*," qualified to exercise the profession without limit; but who are excluded from the exercise of certain functions, which are regarded as honourable.

4355. You doubt whether, according to the letter of the charter, there are persons who are to form a separate body of licentiates?—I rather doubt that; but what I particularly mean is, that according to the enacting words of the charter the College was in the first instance formed out of the six physicians therein named and all the other physicians at that time practising in London. Now I would say, that if notwithstanding the evils which it is the object of the College to correct, the whole mass of physicians then practising physic in London were, without any exception, deemed worthy of forming a part of the new incorporation, however and wherever educated, even without any examination into their fitness, it seems difficult to conceive the reasonableness of excluding from certain offices their successors in the metropolis, whose education and acquirements may have both been of a liberal description.

4356. If the Royal Society were to be constituted exclusively of graduates of the English universities, do you think they would have philosophical communications made to them so freely as they have at present?—Certainly not; I think it would be totally impossible to contemplate the existence of so contracted a structure as that alluded to.

4357. One motive which induces men to contribute papers to the Royal Society, is the hope that the merit of the papers may lead the fellows to elect the writers into the society?—Decidedly.

4358. Have you seen the petition of the licentiates?—I have only had a cursory view of it, and am not well acquainted with its reasoning and statements.

4359. Are you of opinion that the licentiates labour under substantial grievances, growing out of the conduct of the College towards them?—Such grievances, that I am convinced there neither is, nor has there ever been an example in any corporation, literary, scientific, or commercial, of the existence of a similar plan of exclusion to that adopted by the College of Physicians.

4360. From your recollection of the state of the profession, while you were in practice in London, what were the effects of this conduct, advantageous or disadvantageous to those engaged in the practice of physic?—It is difficult to give an answer to that question, merely viewing the profession as a calling by which money is to be made; but I would say that those who enter into the profession as physicians are generally actuated, like clergymen, barristers and officers in the army and navy, by a principle of honour, which carries them further in the choice and prosecution of a profession than any hope of wealth they may obtain; it is therefore a mortifying circumstance, to say no more of it, to a man of spirit, that owing to the original sin, not of his never having received a liberal education, but of having received it in one particular place rather than another, he should find himself from

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that circumstance excluded from the chance of obtaining some of those little feathers in the profession, which in physic must often supply the place of more solid advantages.

[*Added on correcting the Evidence.*]

“There are, in the College, various offices having honourable duties attached to them, which, even for the emolument attached to them, it is convenient to a young man to hold. He may, as a censor, exercise the functions of an examiner, of an inspector of the shops of apothecaries, of a member of the Vaccine Board, and may form one of a court of regulation, which is recognised as a court of record by courts of law. He may, as an elect, have the examination of country practitioners, and till lately the whole inspection of lunatic establishments rested with the College. These circumstances are perhaps not much known or attended to by the public, but they are known in the profession, and give a young man credit and consequence in it. They operate on physicians just as silk gowns do on lawyers, or as orders and medals do in the army and navy or among diplomatists, in exciting the energies, and stimulating the exertions of honourable minds.”

4361. Is the exclusion of the licentiates from the governing body likely to give rise to dissatisfaction on their part, just as exclusion from the Legislature gave rise to dissatisfaction on the part of the Catholics?—I have no doubt of that.

[*Added on correcting the Evidence.*]

“And even with still more reason; for if a Roman-catholic should have happened to change his creed, he would immediately have acquired the eligibility of a legislator; but for the licentiate, nothing can expiate the crime of his happening, from no fault of his own, to have been educated at one place rather than another.—And in short, if the physicians of this country had not been so disunited a body, it is impossible that that system of exclusion should have lasted so long. But it is only by a Parliamentary inquiry, such as is now going on, that these things can be fairly and effectually examined and corrected.”

4362. Do you consider a medical degree obtained after two years' residence at a university, which is the qualification for a licence, to imply the same degree of education as is necessary to procure a medical degree at Oxford or Cambridge?—I certainly do not; but with regard to the University of Edinburgh, where most degrees in this country are obtained, though the College make two years the minimum extent of university studies for a licence, yet, in point of fact, three years from time immemorial, and now four years, are necessary at that university. I would beg leave, however, to say, that I agree in the propriety of there being some principle of compensation exercised, to make up for the greater length of time which the English universities require in giving their degrees; and moreover that there is an analogy in the law, because when a man has taken the degree of master of arts at an English university, or is an advocate in Scotland, he saves two years of the five which he must otherwise pass at an inn of court before he can be called to the bar. In the church, a man may be admitted to ordination as a literate, without having been at an university at all; but the anomaly in the College of Physicians is, that when a man is admitted to practise physic in London, he does not take the same ground that he would do, if he were a barrister or a clergyman, and had not been at an English university.

[*Added on correcting the Evidence.*]

“In the navy and army, an education in a naval or military academy is an advantage, and may save time; but no one ever knew the want of it to prevent or retard the progress of any person who was otherwise well qualified for his duties.”

4363. This is a deficiency which you think longer education or distinction in practice might remove?—I think the same plan might be followed as in the law, that is, the physician who has had his degree earlier, might wait some time before he could obtain his full professional benefit. He would thus have additional time for practice and improvement; for as to education, it is well known that in the English universities, the actual and important benefits of education, are in a great degree over, as far as the university is concerned, as soon as a bachelor of arts degree is obtained, or as soon as the period arrives (if a person go out in law or physic) at which such degree might have been obtained.

4364. Were you ever a candidate for a medical appointment in Guy's Hospital?—I was a candidate for the office of assistant physician many years since.

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4365. With whom does the nomination rest?—With the governors, nominally; but really, with the treasurer.

4366. Did you canvass the governors?—Yes, but they made no scruple in saying, that they always listened to the nomination of the treasurer.

4367. Were you successful in your application?—I was not.

4368. Was any reason stated to you why you could not succeed at that time?—I certainly thought I had a very good chance of success, from my having been an old pupil of the hospital, and from my being honoured with the friendship and favourable opinion of the most influential of the medical officers; but the plain fact of the case was, though there was nothing expressed upon the subject, that there was a pupil at the hospital who was in the favour of the treasurer, a young Oxonian, who had been a Westminster boy, and went as a student to Christchurch. He had not then taken his degree of bachelor of physic; but the treasurer thought it an advantage that they should wait a little time for the purpose of having this gentleman qualified to accept the office of assistant physician, which was the case. I certainly lamented the circumstance much. It affected my prospects and feelings most materially.

4369. How long had you been in practice at the time you applied for this situation?—I was a physician of eight years' standing, and had been four years a licentiate of the College, and in practice in London. During the greater part of that period, I was connected with a large dispensary, in which I had seen a great deal of practice.

4370. How soon, after the vacancy occurred, was it filled up?—Not for many weeks; certainly not till this gentleman was able to get his degree, which he had not at the time the vacancy occurred; and, in fact, his bachelor's degree did not at that time qualify him for examination at the College, so as to obtain a legal qualification to practise physic in London.

4371. Did the treasurer state as a reason for preferring him, anything respecting his being a fellow, and your being a licentiate?—I do not think we had any conversation. Of course the treasurer cannot be freely communicated with upon those subjects.

4372. With whom did the appointment rest?—With the governors of Guy's Hospital, who are about 40 or 50 in number.

4373. In general it is the treasurer who is the most influential?—Yes; for however independently the governors may exercise their opinions in elections at other charities, it is perfectly well known that at Guy's they always agree in opinion with the treasurer, or yield their opinions to him. I believe there has been no instance to the contrary. It is right however for me to add, that I believe the treasurer to be actuated by much zeal for the benefit of the hospital, but that he has far more power than can with propriety be trusted to any one individual.

4374. Do you believe that the College exercise a powerful influence over the appointment of physicians to the London hospitals?—I really am not able to make up my mind exactly upon that subject. I know an election took place at St. Thomas's a short time before that at Guy's to which I alluded, in which a very young university man was elected; but that I know was principally by the exertion of a very influential merchant in that part of the town, but in part, I ought to say, owing to the want of energy of his opponent. I do not know by whose influence he had obtained that support, but it is not at all uncommon, as I have found in my own case, for active merchants to take great pains in furthering the interests of young physicians in their applications for public institutions; and the very circumstance of a canvass often lays the foundation for augmented future support. I have always understood, that at the Middlesex Hospital there was a sort of understanding among the physicians, that they would not favour the applications of any who were not university men, and that Dr. Southey was the first for many years who, having made some very good ground on the previous canvass, was able to come in in spite of that understanding.

[*Added on correcting the Evidence.*]

“Bartholomew's Hospital has been for a long series of years in complete possession of the College of Physicians; but whether in consequence of a bye-law of their own, I am ignorant. By the will of Dr. Baldwin Harvey, in the time of Char. 1, the College was to recommend two physicians on any vacancy in the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christchurch, and St. Thomas; and if the governors elected either, there was a certain small stipend to be paid to the person so elected.”

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4375. Do you think the system of registration of cases in the London hospitals is very defective?—I think it is; I recollect some years ago having occasion to know something upon that subject, in prosecuting an inquiry respecting the prevalence of urinary calculus, and also my friend Dr. Marcet in pursuing a similar object some time previously. We found the registration extremely defective, except at the London Hospital, where it is tolerably complete.

4376. Might not most important light be thrown upon the prevalence of diseases and medical statistics generally by registration of the cases which occur at the hospitals?—That is my opinion, and I have stated it in a paper on the tendency to calculous diseases, which the Royal Society did me the honour to publish five or six years ago. I remark as follows: "If I might venture, however, to make the suggestion, I would respectfully submit, how subservient our public hospitals, the boasts and ornaments of the country, might be made to important statistical inquiries, by a more extended system of registry, than is at present usually adopted, either in the metropolis, or in the country; and how conducive to pathological improvement, the information would be, which they might thus be so readily enabled to furnish." Such series of observations would, in particular, tend to throw much light on the liability to various complaints in different quarters, periods of life, and professions.

4377. Perhaps you think that if registration were extended to dispensary practice also, it might tend to throw important light on the history of the more prevalent diseases, not of a severe kind?—Certainly, both as to slighter and more severe diseases, and more especially those of an epidemic nature.

4378. Did you ever apply for any book from the library of the College of Physicians?—Never but once. That happened in consequence of an inquiry in which I was engaged a few years since, before alluded to, connected with a paper of mine, "On the Tendency to Calculous Disease," which was published in the Royal Society Transactions. I had occasion to notice an operation devised by Chesselden, a very eminent surgeon about 100 years ago, and which the French government sent one of their most eminent surgeons, M. Morand, to learn of our distinguished countryman. I found that the account given by Dr. Douglas, an eminent anatomist of that day, of Chesselden's operation, though implicitly followed ever since by the most eminent surgical writers, was inaccurate; but I could not exactly understand how, and then I determined, though not exactly in the line of my profession, to examine what could be found in Chesselden's works to elucidate the subject. It happened that I found a chasm in one of the publications: that there was an appendix referred to, which had been entirely overlooked. I therefore took every opportunity of endeavouring to find it. I happened to be at Cambridge, but I found it was not in the university library. Having a catalogue of the library of the College of Physicians, I looked at that, and found there was a copy there, and also a copy in the library of the Medical Society of London. Being myself connected as a licentiate with the College, and feeling it rather creditable for a body of physicians to further the scientific objects of a gentleman in their branch of the profession, I wrote to Dr. Frampton, one of the elects, who had been one of my colleagues at the London Hospital, requesting he would have the kindness to furnish me with a loan of this very small tract. I had a friendly letter from him, saying that he felt a doubt how far he could comply with my request, but, that on speaking to a friend in the College, he found it would be irregular to give me the use of it. I applied in consequence to a friend of mine, the late Dr. Babington, requesting him to procure it from the Medical Society's library, which he kindly did. Another friend in the meantime copied it for me at the British Museum, and this copy I have deposited in the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. It would have been totally impossible to have made out, after the lapse of nearly 100 years, a very curious and important fact with regard to Chesselden's operation, and the mistakes into which Dr. Douglas had led the profession relative to it, without this tract. I published an account of this little investigation in the 15th volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, in the form of a letter to my friend Sir Astley Cooper, a successor of Mr. Chesselden at St. Thomas's Hospital.

4379. Was Dr. Frampton's communication to you by letter?—It was.

4380. Have you a copy of the letter?—I do not know. It is possible, but I think not very likely that I thought it worth while to preserve it.

4381. You have quite a distinct recollection of the contents of it?—Yes, and that he stated he had consulted a member of the College on the subject. It was my intention to write to Sir Henry Hallford, if I could not succeed: but I did not like to apply to the president of the College on so trifling a matter. Since, however,

I had

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I had paid a large sum of money to the College, and had always wished to conform as much as possible to its regulations, and the occasion in question afforded to the College the little credit of furthering an object of scientific research in a person who was known to have occupied for many years a respectable professional position in London, I considered the difficulties which occurred to Dr. Frampton and his friend as singular.

4382. You are satisfied that Dr. Frampton clearly understood the nature of your application?—It was impossible not to understand it, as I gave him the title of the tract, and mentioned that it was necessary in the prosecution of the particular objects of my inquiry.

4383. Is the effect of the bye-laws regarding the admission of the licentiates to the fellowship, to estrange the licentiates from the College?—I think these bye-laws have instituted a sort of vassalage in a liberal and high-spirited profession which it is degrading to the feelings of men of education and acquirements, and their equals in society, to be obliged to submit to. The body of licentiates in London and of physicians in the country, form incalculably the largest part of the body of physicians in England; and yet, if connected with the College at all, they must have a designation, which marks a discreditable difference between them and the governing body. I would beg to state, in confirmation of my opinion, that the College of Surgeons, by the simple circumstance of giving the title of "member of the Royal College of Surgeons" to all who have their diploma, to the humblest members of the profession practising in the most remote country situations equally with Sir Astley Cooper, or the late Mr. Clive, or Mr. Abernethy, have made it an object of emulation for country practitioners to become members, and hence a creditable and legitimate source of wealth. Now I would ask, where is the inducement for country physicians, who from time immemorial have formed a very large, respectable and useful class of the profession, and who are, many of them, eminently distinguished as authors, and for their learning, and elegant acquirements, to volunteer a connection with the College (for there is no absolute obligation to this effect) when they can only come in under the slighting appellation of *permissi*, or persons permitted or allowed by a sort of special favour to exercise a profession for which their education has prepared them. The honourable designation which the College of Surgeons, with an admirable knowledge of the human mind, gives to their members, and the degrading one of the College of Physicians, doubtless has a considerable influence in preventing country practitioners from wishing to become members; and hence it precludes the College of Physicians from being able to exercise a creditable and advantageous influence over the whole body of a liberal profession throughout England, and prevents, moreover, their possessing that wealth which numbers only can give, and which would enable them to carry on their objects with much more credit and efficiency. The College has a large and good library; but it is quite an old one, and they have been able, as is well known, to do little comparatively in keeping it up, from the want of funds. Whereas if they were a large and united body, formed on principles more congenial with the spirit of the age, they would possess much more influence and utility.

4384. In the country, is the practice of the general practitioner very much on the increase and superseding that of the physician?—The general practitioner has had so much practice, both in London and in the country, for a very long series of years, that I am not able to say whether his practice is on the increase or not; but I am quite persuaded, that the increase is a good deal owing to the supineness of the College of Physicians. For instead of taking every fair and legitimate mode of bringing themselves forward respectably before the public, they have reposed on their dignities and not minded what has become of the profession generally. It is quite understood that the magnificent Hunterian Museum, which the nation so judiciously purchased, was offered to the College of Physicians. I may say there never was an opportunity in which any corporation had so much the power of bringing itself forward respectably before the public as by the possession of that noble collection. It might have afforded the means of recovering some portion of that ground which had been lost. Up to the early part of the last century, the College was distinguished for anatomical knowledge, and Chesselden, in the dedication of his work on anatomy to Dr. Mead, speaks of having owed his anatomical knowledge principally to the lessons of that eminent physician. I would submit to the Committee, that if the College had accepted this valuable museum, as it is understood they were invited to do, they might have become an imposing body before the public, instead of giving up so great an advantage to the College of Surgeons,

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Surgeons, who have so well known how to avail themselves of it for their own honour and the public advantage.

4385. If the College of Physicians adheres to its exclusive bye-laws, and the two other bodies continue to raise the standard of qualification required for their diplomas, both as regards the course of study, and the extent and strictness of examination, will they not rise still higher, as compared with physicians, in the estimation of the public, and be able still further to supersede them in practice?—It is very difficult to say; but I think the public would not like to part with physicians though they employ them little. In London, the number of well-employed physicians is exceedingly small; and in the country, the largest towns have hardly more than two or three who are very well employed; so that whether the employment of physicians has diminished or not of late years, it is perfectly clear that the general practitioner has infinitely the much largest part of the practice, both in London and in the country.

4386. Is it desirable, for the sake of the profession and the public, that an inducement should be held out to the medical student to obtain a higher degree of education than is absolutely necessary for the practice of physic?—I think so; and I am sure that this applies to the great body of physicians, both in London and the country. From what I know now and did know of the acquirements of the licentiates of London, they are exceedingly respectable, and so are likewise those of physicians in the country. It appears to me, that there would be quite sufficient inducements for a certain portion of physicians to attend English universities by the elegant literature they would have the prospect of obtaining, which would always mark them as men of education and refinement, but in particular by the sort of connections they might make, and which is so favourable to a man's obtaining success in London, where he would continually meet with university friends, both among the higher orders of society and the professions.

4387. Where did you receive your medical education?—My general and medical education was conducted in Edinburgh, where I was five years, and I had besides the advantages of studying in London. I certainly thought it rather singular, after having those benefits, that the mere circumstance of being educated in one particular place instead of another, should produce irremediable difficulties to a gentleman settling in London.

4388. From your knowledge of the licentiates who were in London while you were in practice, should you say the larger portion of them were highly educated men, who would have done honour to any society into which they might have been adopted?—I should think a large number were; but I should wish to append to my opinion, that if it is known that a man's knowledge of particular subjects will qualify him for admission to a certain grade, it is perfectly clear that he would feel it right to prepare himself more in the particular line of examination to which he would be subject. For instance, in regard to Greek, a licentiate is not examined in Greek; but if young men knew that they would obtain a higher grade by possessing a fair knowledge of that language, they would prepare themselves accordingly, or for any other trial of their qualifications to which they might be required to submit.

4389. The very omission occasions a deficiency?—There is no doubt; and I am sure that if anything were to call upon a gentleman to keep up colloquial Latinity, and to obtain further knowledge of Greek, the licentiates would be found equal to the task: at any rate I do not think there ought to be any inference that they were not equal to it, unless they either will not submit to, or fail in their proofs of being possessed of respectable literary acquirements. I do not think the licentiates would object to the test at a fair period of life; but when an examination is required in middle age, after long engagement in practice, and that conducted, not before a small and sworn body of censors, to whom I am very sure a man may securely confide his honour and best interests, but before the body at large, he must be a very bold man, after having been several years in practice, to volunteer such an examination. I think it is not to be expected; and it has appeared to me that the formation of that bye-law was certainly not intended to facilitate the admission of licentiates into the body.

4390. What do you think of the policy of the bye-law which allows the president to recommend the licentiate for admission into the College?—I think the policy is not a good one; and that it tends to make men, whose position gives them a chance of being so elected, somewhat more subservient to the individuals who may be likely to forward their object than is compatible with the independent bearing

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bearing of a physician and gentleman. They likewise come into the College under very different and much less independent circumstances than the body of gentlemen who form the great mass of the College. There is one point I meant to notice, which is, that the bye-law creating a body of licentiates appears to have been of a very early date. I do not know it accurately, but the severity of that bye-law was very materially softened by the circumstance of its being, when enacted, permitted to have incorporation from the English universities. Another circumstance which lessened its harshness, was that there was a class of honorary fellows to which men might be admitted who did not belong to English universities, on examination, and upon paying a larger sum than attached either to ordinary fellows or licentiates. But the College of Physicians, probably fearing that the power of incorporation might introduce too many alien fellows into the College, transmitted a letter to each university; reminded them of the favour they had done the universities by limiting the admission into the fellowship to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the benefits they were anxious to confer on them as to payments, and in every other way, and wishing them to stop the course of incorporation. The English universities acceded to this urgent request, without, I would humbly and respectfully submit, seeming to appreciate the hardship which they would inflict on many deserving, honourable, and well-educated men by so doing. The College likewise about the same time did away with the class of *Socii Honorarii* entirely; and the effect of those changes, and the feeling which gave rise to them, was very striking. For about the year 1682 the number of the licentiates was only 10, while that of the fellows and honorary fellows was 80; but ever since that period the proportion of the licentiates has been on the increase, because physicians could not practise in London without submitting to the particular exclusive bye-law, and could neither be incorporated nor have the distinction of honorary fellows.

4391. Whence is it that you derive this information respecting the proceedings of the College?—From a manuscript in the possession of the Medical Society of London, consisting of three volumes of memoirs relating to the College, written by John Lewis Petit, M. D., who was a fellow of the College.

4392. With reference to medical attendance on the poor in the country, is there any information you wish to give to the Committee?—I think nothing can be worse than that which is adopted in parishes very generally; it would be exceedingly desirable if legislative measures could be adopted which would enable the poor to have more efficient advice than they can have at present.

4393. Is the point to which you allude that of farming out the medical attendance upon the poor to the lowest bidder?—It is.

4394. Does that prevail extensively in that part of the country in which you reside?—There is an incorporation which comprises above 40 parishes, and four medical men attend 10 parishes each, at the rate of only 4 *l.* per parish. Even in opulent parishes near London the surgeon is sometimes beat down by competition to a stipend which could not admit of his doing the duties properly.

4395. Have any of those points ever come under your own observation in any parishes?—Certainly I have known many inadequate payments. I have seen now and then inattention; but generally I am very happy in saying that I think the profession at large do themselves great credit by giving more attendance and medicine than the amount of stipend at all remunerates them for.

4396. Is it generally the practice in your part of Norfolk to farm the poor?—It is always the practice if there are not hundred-houses; but when there are hundred-houses, which unite many parishes together, the surgeon is remunerated better by the number, than if he had one parish only at the same rate of payment.

4397. Is the price paid very often such as will not more than pay for the medicines?—Decidedly. I have heard of 5 *l.* being given at some miles distant: some of the medical men of Norwich have had parishes to attend at a distance of some miles, for not much more than that rate.

4398. What book do you hold in your hand?—It is a book of statutes of the College of Physicians of the year 1693.

4399. Does it appear from the title page that it is published from authority?—No; certainly not published from authority.

4400. Is there any statute in that book you wish to refer to?—It is a very degrading statute, relative to the qualifications of licentiates, the most humiliating statute possible: “*Quoniam complures, in hac civitate medicinam faciunt, quos inidoneos omnino censemus, ut in numerum sociorum aut candidatorum*”

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adoptentur, vel quod natione non sint Britanni, vel doctoratûs gradum non adepti fuerint, vel non satis docti, aut ætate et gravitate proveci sint, vel alias consimiles ob causas, et tamen Reipublicæ inservire et saluti hominum prodesse possint, saltem in nonnullis curationibus, de his ordinamus et statuimus, ut post examinationes debitas et approbationem Præsidis et Censorum, permittantur ad praxin, quamdiu se bene gesserint." I say this was, as far as I know, the original bye-law under which this degraded body of *permissi* practised. The terms were of little consequence when incorporation at the English universities was allowed, because there was a ready and obvious mode of escaping from the order; but they raised the qualification afterwards, and made use of language differing from the present bye-law: but they still maintained, instead of taking a new and more respectable title, the old title of *permissi*, or permitted or allowed to do a particular thing, though the degradation of this bye-law was done away.

[*Added by the Witness on correcting his Evidence.*]

"I have much pleasure in stating my belief, that the physicians of this country have contributed largely to the revival of letters; that such physicians have most of them had their education at English universities; and that to these circumstances may be attributed, in a considerable degree, the estimation in which they are held. Something has been derived from the association at the universities of the middle orders of society, from which physicians and other professional men are principally chosen, with the higher. It appears to me that a sufficient inducement and reward for obtaining such education is to be found in the additional credit which the possessors of higher attainments in literature and science receive with the profession and the public, and in the habits of acquaintance with the higher orders of society, which are so advantageous to a person settling as a physician in London, and which have frequently advanced such a person to fame and fortune at an unusually early period of life."

Mercurii, 23^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Harrison, Esq., M. D., called in; and Examined.

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4401. WHERE did you graduate in medicine?—In Edinburgh.

4402. When?—In 1784, I wrote my Thesis de Opio.

4403. Where did you begin to practise medicine?—At Louth, in Lincolnshire. I remained a practitioner there and at Horncastle, till I came to London; which was a few days before the death of George the Third, in January 1820.

4404. When did you begin to practise medicine in Lincolnshire?—Perhaps in 1779. I had been abroad in Paris, and in other parts of the Continent, prosecuting my professional studies, before that.

4405. You have continued to practise in London ever since that time?—I have been in London ever since.

4406. Did you, in the year 1806, enter into communication with any of the medical corporations on the subject of medical reform?—I made communications to the nine medical corporations, and got answers from all of them.

4407. When did you begin to agitate the question of medical reform?—It was in the autumn of 1804, at a meeting of the Benevolent Medical Society of Lincolnshire, held at Horncastle, that I was requested to institute an inquiry into the state of the medical practice in that county. At their request, and by the advice of Sir Joseph Banks, I visited London, to solicit the metropolitan faculty, and especially the medical corporations, to lend their assistance, and take the lead in the business. I had several conferences with Sir Lucas Pepys, president of the College of Physicians, with Sir George Baker, with the master of the College of Surgeons, and with several other distinguished members of the faculty. In the autumn of 1805 meetings on the state of the medical practice were held in London at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, which were attended by Mr. Foster, master of the College of Surgeons, the examiners of the same College, some censors of the College of Physicians, and several very eminent physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

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caries. The unanimous opinion on these occasions was, that a substantial reform was necessary, and that to be complete, it must pervade all the departments in physic, and be extended through the empire. A suspicion at length arose that the association was actuated by designs unfavourable to the medical corporations; and to do away with these suspicions, it was proposed by Dr. Stone, a fellow of the College of Physicians, and late physician to the Charter-house, "That no resolution ought to be made, or measure taken, which could in any degree interfere with the powers or privileges possessed by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London." Notice of this resolution, which was embodied in a circular letter, stating the objects of the association, was transmitted in March 1806, to the nine medical corporations, and, extensively, to the medical practitioners, of the United Kingdom. These letters were circulated, and the answers permitted to be received through the Treasury. In the following summer, another meeting of the faculty was held at Sir Joseph Banks's, when the answers were laid before the association, and the necessity of a substantial reform was again admitted by all present. A committee was appointed to conduct the business, and they published another address, dated March 4th, 1806, which was extensively circulated amongst the faculty. On the 9th of August following the faculty again met at Sir Joseph Banks's, when I presented to them a plan, which, subject to such alterations as might thereafter appear to be necessary, they agreed to adopt as the basis of regulation. The resolutions of this meeting, and the plan adopted by them, were transmitted to the different medical corporations of the United Kingdom. The answers received from them are inserted in a work which I published in 1810, entitled, "An Address to the Lincolnshire Benevolent Society." The answers I received from individuals were mostly inserted in the Medical and Surgical Review, of 1806. The answers received from the medical corporations gave, generally, little encouragement to the proposed plan; though individual practitioners, for the most part, took a favourable view of it.

4408. Had you any intercourse with the men then in Government on the subject of this plan?—Yes. When I first came up, Sir Walter Farquhar joined us, and took a very active part. We waited on Mr. Pitt. Mr. Pitt after he had heard the plan, said, "I have had so many communications upon this subject, that I am quite convinced that something is wanting; and I will carry it into effect." I think those were his words. A very few weeks after that, he went to Bath. The battle of Austerlitz took place, and he returned, and died. Then Sir Joseph Banks and I waited on Lord Henry Petty. He behaved very liberally, gave us the freedom of postage, and those communications went on, and he was obliging enough voluntarily to correspond with me in Lincolnshire upon the subject: and no man could show more anxiety than he did. He said, "I have communicated with Lord Grenville upon the subject. Lord Grenville is adverse to there being any pecuniary payment upon medical licences or diplomas; but he wishes the education to be lengthened and improved."

4409. Was Sir Joseph Banks a strong supporter of the same plan?—Yes. He felt the necessity of some plan of medical reform.

4410. What physicians attended the meeting at Sir Joseph Banks's?—A great number. Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Pearson, Sir Gilbert Blane once or, I think, twice. I had often conversations with him on the subject at Sir Joseph Banks's Sunday evening meetings.

4411. Did you receive a communication from the College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1807?—I think, in all, I must have received three communications from them. The one in question is inserted in the appendix of the work above referred to.

4412. Have you nearly all the communications that were made to you in answer to your circulars?—I think I can venture to say I have all the communications that came from the corporate bodies.

4413. What was the purport of the communication from the College of Physicians?—The purport of it was, that a reform was wanted: but they would make it themselves.

4414. What was the purport of the communication from the College of Surgeons?—A very short answer: they were ardent at first, but cooled afterwards, for Lord Henry Petty had then given them a sum of money to add to their College.

4415. Was any communication made from the Company of Apothecaries?—Yes, there was, a very short, and cold one.

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4416. Did you correspond with the English universities?—If I did, I got no answer from them.

4417. Will you have the goodness to lay the correspondence with the public bodies before this Committee?—I should be very glad to do so. After Lord Henry Petty retired, Mr. Perceval came into office; and Sir Joseph Banks and the late Mr. Chaplin, the then county member for Lincolnshire, waited upon him with me. He was of the same opinion, with the preceding Chancellors of the Exchequer. He continued the freedom of postage. We went on very well till Mr. Perceval died. I found then that the thing went on in such a distracted way, owing to the opposition of the corporate bodies, that I would no longer meddle with it.

4418. It appears from the report of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, that nothing further occurred on this subject till the 7th of August 1810. Did you about that time lay the draft of a bill for the improvement of the medical, surgical and veterinary sciences before the Lords of the Treasury?—There was the outline of a bill laid before them, which was sent to the nine incorporations; the three in London, the three in Ireland, and the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. I now hand in a copy of that draft, with the answers received.

4419. Was it about the period of 1811 that you ceased to take any further steps?—It was upon the death of Mr. Perceval. It strikes me, that I did not interfere any more. For I found in some quarters a great desire for a medical reform, but that all the medical incorporations were hostile.

4420. Have you not been prosecuted by the College of Physicians?—I have.

4421. How long had you settled in practice in London, before they began to prosecute you?—I came to London, as I stated, in 1820; the prosecution was about eight years afterwards. The business was terminated on the 12th of June 1829.

4422. Had you reasons for not applying to the College of Physicians for a licence?—Very strong ones.

4423. What were they?—In the first place, I look upon the position of the College of Physicians to be completely unconstitutional and illegal.

4424. It was on principle you determined not to apply to the College?—Quite so: for I had been examining into the constitution of the College of Physicians from the period of 1804, when I first turned my attention to medical reform; and I took legal opinions upon the subject. Amongst the rest, I took Mr. Serjeant Williams's.

4425. Have you a copy of his opinion?—I have got the opinion. It is published in the tract before referred to. It related principally to the power of the College of Physicians in the provinces. What I wanted to know was, principally, how we stood in the country. He said a remedy of the evils complained of in country practice could only be obtained through the Legislature; and that it ought to be done.

4426. When you came to settle in London, had you not some conversation with Dr. Baillie about taking out a licence from the College?—I had. Dr. Baillie and I began our education together. We used to dissect together at his uncle's, Dr. William Hunter's.

4427. It was from no apprehension of not being sufficiently grounded in medical knowledge, that you declined being examined by the College?—I was never afraid of examination by any one in my profession. When I was busy on the subject of medical reform, several of the fellows were very kind to me. Amongst the rest, I waited on Sir Lucas Pepys, by his own desire. One morning he took a great deal of pains, first to induce me to make application to him as president, that a reform in medicine was wanted. He said, "If you will do that, we will take it up." I said, "Sir Lucas, I have no authority to do that. I think you say the College of Physicians ought to have the direction: but we are concerned in it as well as you; and we cannot transfer the whole to you. Besides, I am only a delegate. I cannot do that without authority." He then wanted me to become a licentiate, saying, "As you have been in the country some years, I dare say you may have forgotten your Latin a good deal, but I shall be there, and nothing unpleasant to you shall occur." On which I was a little nettled, and I said; "Sir Lucas, there was a period in my life, when I could speak Latin as fluently as English; and if I should think fit to be examined, I would revive it before I came. I would ask no favour, or receive one. But since I am a graduate of Edinburgh, I do not think that it is of any consequence to me, to become a licentiate of the College. If you will prosecute me, and oblige me to come before you, I shall be glad;

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glad; for then you will force others to do the same; and one great object of reform will be obtained. But there is not one physician in all Lincolnshire who has been examined by the College; and I shall not be the first."

4428. About what year was this?—I should say about the middle of the period of my being busy on medical reform.

4429. While you resided in Lincolnshire?—Yes; then when I came to London, Dr. Baillie, with whom I had always been on very good terms, from having consulted with him on many medical cases, said, "Now, as you are come to London, I cannot meet you in consultation, unless you will agree to be one of us." I said, "What do you mean by one of us?" He replied, "We all know you are an Edinburgh graduate; therefore you have a right to be examined." I said, "But if I am examined, and am successful in my examination, will that make me one of you?" He hesitated a little. I then said, "Will you have the goodness to answer the question?" He replied, "We will make you a licentiate." I said, "But I think I have a right to go in at the front door of the College, and while I think so, I will never consent to go in at the back door: and if you choose to prosecute me, you are heartily welcome." That was shortly before his death.

4430. You still continued your acquaintance with him?—Oh dear, yes.

4430*. Did the College of Physicians, in the course of the year 1806, endeavour to extend its jurisdiction into the provinces?—They did so. The late Dr. Buck, physician of Newark, handed to me the original of the letters signed by the registrar of the College, Dr. Hervey, which had been sent to the chairman of the quarter sessions of the Newark district, and which the chairman had given to Dr. Buck, with the following observations: "I do not intend to distribute them. The College has taken an improper method, and I will not be a party to it. I should be ashamed to countenance what I esteem such illiberal conduct." The following is the letter:

Sir,

College of Physicians, 22 December 1806.

The Royal College of Physicians in London, have subjoined a copy of their Advertisement respecting the irregular state of the practice of physic in the country, and have enclosed lists for distribution in your neighbourhood: not doubting that you, and all the magistrates of your county, will heartily concur in this endeavour on the part of the College, to make known by these means, that those whose names are mentioned in the list, are (except the graduates in medicine of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge) the only persons legally qualified for the important duty of prescribing for the sick.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

James Hervey, Registrar.

To the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Royal College of Physicians in London, having received accounts from various parts of England, complaining of the number of irregular practitioners, calling themselves physicians, who exercise the practice of physic without authority, and in many instances without due qualification, feel it their duty to apprise the public of the legal provisions to obviate this evil, and to refer them to the list annually printed by the College (which in future they will take care to have properly circulated), in order that the names of all those may be known, who, having been examined by the College according to law, have been deemed competent to practise as physicians.

Extract from the Act of Parliament of the 14 & 15 Hen. 8.

"That it may be enacted by this present Parliament, that no person from henceforth be suffered to exercise or practise physic, through England, until such time that he be examined at London, by the said president, and three of the said elects, and have from the said president and elects letters testimonial of their approving and examination; except he be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, which hath accomplished all things for his favour without any grace."

By order of the College.

25 June 1806.

James Hervey, Registrar.

John Kidd, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

4431. YOU are Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford?—I am.

4432. What other appointments, lectureships, &c., do you hold in the University of Oxford?—There is officially attached to the regius professorship of medicine a pre-lectureship in anatomy.

4433. What lectureship is that?—Tomlins's.

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4433. In

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M.D.

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4434. In order to obtain a degree in medicine at Oxford, it is necessary first to have graduated in arts?—Yes.

4435. How long has that been the case? What successive changes have taken place in the statutes of the university upon that subject?—I can state this general fact: that the statutes of the university were not collected into one body till the beginning of the 17th century. Previous to that, any information which is to be acquired, must be acquired from four documents kept respectively, one by the vice-chancellor, another by each of the two proctors, and another in the archives of the Bodleian library.

4436. Confining the question to what has taken place since that time, what has been the practice?—From the commencement of the 17th century till the year 1781, nobody could be admitted as a bachelor of medicine till he had graduated as bachelor of arts and master of arts; and had passed a full year from his having obtained the degree of master of arts.

4437. Supposing a person enters as a student at Oxford at any given time, in how many years would he be able to take his master of arts degree?—At the end of seven academical years: and from the beginning of the 17th century to the year 1781, it was necessary to have passed three years between the master of arts and the bachelor of medicine: but in 1781, those three years were contracted to one year.

4438. Then it would take eight complete years before he could become bachelor of medicine?—Yes.

4439. What is the interval between taking a degree of bachelor of medicine and obtaining a licence to practise?—The licence to practise is given at the time that he takes the bachelor of medicine degree.

4440. That has always been the case?—I believe it has.

4441. What interval takes place between the bachelor of medicine degree and the doctorate?—From the beginning of the 17th century till 1781, four years; they were contracted, in that year, to three years.

4442. It would take therefore 11 complete academical years to become M. D.?—Yes.

4443. How many terms is he required to keep for his master of arts degree?—He must have kept 16 terms for a bachelor of arts, and three terms between that and a master of arts.

4444. You have four terms a year?—Yes.

4445. Must the 16 terms all be kept?—No; I believe the act of entering secures one term, and the act of taking the degree another.

4446. That reduces it to 14?—Yes, and two others are allowed; that will reduce it to 12.

4447. According to college rules, do they require the student to reside during the two terms, the one when he enters, the other when he takes his degree?—It would be for each individual college to determine; but some of the larger colleges require it; I know Christ Church does.

4448. How many of the three terms, between the bachelor of arts and the master of arts, are positively required to be kept?—One.

4449. Are there any college rules, requiring those three terms to be kept?—No, I think not. No further residence is required on this account, that, generally speaking, a man may spend his time to more advantage, if for instance he is studying law or medicine, in London than he could at Oxford.

4450. Previous to the late enactment at Oxford, a person must have taken a master of arts degree before he could graduate in medicine?—Yes.

4451. When was the statute passed?—Either at the close of last year, or the beginning of the present.

4452. Have you a copy of the statute with you?—I have.

[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

4453. Is a person, who intends to proceed in medicine after taking his master of arts degree, required, upon his becoming A. M., to declare himself a student in medicine?—I believe not.

4454. Therefore he might defer declaring his intention of proceeding in medicine until immediately previous to the conferring the degree?—I believe he might.

4455. Previous to the late change, what medical lectures was it necessary for the candidate for a medical degree to have attended?—I cannot answer that question without going a little into detail. According to the statutes, there are several lectures defined: but according to the practice, for many years past, and that practice

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practice founded on good reason, he was not obliged to attend any medical lectures in Oxford. When the statutes were collected into one body, there was no school of medicine, I believe, in any part of England, except the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Consequently, all the information a man was supposed capable of acquiring, must have been obtained there: and with a view to that, having first been required to go through arts, and having prepared himself during seven years in what may be called a general education, he then entered his name as a studiosus in medicinâ, and for three years he was to attend the medical and anatomical lectures given in the university. After he had taken his bachelor of medicine degree, he was bound to reside for the four years during which he pursued his studies in medicine, occasionally giving expositions of different parts of the science, or the authors who have treated on the science. In the course of time, when Edinburgh and London had facilities for pursuing the study of medicine which Oxford had not, the practice became this. As soon as a young man had taken his bachelor of arts degree, he went either to London, or Edinburgh, or to any foreign university where medicine was taught; and it was understood (though no direct proof was afforded) and pretty well known, that during three years, till he took his master of arts degree, he continued his medical studies; and he continued them usually till he took his bachelor of medicine degree. At the end of eight years he might be candidate for a bachelor of medicine degree; and as it was naturally understood by the university that a person who had given so much time previously to his general education, did not lightly enter upon the study of any particular branch, it was considered that, in lieu of a formal examination, the professor of medicine, or whoever in his place presented to a degree, might satisfy himself that the candidate was well grounded in it; and, upon his testimony, the university granted the degree. If the candidate applied for a licence, a further guarantee was required. For the regius professor of medicine, together with one resident doctor in medicine, must sign to the fitness of the candidate; or if the professor of medicine did not sign, three doctors of medicine were to sign.

4456. Will the answer you have given, apply to the whole of the following subjects of inquiry: viz. to the number of courses of lectures on the several branches of medical science that the candidate for a medical degree must have attended; to the length, as to time or number of lectures, of the several courses; to the persons by whom such courses must have been delivered; to the length of attendance upon hospital practice; to the number of patients the hospital must contain; to the schools at which, and the time during which the candidate must have dissected; to the manner and time of his applying himself to practical pharmacy and to surgery; and to the order in which, during the successive years of the whole period of his medical studies, he must have applied to the various elementary branches of medical science? Are the Committee to understand, that according to the statutes or practice of the university, there was no such qualification, as is implied in those questions, required?—By the statutes that had become obsolete, there was; but in practice there was not.

4457. Did that practice arise out of a prevailing opinion, that there were other schools of medicine which gave greater facilities for pursuing medical study, than it was possible for Oxford itself to afford?—Yes, I believe so.

4458. Though no attendance upon medical lectures at Oxford was required, yet were certificates required in proof of those branches of medical study having been pursued in some other school?—No; the word of the individual given to the professor, and the knowledge of his habits derivable from the professor's extensive acquaintance, were considered sufficient.

4459. Was it the practice of the regius professor to interrogate the candidate where he had been pursuing a course of medical study; and in case it appeared that he had not been doing so in a way to qualify himself for practice, to refuse to recommend him to the university?—I do not know how that may have been in the time of my predecessor. Since I have had the professorship, if I have had any doubt respecting any individual, I have submitted him to an examination myself, thinking it right to do so.

4460. Did the professor upon interrogating a candidate whether he had attended lectures, require him to produce certificates from the professors whose lectures he said he had attended; or did he rely upon the word of the gentleman presenting himself, that he had attended such courses?—In my own case I have relied upon the word of the person, having also collateral testimony from other persons, that he had been employed in studying his profession.

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4461. Are there any medical exercises, any act or opponency, to be kept, any thesis to be supported, in the schools previously to taking a degree?—Yes, two disputations for the degree of M. B., on subjects previously approved by the professor; which are held from one to three on two distinct days.

4462. Has that been considered as a mere form, or is it intended to be a fair trial of the medical knowledge of the party?—For the last half century it has been a mere form.

4463. One witness has stated to this Committee that he read a thesis in the schools in the presence of the bedel only?—I will explain that. In order to take the bachelor of medicine degree, there are two formal disputations. The professor attends at those; but in taking the superior degree, the person who reads the lecture, is supposed to be giving information to others; and then the professor does not attend.

4464. During your professorship, has it ever occurred that the disputations for the bachelorship were read before the bedel alone?—No, I have not the least idea that that was ever so.

4465. Could it have been so, during your professorship, without your knowledge?—It might; inasmuch as I am allowed, by the statutes, if I cannot go myself, to have a deputy; but I think it very unlikely that such a thing could have occurred.

4466. What is the sort of proceeding in keeping the various exercises in the schools required for a bachelorship in medicine?—Two questions are disputed by the person who is a candidate for the degree of M. B. on two different days. He goes on one of those days as a respondent; and on the other as an opponent: and the professor of medicine sits over him (as they term it) during the time that the disputation is going on.

4467. There is one act and one opponency?—Yes.

4468. Does the keeper of the act merely read the thesis; or does the professor interrogate him upon the subject of it, so as to take that opportunity of knowing whether he is well informed in medical science?—No. I beg pardon for using the expression; but it would be perfectly absurd to do it. It has been a mere form for these 50 years.

4469. How long before the taking a degree are the act and opponency usually kept?—Some time between the regency after taking the master's degree, and the moment of taking the bachelor's degree.

4470. At any convenient time?—Yes.

4471. The syllogisms are merely put *pro forma*?—Quite so.

4472. During the period of your professorship, have you had occasion to reject any candidate on account of insufficiency in his studies of medicine?—No.

4473. What number have taken medical degrees during that period?—On the average not above three in a year. The following is a return extracted from the registers of the university:

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

DATE.	M. D.	M. B.	
1822 - -	1	4	
1823 - -	4	1	
1824 - -	-	2	
1825 - -	1	-	
1826 - -	2	1	1 D. M. incorporated, from Dublin.
1827 - -	1	3	
1828 - -	-	1	2 D. M. incorporated, from Dublin.
1829 - -	2	2	
1830 - -	-	4	
1831 - -	1	1	
1832 - -	-	1	
1833 - -	3	5	
to 24 April 1834 - -	-	3	

Philip Bliss, Registrar.

4474. The changes which have been made in the course of medical study and examination are contained in the printed copy of the new statutes, which you have given in?—Yes.

4475. When are those changes to take effect?—This next term.

4476. These

4476. These new statutes do not impose any additional form or examination on conferring a licence to practise?—No.

4477. To obtain a licence to practise, is it absolutely necessary to have previously taken the degree of bachelor in medicine?—From all the knowledge I have, it has been the fact for the last 50 years; but I rather suppose that in former times a licence was sometimes granted to masters of arts: but of that I am not certain. It has not been acted on for a long time.

4478. According to the new regulations, the licence to practise will be granted immediately after taking the degree of bachelor of medicine?—Yes, I think so.

4479. According to the existing statutes, may a master of arts, of a certain standing, take the degree of doctor in medicine, without having previously become bachelor?—No.

4480. How many acts and opponencies must be kept for the doctorate?—None. The candidate must previously read six lectiones in the public schools.

4481. Are those lectiones matters of form?—Yes.

4482. Are they all read in one day?—In two days, I think.

4483. Three a day?—Yes.

4484. Is it usual to compose any lectio really for the occasion; or does any scrap of paper or book, read at the time, serve the purpose?—That entirely depends upon the individual; for nobody is present but himself and the bedel.

4485. Does the bedel generally provide the lectio?—I am sure I do not know how that is.

4486. If there are several candidates for the degree of bachelor of medicine reading their theses on the same day, does the bedel provide the theses?—It usually happens that two men studying medicine agree to come down at the same time, for mutual convenience; and to go into the schools to dispute.

4487. Has the bedel, in that case, provided the theses?—He does so occasionally, I believe. I am quite aware, and so is every one present, that when customs have become obsolete, (and from the good sense of the world many necessarily become obsolete) they may become the subjects of ridicule; and those who do not understand the grounds of such change, may throw blame on the university, which does not justly attach to it. With respect to any of those exercises which the university formerly required, if it be known that the individual member has studied medicine effectually in London, or Edinburgh, or elsewhere, there is no necessity in the university to require an attendance on all those forms and lectures in Oxford, which become of no value when its students resorted to better schools of medicine.

4488. Was it the practice of the professor to interrogate the candidate for the doctorate in the same manner as he interrogated the candidate for the baccalaureate, respecting the medical studies he had been pursuing in the interval between the taking the bachelorship and the doctorate?—No, and for this reason; that usually on taking the bachelor of medicine degree, he got the licence to practise; and settled somewhere, and was in actual practice; and then presented himself in three years for his doctor's degree.

4489. The same answer would apply to attending on lectures and hospital practice, if such attendance were not considered necessary in the interval between the taking the bachelor of medicine degree and the doctor's degree?—Yes.

4490. You never knew an instance of a bachelor in medicine applying for the doctorate, and being refused, unless there was some other reason than want of adequate medical knowledge, for the refusal?—No, of course not.

4491. In the statutes lately passed, has any alteration been made in the studies or examinations required as a qualification for the doctorate, between the taking the bachelor's and the doctor's degree?—As the case stands at present a person must have kept 28 terms, that is seven full years, before he can have his bachelor of medicine degree. The interval between the bachelor and the doctor will now remain the same.

4492. Whatever additional examinations are required, will be previous to obtaining the bachelor's degree; but not subsequently?—Yes. There is this provided, that he shall compose and recite a thesis between the two.

4493. By what steps can a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, be incorporated, and become a graduate in medicine at Oxford?—He must bring certificates of having gone through arts, and of being of the same standing from his matriculation that he would have been required to have been at Oxford.

4494. No further examination is required of graduates of Trinity College, Dublin,

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Dublin, if they are of requisite standing, than is required of graduates of Oxford itself?—No.

4495. The certificates he has to produce are of what kind?—I think of the time of his having been matriculated, and his having taken the degrees in arts.

4496. Can a Dublin bachelor of arts be incorporated as a bachelor of arts at Oxford?—I apprehend so.

4497. Would an under-graduate, having kept a certain number of terms in Trinity College, Dublin, be allowed those terms if he wishes to enter at Oxford?—I should think it is so. The general impression in Oxford is, that Dublin stands just on a par with Cambridge, as to the privilege of incorporation.

4498. A master of arts can be incorporated also?—Yes.

4499. If the whole time requisite for his taking a bachelor of medicine degree has not yet expired, he could be incorporated as a master of arts first, and then, when the necessary time had elapsed, be allowed to proceed in medicine?—Yes.

4500. All in this case that would be required would be that he should produce the requisite certificates of his matriculation and degrees taken in the University of Dublin?—Yes.

4501. Is the *bene decessit* required to be produced?—I presume it is, but I do not know.

4502. Are any and what changes made in the mode of incorporation, by the new statutes?—I am not aware that there is any change made: only, that in conformity with the intention and wording of the new statutes, if a man coming from Dublin as bachelor of medicine wished to become a doctor of medicine in Oxford, he must subject himself to an examination at Oxford, as if he were about to take a bachelor of medicine degree.

4503. According to the new statutes, before a person can take a medical degree at Oxford by incorporation, he must undergo the same medical examination that the Oxford candidate is required to undergo?—I think so, unless he have undergone an equivalent examination in Dublin. The clause is in these words: “Statutum est, quod unusquisque sive graduatus in medicinâ, sive studiosus, ex alia academia hic incorporandus, priusquam in matriculam hujus academici referatur, testimonia coram Vice-Cancellario exhibeat, quibus liquido pateat eum exercitia præstitisse omnia, quæ in suâ academiâ nondum graduati pro baccalaureatu in artibus præstare tenentur. Cantum sit insuper, ne quis in medicinâ graduatus incorporetur, nisi examen prius subierit, tempus compleverit, et reliqua præstiterit omnia, quæ per præsens hoc statutum requiruntur.”

4504. Under the new statute, if a medical graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, should have attended all the lectures and hospital practice, performed all the exercises, passed all the examinations, and done whatever else is requisite in that university to obtain his degree, will it be necessary he should undergo examination at Oxford a second time on the same subjects?—I should think not. It will depend upon the interpretation of the words just read. But it is clearly physically impossible he can be said *tempus complevisse* in Oxford in the moment of his applying for his degree, and I should therefore think the *examen* applies to his own university.

4505. Do you think that under those words, putting a liberal construction upon them, the graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who has performed exercises in his own university fully equivalent to those required at Oxford, might be allowed to pass, without undergoing at Oxford another examination?—I should think myself quite justified, having been satisfied that he had undergone that examination, in asking him one question *pro formâ*.

4506. For incorporating at Oxford a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, is it made a condition, that he shall have resided within the walls of that college?—That I am not aware of. My impression is, that they are required to give proof of having done most fully what is required by the college for complete residence.

4507. What means does the University of Oxford possess for teaching the various branches of medical science; and how are those means employed? What professorships and lectureships are there in the university or any college of the university, for teaching any branch of science strictly medical or akin to medicine?—There are annually given two courses of lectures in anatomy.

4508. By whom?—By myself.

4509. At what period of the year are those lectures delivered?—In Lent term and in Michaelmas term.

4510. Of how many lectures does each course consist?—About 20.

4511. Do

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4511. Do you give those lectures as professor; or by virtue of the lectureship which you hold jointly with your professorship?—As professor, I am bound to read four lectures in Lent term, and three lectures in Michaelmas term. The four lectures in Lent term are on a recent subject; the three lectures in Michaelmas term, on osteology.

4512. Besides anatomy, do you give lectures on physic?—No.

4513. Are any lectures given on the theory or practice of physic?—Dr. Ogle gives clinical lectures, and also lectures on the theory and practice of medicine.

4514. At what time of the year does he lecture?—He gives notice at the commencement of Michaelmas term, both for the lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, and also for the clinical lectures.

4515. Does he actually lecture?—Yes.

4516. Since when?—Dr. Aldrich founded a lectureship on the theory and practice of medicine, about 33 or 34 years ago; Dr. Bourne was the first lecturer, and Dr. Bourne annually gave notice; but the fact was, as the medical students at Oxford went to London for their education, there never was a class; at least, more than once or twice.

4517. Have lectures been actually given by Dr. Ogle?—Yes, two or three times. I think he has not had a class more than three times.

4518. Have you actually given your courses of lectures on anatomy?—Twice a year since the year 1816.

4519. Are clinical lectures given at the Radcliffe Infirmary?—Yes.

4520. How long have they been given there?—They have been established there about 60 years, I think.

4521. They are under a different endowment from the Aldrich professorship?—Yes.

4522. What is the name of that endowment?—The Litchfield Clinical Lectures, founded by Lord Litchfield.

4523. Are they actually given?—Notice is given; and if pupils present themselves, the lecturer is bound to give them; and of late years they have been actually given.

4524. You state that you have lectured since 1816?—Yes. For six years, I lectured for Sir Christopher Pegge, my predecessor.

4525. For several years past has there been actually a class attending the clinical lectures?—I believe, for the last four or five years, there has been actually a class; though a very small one.

4526. Previous to that was there any class?—Hardly ever.

4527. Are there any other lectures, upon any branch of medicine, or of science akin to medicine?—Yes; a very effective course of chemistry is given.

4528. In what terms is that given?—The time is at the discretion of the professor, he being bound to give one course a year; but, for the convenience of the university, it is generally given, partly in Lent, and partly in Michaelmas term.

4529. Dr. Daubeny is the present professor?—He is.

4530. Of how many lectures does his course consist?—I think, about 25.

4531. Are any lectures given on botany?—Lectures have from time to time been given on botany.

4532. Has a regular course of lectures on botany, for the instruction of the medical students, been given every year?—No.

4533. Is there a dissecting room at Oxford?—Not belonging to the university.

4534. To whom does it belong?—It belongs to Christ Church.

4535. How long has there been that dissecting room?—I think since the year 1762.

4536. By whom founded?—It is a private endowment, for six individuals of the college. The lecturer is bound to lecture to six young men elected, or from the foundation, at Westminster.

4537. Have there been annually dissecting pupils?—No. For the last few years, it has been utterly impossible to get a subject. But, till within the last few years, I had a subject for each course: and those young men who wished to study medicine, asked my permission, which I was happy to give, to dissect in that school.

4538. Have there been of late years any dissecting students in that school?—No. In fact, I have had no subject for the last five or six years.

4539. Under the new statutes, is it required that candidates for medical degrees shall have attended the lectures of the professor of anatomy, or of physic, or of any

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other professor on subjects akin to medicine, at the university?—The statute is expressed in general terms: that he shall bring certificates that shall satisfy the professor of physic of his having given attendance at some sufficient school of medicine.

4540. Other schools having greater advantages for teaching medicine than Oxford, is not this a liberal course for the university to take, as being one more likely to ensure proficiency of the candidates, than if the requisite lectures were required to be attended at the university itself?—I apprehend there will be no practical difference in the education at Oxford; and that this statute has been passed quite in deference to public opinion. But the public not being aware of the altered state of the university, and that it would be absurd to comply with the former statutes, the university have passed this statute out of respect of the public; there being no necessity to do it.

4541. The public has required evidence of that being performed, which was actually performed previous to the passing of the statute?—This is the state of the case. A member of Oxford, meaning to study medicine, puts himself to a serious expense of time and money to pass through certain degrees, and to become a doctor of medicine. Having to pass 11 years before he could attain that degree, he did not do that lightly. He was engaged four years in his general education. Then he came to London; and, as it might be pretty well known whether he had been spending his time idly or not, the university on that knowledge gave the degree. But, as the public very naturally said, that they wished there should be a document to satisfy the university, in my estimation, it was to satisfy the public that this statute has been passed; but it will make no practical difference in the study of medicine by members of the University of Oxford.

4542. Is it not desirable, that the qualifications of those who apply for a degree should be tested by actual examination?—Certainly, it is desirable.

4543. The statute declares, that the examination is not to be secret; but that all who have a certain standing or degree in the university, may be present during the examination?—Yes.

4544. Is this regulation useful, as a check upon the examiners, perhaps, as well as upon the examinees?—Not very useful: for I do not consider the examination much test of what the man is really.

4545. Do not you think the examination in arts, introduced into the university, is calculated to promote the study of those subjects upon which the candidates for the degrees in arts are examined?—It not only is calculated to do so, but it has done it; but it is very easy for those who know but little, to pass a tolerably good examination:—by taking precautions at the time.

4546. You allude to the practice of *cramming*, as it is called?—Yes.

4547. Is it not easy for a person, really conversant with medicine, to ascertain by examination whether the candidate had been merely crammed, or whether he understands the subject?—I think it would very likely be easy; but not in so determinate a way as to give proof to the world.

4548. What is the mode of appointing to your professorship?—The King appoints.

4549. To the lectureships you hold?—Being appointed professor of medicine, the Tomlin lectureship of anatomy becomes mine officially, and Dr. Aldrich's lectureship on anatomy, besides this.

4550. What are the duties attaching to the professorship?—The giving of lectures in anatomy, and recommending to degrees.

4551. What are the duties attaching to the lectureships?—The eldest, which is the Tomlin's, I stated just now. I am bound to read four lectures, each of one hour, in Lent term, on a recent subject, on the viscera and so on. In Michaelmas term, I am bound to read three, each of an hour long, on the skeleton. Pursuant to the conditions attached to Dr. Aldrich's lectureship, which was founded in the year 1800, the course is rather more extended; but not so extended, as is given.

4552. Do you know what is required by the endowment of the Aldrich professorship of medicine, held by Dr. Ogle?—I do not know further than in general terms: that he is to deliver a course of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine.

4553. What salary is attached to your own professorship and lectureships?—As regius professor of medicine, I receive 36*l*. The original sum was 40*l*., paid from the Exchequer. As such, I am master of Ewe Elm Hospital, the salary of which

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which is 70*l.* a year, with a portion of the fund proceeding from the estates, divided between the master and the almsmen.

4554. The mastership you speak of, was annexed to the professorship in the reign of James the First?—Yes.

4555. Do you hold any other offices of emolument in the university?—Yes, I do. I have the honour of holding the Radcliffe librarianship: but that is entirely out of the jurisdiction of the university.

4556. State, if you have no objection, the emoluments of the librarian?—It is 150*l.* a year; and there is a private foundation at Christ Church, left by Dr. Lee, for a master of arts, or at least for a person who has taken that degree, to read a course of lectures on anatomy to six students of Christ Church elected from Westminster School: and if no others present themselves, he is bound to lecture to those six men. But, as it would be absurd to have two courses of lectures going on at the same time, those lectures have in general been considered as given by the regius professor of medicine. Sir Christopher Pegge did the same as I do.

4557. Exclusive of those emoluments, there are the fees for degrees, and for attendance on lectures?—Yes.

4558. The Committee do not inquire into their amount.—They are very soon told.

4559. As you have dropped the expression, that they are very soon told, do you mean that the emoluments attending on the lectures do not more than cover the expenses of the lectures?—That has happened to me more than once. I am bound to lecture to six young men appointed by the dean of Christ Church; and of course all medical students, apprentices to surgeons, and other medical gentlemen in Oxford, I am always happy to see present. But it has happened to me that the subject I have procured for the lectures has absorbed all I have received, or within 2*l.* or 3*l.* of it.

4560. What has been the usual number of students attending your lectures?—All together, including those six and others who are following the course, 20 I call rather a large class.

4561. Is it compulsory on those six to attend?—No, not at all.

4562. Are there any extra-university lecturers, lecturing within the precincts of the university on medical subjects?—No.

4563. Is there a demonstrator attached to the dissecting-room?—That cannot be answered directly. For many years, a surgeon was appointed by the dean and chapter of Christ Church to dissect for the lecturer. That was not according to Dr. Lee's plan. There were reasons why, after a few years, it was thought better to comply strictly with his plan; and therefore, if I should have a subject again, I should dissect myself, as I have done on former occasions.

4564. Is there any museum for anatomical preparations?—Belonging to Christ Church, not belonging to the university.

4565. When was that established?—About the year 1762, I think.

4566. By whose endowment?—Dr. Lee's.

4567. Have the medical students in the university free access to that collection?—Perfectly so. A man resides within the school, ready to attend them.

4568. Whether they reside in Christ Church, or not?—Yes.

4569. Is that by the conditions of the endowment, or the courtesy of the College?—By the courtesy of the College.

4570. Are there clinical lectures in surgery as well as medicine, given at the Radcliffe Infirmary?—Not formal lectures. The surgeons, as they go round, instruct their pupils in the particular cases.

4571. What is the number of beds at the Radcliffe Infirmary?—Till within a few years, a little short of 100. They can now make up, I believe, 120.

4572. On what conditions are the students in medicine admitted; do they pay fees?—Yes, they do.

4573. Do you know the amount of those fees?—I believe about three guineas.

4574. Is that for both medical and surgical?—I do not know; but whatever it is, it is separate.

4575. Dr. Ogle is the clinical lecturer on medicine?—Yes.

4576. Who is the surgeon?—There are four attached to it.

4577. Is it the special business of any one to give clinical lectures in surgery?—No.

4578. Is there a medical library at the university?—A very extensive one indeed,

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indeed, in the Radcliffe and the Bodleian; and many of the colleges have pretty extensive medical libraries.

4579. What is the extent of the medical books at the Radcliffe library?—I believe that in medicine and natural history, the Radcliffe is confessedly, by book-sellers in London, considered one of the best libraries in existence.

4580. What are the annual funds for its maintenance?—That I do not know. It is a private trust.

4581. Considerable sums are annually laid out in the purchase of books?—Oh yes, to a considerable extent. I should apprehend, occasionally, to nearly 1,000 *l.*

4582. It is for natural history as well as medicine?—For anything connected in any degree with medicine. Therefore, natural history is included.

4583. On what conditions are students in medicine admitted to the use of it?—By the courtesy of the trustees. No member of the university, not even the vice-chancellor, could go into it, without that permission.

4584. Practically what facilities of access are given to the library?—Not only every facility, but invitations are held out to make use of the library.

4585. At what hours is it accessible?—From 10 o'clock in the morning till it is dusk, throughout the year.

4586. Is there a fire in the winter?—I hope there will be next winter; but there is not at present.

4587. Are there private reading-rooms, or do they read in the hall?—There are two circular galleries, one above another; and within those galleries they use the books.

4588. Either at the Bodleian or the Radcliffe library, are the books allowed to be taken from the library?—No, in neither case.

4589. From the college libraries, are persons allowed to borrow books?—I can only answer as to my own college. I should suppose as a general practice, no college refuses books to those who wish to have them in their possession for a time.

4590. That is the case at Christ Church?—Yes; and I fully believe at every other.

4591. Is the collection of medical books at Christ Church considerable?—Yes, very considerable; but not of modern books. Those relating to anatomy and physiology, have of late years been placed in the anatomical school, belonging to Christ Church.

4592. Is there in that school a considerable collection of modern medical books?—Not of strictly medical books. A very good collection of anatomical works, and some very expensive ones.

4593. What sum is annually expended on the botanical garden by the university?—I believe 200 *l.* is allowed by the university.

4594. That is independent of the salary attached to the professorship?—Yes.

4595. Have the students in medicine free access to it?—I believe so.

4596. Were lectures on botany given in the time of the late professor?—Yes; but they were not given regularly. Latterly his health was impaired, and he was not often called on to give lectures.

4597. What is the salary attached to that professorship?—I do not know.

4598. Has the present professor announced his intention of giving lectures?—I do not know that it is announced: but it is very well known that he intends to do so.

4599. He was elected this year?—Yes.

4600. When were you yourself elected to the Radcliffe library?—In February last.

4601. They are about to make additions to the botanical garden?—Yes. Dr. Daubeney is very much engaged at present.

4602. Are the additions to the botanic garden to be made by the university itself, or by private subscription?—By private subscription.

4603. Has the professor in chemistry been in the habit of teaching the art of analysis, and chemical manipulations to students anxious to be informed upon these subjects?—Yes.

4604. He has given private instruction?—I do not know that, for this reason; that usually there are not three medical students actually in Oxford at any given time.

4605. Independently of the public lectures, has he been in the habit of teaching any person applying to him the art of analysis, and chemical manipulation?—

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I have no doubt he would, if applied to : but I doubt whether he has been applied to.

4606. You have been chemical professor?—I have.

4607. During the time of your chemical professorship, were any such applications ever made to you?—Yes. I had for three or four years a private class, independently of the public class.

4608. Of what number of pupils did that private class consist?—About five or six.

4609. The object of that private class was to learn the art of chemical manipulation?—Yes.

4610. Were they principally medical students?—No, they were not.

4611. Is pharmaceutical chemistry taught at the university?—Dr. Daubeny, since he has had the professorship, which he has had for twelve years, has made it a point to introduce as much of that as possible.

4612. Do you know what portion of his course is devoted to pharmaceutical chemistry?—I can hardly tell what portion ; for I understand as each subject comes before him, he takes each in a prominent way.

4613. Is that portion of his course which he gives to pharmaceutical chemistry as extensive, as would be given to that subject in a regularly constituted medical school?—I believe it is really.

4614. Did you not state that the whole number of lectures in chemistry was 25?—I believe that was the number.

4615. In a course consisting of only 25 chemical lectures, would it be possible, considering the extent of the whole subject, to devote to pharmaceutical chemistry sufficient time and attention, to be of use to medical students?—I will answer that question thus : the lectures Dr. Daubeny gives, are not given to young men who are to make up medicines ; but are intended to teach the principles to men who have received a general education.

4616. Are you a fellow of the College of Physicians?—Yes, I am.

4617. When did you become a fellow?—I was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1818.

4618. At the time of becoming a fellow of the College of Physicians, were you one of the faculty, practising medicine in London?—No.

4619. At the time of your becoming a fellow of the College, had you an intention, or did you declare to the College that you had an intention, of settling in London to practise as a physician?—No.

4620. You have stated that in the early days of science in England, when medical instruction was confined, or nearly so, to the two English universities, regular examinations in the studies connected with medicine were required of candidates for degrees in those universities ; but that since other and better schools of medicine have been established in various parts of the empire, the universities do not require of its members a strict study of medicine within its walls?—Yes ; that was the intention of my answer. I believe the fact was, that till more efficient schools were instituted elsewhere, the university not only exacted a strict residence of several years of those who were to study medicine, but took care they should attend the lectures, and forfeit for every lecture they did not attend : but as soon as more efficient schools were instituted elsewhere, without thinking it necessary to alter their statutes, they let them become obsolete, and let the students study medicine in London, or Paris, or Leyden or wherever it might be.

4621. Have they always expected that candidates for a degree in law, physic, or theology should have a solid foundation in general literature, as well as the particular faculty?—Yes, that was a very strict requisition in the eyes of the university.

4622. And they neither have required nor do require that knowledge of that kind which can better be attained elsewhere, should be attained within their walls?—Just so.

4623. The having the requisite certificates refers not so much to direct knowledge in medicine, as to that general knowledge, which is as essential to a well-educated physician as to a well-educated lawyer?—That is not quite the state of the case. In speaking of the degree of medicine, though they have not hitherto required any direct testimonial of his having gone through a course of study, they expected that the professor should satisfy himself upon that point ; and on the professor's certificate they have given the degree.

4624. You have considered it your duty since you have held the office of regius professor,

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professor, before you presented a person for a degree, to satisfy yourself that he was qualified to receive the degree?—Yes.

4625. Have you ever recommended any man for a medical degree, who has not been, generally speaking, competent to discharge the duties connected with the medical profession?—I do not know of any such person. I once delayed my consent to present to a degree, because I could not satisfy myself as to one point; and I was satisfied afterwards.

4626. The giving a degree depends upon the conscientious conviction of the professor presenting the candidate, and not upon the examination which the candidate has to pass through?—It will in future depend upon the examination. In presenting to a degree, the professor says in fact, that he is satisfied that the candidate is fit for that degree: and if the professor refused to do it, the degree would not be given.

4627. You stated that though there are anatomical lectures at the university, the candidate need not have attended these lectures, as a necessary qualification for being presented by the professor?—No.

4628. There does exist the necessity that he shall have been a bachelor and master of arts?—Yes.

4629. Then his qualification for being a physician seems to depend not so much upon the attention he has given to medical studies, as on his previous attention to other studies unconnected with medicine?—Not quite that; for the professor would not present him for a medical degree, till he was satisfied.

4630. So far as respects the statutes of the university, is not that the case?—It is implied, that he must have attended to the study of medicine, and that he has satisfied the professor of that.

4631. It entirely depends, so far as the university is concerned, on the manner in which the professor of medicine discharges his duty?—Yes.

4632. Before a degree of doctor of medicine is given by the university, means are taken which enable persons, acting on behalf of the university, to satisfy themselves that the person has competent medical knowledge?—Yes.

4633. That is not done by examination?—No; not by public examination.

4634. Is it done by the professor examining the candidate in the various branches of medicine?—I apprehend that if the professor had any reason to doubt the proficiency of the individual, he would do so. On one occasion I had some reason to doubt, and I made use of my power.

4635. In what way did you make use of your power?—By actual examination.

4636. In what way did you examine the applicant?—Upon the point in which I had reason to suppose he was deficient.

4637. What was that?—In his knowledge of Greek and Latin. He was a stranger. He came from another university, in fact.

4638. Was that the only case in which you examined an individual for his degree?—It was the only instance in which I thought it necessary to examine an individual for his degree. On all other occasions I was well acquainted with the individual, by his having attended my lectures, or by my having seen him at intervals when he came down to the university, or through his friends; and I was made aware what hospitals he was attending, and that he had the character of diligence; and I think I have acted conscientiously in doing so.

4639. Are you in the habit of obtaining from the teachers of hospitals which the candidates for degrees have attended, the character they have there borne for diligence in the study of their profession?—No; I have not, and for these two reasons: first, that I have been pretty well satisfied from other sources as to character for industry and propriety; and in the next place, I am convinced that in by far the majority of cases no lecturer can possibly give testimony to the proficiency of persons who have attended his lectures.

4640. Still the course of study at Oxford that qualifies the individual to practise medicine, is totally unconnected with the study of medicine; and is necessarily connected only with literature and science, generally?—It is impossible to say that is the case. For the statutes not having been abrogated, the university might enforce the attendance of the man from his bachelor of arts to his master of arts degree. They have not done that, because they knew he could get a better education in medicine elsewhere. Practically the university insist upon his getting a medical education; that is the effect of it.

4641. Can you state to the Committee any of the great names in English medicine sent forth by the University of Oxford?—I will begin by one whose name will

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will be acknowledged by every medical man who has ever read anything in his profession. That was Willis, in the time of Charles the First. I will mention the name of Lower, who almost anticipated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood. I do not mean to say he deserves the merit of the discovery, but he was engaged in the pursuit of that science. Mead was another. Harvey himself was of Merton College.

4642. Was not Sydenham?—That I was not aware of. Freind is another, and Frewin is another.

4643. Was not Linacre, the founder of the College of Physicians, an Oxford man?—He was.

4644. Have any of your predecessors in the professorship of physic been in holy orders?—Not to my knowledge.

4645. Has the professor of anatomy been in holy orders?—I never recollect an instance.

4646. The professor of chemistry?—No. Dr. Daubeny is the present. Those within my recollection have all been medical men.

4647. The professor of botany?—No one, that I am aware of.

4648. Of late years it has not been the practice to confer any of those professorships on persons in holy orders?—No.

4649. They have been principally held by graduates in medicine?—Yes.

William Macmichael, Esq., M. D., again called in; and further Examined.

4650. ARE there any points in your former evidence upon which you wish to offer any explanation?—Yes, there are two points: my impression was, that as soon as a fellow became a clergyman, he ceased to be a fellow. I had never seen the term of “Reverend” prefixed to any fellow’s name: but that I understand is not the case. The registrar tells me that three fellows, now on the list, are clergymen.

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Esq. M. D.

4651. You are aware that since the year 1765 an alteration has been made in the bye-laws regarding persons in holy orders?—Yes, so I understand. The present registrar tells me, that the names of the three clergymen, now on the list, are Dr. Samuel Holland, Dr. Joseph Hurlock, and Dr. Fearon.

4652. According to the ancient bye-law, which is retained in the statutes of 1765, were not persons in holy orders excluded from the fellowship?—I do not know that fact; but it is very likely they were.

4653. Will you look into the statutes of 1765, chapters 11 and 12, de Candidatis and de Sociis, and say whether you do not find clauses which would exclude persons in holy orders from the candidateship and fellowship?—It appears that these were clearly then the bye-laws; it is now altered.

4654. In the modern bye-laws, that statute is omitted?—It is not a statute now. Another point I wish to correct: It was my impression that a statute had been altered purposely to allow Sir Charles Clark to be examined as a licentiate; but I was mistaken. He was admitted to be examined as a licentiate, by virtue of the statute which had been in existence long before I belonged to the College.

4655. That was under the statute allowing the president specially to recommend a person as licentiate, who had not studied medicine at a university?—Yes, without the necessity of two years’ previous residence at a university. The only copy of statutes we attend to, is that which the bedel brought here to-day. The circumstance of a person practising midwifery, does not exclude him from the fellowship now; seven years ago that statute was altered.

4656. It does not exclude him, if there is *gravis aliqua causa*?—Yes; that is, if he be an eminent man.

4657. It is a bye-law which may be broken at pleasure?—Exactly.

4658. Was it lately proposed to publish another volume of Transactions of the College?—Yes, three years ago it was proposed; and the College had proceeded so far as to have the preface written for that volume, having the materials already collected. It was proposed to make a selection of the papers read at the evening meetings, to publish them in a volume with the preface, which was written three years ago; and I have a copy of that preface, which will better inform the Committee what the College have done within the last 10 years than anything I can state.

4659. Have the goodness to read it?—“Preface for the first volume of a new series of Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians, written December 1831. The first design of the Transactions of the College of Physicians came from

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Dr. Heberden, and to the early volumes he was a most liberal contributor. Dr. Heberden says in one of his papers, vol. I. p. 45, 'One use of such collections of medical papers as the College now proposes to publish, is to preserve any materials as they occur, which are true, and original, and useful towards better ascertaining the nature of a disease, or the power of a remedy, without waiting till we have time to draw up a perfect history.' More than 10 years have elapsed since the last volume of the Transactions was published: a considerable part of this time was occupied in the removal of the college to its present situation. When the new building was completed (1825), one of the first subjects which came under consideration, was how (besides fulfilling the main purpose of its first establishment, viz. to supervise the practice of physic, and to guard the public, as far as the law allows, against the abuses of ignorant pretenders) the College might best promote the cause of science, and be rendered most useful to the medical profession at large. It possesses a library and a museum of morbid preparations; but the first, consisting as it chiefly does of donations and bequests, is by no means complete; and the museum, though very useful for the illustration of the lectures delivered annually within its walls, is not of that magnitude as to be eagerly sought after by those who are in pursuit of rare specimens of disease. It was not therefore by making the library and museum more accessible to the public than they have always hitherto been, that the College could expect to attain the object it had in view: but any cause of assembling which might unite the leading members of every class of the profession, and combine the reading of a medical paper with the ease and facilities of social intercourse, appeared to fulfil that intention. The evening meetings at the College of Physicians were accordingly determined upon, and the manner in which they have been attended is the best proof of the usefulness and propriety of their establishment. From the character of the meeting, the papers were necessarily short, and occasionally written, as well as delivered, in the tone of animated conversation; for being addressed to large audiences, their attention is more easily kept up by this manner of address than by a discourse of greater formality. In imitation of the practice of the learned bodies established in different parts of Europe, more especially of the Royal Society in London, which had so greatly contributed to the advancement of natural knowledge by collecting and preserving the useful observations that chance or experiment brought to light, the College of Physicians announced, more than 50 years ago, that they were ready to receive any medical papers that should be presented to them, in order to publish the most useful. It was stated at the same time that, though to perfect the history of diseases and ascertain the effects of medicines was the principal view of the College, yet that papers which related in any manner to medical subjects could be received. An inspection of the contents of the six volumes of the Medical Transactions already published will show that they have contributed not a little to our present stock of professional information; and to form an estimate of the value of some of the communications, it may be sufficient to mention, that among them will be found the original essays of Dr. Heberden on Angina Pectoris, of Sir George Baker on the Painter's Colic, and of Dr. Darwin upon the use of Digitalis in Dropsy. But these are important strides made in the pursuit of knowledge, which can only be expected to be the rare reward of the labour of many years of anxious diligence and patient investigation. The practice of physic is however receiving constant improvement from the zeal and assiduity of physicians of experience; and these less considerable but daily contributions should be treasured up and given at intervals to the public. To encourage as much as possible the contribution of papers by those engaged in professional duties at home, was not the only method by which the College endeavoured to enlarge the boundaries of science. They drew up also a string of questions relating to the medical statistics of distant countries. These, by the liberal assistance and co-operation of different departments of His Majesty's Government, have been widely distributed, and are constantly bringing home the most satisfactory answers from all quarters of the globe. Such an extensive circulation of printed forms, asking distinct and pertinent questions which admit of short and definite answers, are likely soon to collect a great mass of valuable information; which being transmitted to a common centre, can be communicated to the public in a compendious and easily accessible manner."

4660. There have been evening meetings instituted at the College?—There have.

4661. Do they still go on?—Yes, there will be one on Monday next, at which a paper by the Dean of Westminster will be read.

4662. You stated in your former evidence that there was a very important paper

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paper of Dr. Wells, that on the Rheumatism of the Heart. Was Dr. Wells the original discoverer of that disease?—He was not. Dr. Baillie distinctly states in both his works, that on morbid anatomy and in another work, that Dr. David Pitcairn, who was a fellow, was the person who originally pointed it out to the profession. I have brought with me Dr. Baillie's work.

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4663. Are any of the papers in the College Transactions contributed by licentiates?—Several most important ones; the College Transactions contain a great many by licentiates. One most important one is by a licentiate, the late celebrated Dr. Darwin. It is the original paper on the use of Foxglove in Dropsy.

4664. Should you say, reviewing the circumstances which have occurred, that there has been any unwillingness evinced on the part of the licentiates to contribute to the Transactions published by the College of Physicians?—No. The very last volume contained a paper by a licentiate, Dr. Gooch; there were others, I believe; but I recollect that particularly.

4665. The president has a vote in the distribution of the Tancred scholarships?—He has.

4666. Do you know how that has been lately exercised?—I believe almost uniformly in favour of the sons of licentiates. Two instances I recollect, the son of Dr. Burrows, and the son of Dr. Pinkard.

4667. Do you know of an application for a Tancred scholarship, made by a licentiate to the president lately?—He told me this morning he had been applied to by a licentiate for his interest for a Tancred scholarship for his son.

4668. Have you seen the petition of the licentiates?—No, I have not.

4669. Does the name of that licentiate who has lately applied to the president for the scholarship, appear upon that petition?—I find, it does not.

4670. Did you ever procure a book from the library for a licentiate?—Yes, I recollect having procured a book. I know the title of the book, and I know the name of the gentleman for whom I procured it.

4671. Did you ever know any application of that sort, made to a fellow, refused?—I never did: and this very gentleman to whom I allude, at another time asked me, as he was carrying on some researches, whether he could have access to the library, and take an extract from a book. I took him with me to the library, and told him, that having made him known to the librarian, he might at any time enter, and sit down, and consult any book, and make any extracts he pleased. This was two or three years ago. I saw him yesterday to know whether my impression was correct, and he said it was, perfectly.

4672. Do you think, if such an application were to be refused by any fellow of the College, the fellow so refusing would be acting in the spirit of the College, in the general desire manifested towards the licentiates?—I should think he would form a very singular exception; it would be acting quite contrary to the spirit of the fellows in general.

4673. Is there any other explanation you would wish to give?—I wish to state that the College of Physicians has done every thing in its power to promote science and encourage knowledge. About seven years ago, this paper was printed; and it has been sent all over the world, and we have now more than 100 answers to it.

4674. What is the nature of that paper?—Statistical questions.

[It was delivered in, and read.]

QUESTIONS proposed by the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, London.

1. What is the population of the place?
2. What proportion do the annual deaths bear to the population?
3. Are there any remarkable instances of longevity among the inhabitants?
4. What are the features, complexion, colour of the hair, and average stature of the natives?
5. What is the medium height of the thermometer in the summer and winter months?
6. From what quarter do winds chiefly prevail, and during what months?
7. What is the nature of the soil?
8. Are there any mineral springs there? If so, are they saline, chalybeate, sulphureous, or of what nature?
9. What are the medicinal substances of the country, and how are they prepared?
10. What diseases prevail there?
11. In what season of the year does illness most prevail, and what are the diseases incidental to the seasons?
12. What remedies do the natives employ in the diseases to which they are subject?

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13. What is the education of those who practise medicine?
14. Have the natives any writings or traditions on medical subjects?
15. What is the diet of the natives?
16. Do they practise vaccination? If so, whence do they obtain the lymph?

4675. Answers that are still in the course of being received?—Yes; one was received the other day. Of the last two I examined, one was from Van Diemen's Land, the other from Newfoundland.

Lunæ, 28^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Algernon Frampton, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

Algernon Frampton,
Esq. M.D.

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4676. YOU are an Elect of the College of Physicians?—I am.

4677. Do you remember an application being made to you by Dr. Yelloly some years back, for assistance to procure for him a book from the College library?—I do.

4678. State the circumstances under which that application was made, and the answer you gave to it?—I gave only a verbal answer. I declined to procure that book.

4679. What was your reason for that?—At that time Dr. Yelloly was residing at Norwich, or in its immediate neighbourhood, having left London several years. During the whole of this time no communication had taken place between Dr. Yelloly and me, although we had been colleagues at the same hospital for some years; and indeed that previous intercourse for some time had been anything but familiar. The application was made to me in a manner which I thought extraordinary; namely, through a person of whom I had no knowledge whatever; he did not appear to me a gentleman, but an ordinary man; and it surprised me exceedingly, both on account of the facts I have already stated, and also because I well knew that Dr. Yelloly was upon much more intimate terms with one, at least, of the fellows, to whom he could readily apply.

4680. Was the book to be committed to the hands of this third person?—I understood so, and I believe so; and, under those circumstances, I did not think it incumbent upon me to make myself responsible for the safety of a rare and valuable work, which was to be delivered to a stranger, and sent, I knew not how, to Norwich. I beg to add, that I supposed at the time, whether correctly or not, that it was not allowed to send such books to such a distance, without the special permission, either of the College, or the president; to whom, or to whose officer, of course Dr. Yelloly could apply.

4681. Have the fellows themselves been scrupulous about taking books belonging to the College library into the country?—I believe there is no standing law against it; but I know that fellows do not think themselves at liberty to take books into the country without the special permission of the College; and that has been usually the custom, I believe. Dr. Mayo, I understand, when he went to reside at Tunbridge, although a fellow of the College, did not make use of any such supposed privilege; but obtained the consent of the College for that purpose.

John Yelloly, Esq. M.D., called in; and further Examined.

John Yelloly, Esq.
M.D.

4682. WERE any reasons assigned to you, why this request of yours could not be complied with?—The reason assigned was in a letter directed to me by Dr. Frampton, and sent by the post: viz. that feeling some difficulty upon the subject, he had consulted with a brother fellow of the College; and they thought the application was irregular, and therefore he declined it: but Dr. Frampton did not tell me any mode by which I could obtain the book, nor of any difficulties that were entertained upon the subject. A letter was written to me by Dr. Frampton; and

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and in consequence of a question being asked of me by this Committee during my first examination, whether I was in possession of it, I have caused it to be searched for; but it has not been found. I thought I had written to Dr. Frampton; and if I sent a third person without a letter, I was not aware of it. I meant to make the application in the most respectful manner.

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[*Added by the Witness on correcting his Evidence.*]

“On referring to an old servant of mine, Mr. Thomas Gregory, a highly respectable and trustworthy officer of the London Institution, I find, that he perfectly remembers delivering the letter I wrote to Dr. Frampton.”

Algernon Frampton, Esq. M.D., further Examined.

4683. DID you ever endeavour to introduce any change in the mode of appointing lecturers at the London Hospital?—Yes. I object to the present mode of appointing lecturers.

Algernon Frampton
Esq. M.D.

4684. What is there in the present mode of appointing lecturers to the London Hospital, that you disapprove of?—I disapprove of the lecturers appointing each other; I claimed, as physician of the hospital, both for myself and my colleagues, that they should have the privilege each of electing, if they chose, in the order in which they stand.

4685. When was it that you made this complaint?—I have always objected to it.

4686. Does the practice of which you complained, continue to this time?—It does, much to my annoyance, and with my continual opposition.

4687. Will you explain what is the present mode of appointing lecturers?—It is begun in this manner; the anatomical and surgical lecturers have appointed other lecturers; and those conjointly appoint lecturers, as they see occasion, and whom they please.

4688. With whom does the election of the lecturers rest?—Entirely with that body, the existing club of lecturers.

4689. Have the subscribers to the hospital anything to do with the appointment?—Nothing at all.

4690. What disadvantageous results has this mode of appointment produced?—I conceive it to be very unjust and unfair; and it forms a division in the medical officers of the hospital, which is injurious, both to the harmony of the officers and to the whole school.

4691. Do you mean that the persons who appoint, are only a certain portion of the whole number of lecturers?—Yes; at present they may be the majority, but originally they were a very small portion.

4692. How is it that, unless they form the majority, they can keep the election in their own hands?—Because they retain the power to themselves; they admit no other consideration; the medical officers are never suffered to consider how the lectureships shall be filled.

4693. What is the whole number of lecturers?—I do not know exactly; it will be stated in the Returns made to this Committee.

4694. Has each of the lecturers the same right of appointment?—They form a club, a committee of lecturers, among themselves, to the exclusion of the other officers of the hospital; and they themselves appoint, without reference to the other officers, what lecturers they please.

4695. What is it that gives to certain lecturers a greater right of electing than to the others?—I do not conceive they possess any right; but they claim it on this ground, that they built the theatre on hospital ground.

4696. Then you consider that this is a usurped power; and that the medical officers and lecturers have each an equal right of choosing?—Yes.

4697. Have they ever endeavoured to exercise the right?—They have claimed it; even lately it was claimed.

4698. Is the theatre private property?—It is claimed as private property; but the committee of the governors have come to the conclusion that they have no right to it.

4699. Is

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4699. Is there a collection of anatomical and other preparations attached to the school?—The anatomical lecturer has a museum; it is not attached to the school: that collection is entirely private property, neither belonging to the hospital, nor to the school.

4700. Does the system of which you complain, extend to other schools in London?—I believe not: but I am not acquainted with that.

4701. Would the appointments be better filled at the London Hospital, if the right of electing were given to the whole of the medical officers?—Assuredly.

4702. If it were given to the whole of the subscribers to the hospital, what would then be the result?—I think the duty of the medical officers should be, to recommend: the governors ought to have the appointment.

A P P E N D I X.

PART I.

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APPENDIX.

— No. 1. —

STATUTA COLLEGII MEDICORUM LONDINENSIIUM.
MDCCCXI.

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STATUTA COLLEGII MEDICORUM LONDINENSIIUM.

CUM Regis Henrici Octavi privatâ gratiâ et Parlamento decretis sancitum est, ut Collegium perpetuum doctorum et gravium virorum, qui Medicinam in Urbe Londino et Suburbis, intraque septem millia passuum ab eâ Urbe quaquaversus, publice exercent, instituantur; visum est nobis, Præsidenti et Collegio, ut Statuta quædam et Ordinationes pro salubri gubernatione, supervisu, et correctione Collegii seu communitatis prædictæ, et omnium hominum eandem facultatem in dictâ Civitate, seu per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem Civitatis, exercentium, secundum potestatem auctoritate prædictâ nobis concessam, faciamus.

CAPUT I.

De Electis.

1. CUM decrevit Parliamentum ut semper Octo sint Electi ad negotia quædam præstanda, quæ ab eâdem auctoritate iis commissa fuerunt, statuimus et, quantum in nobis est, ordinamus, ut singuli Electi è numero Sociorum creentur, qui omnes locum suum inter Socios nihilominus retineant.

2. Cum etiam decrevit Parliamentum, ut Electi ex eorum numero Præsidentem quotannis eligant, volumus ut postridiè Divi Michaëlis (si quidem commodè fieri poterit, at verò si ob gravia quædam impedimenta id non licebit, alio die magis idoneo, modo sit intra hebdomadam à tempore præstituto) inter Comitibus majora ista Electio fiat, si anni superioris Præsidentis finito præsidendi anno superfuerit; sin autem prius defecerit, quamprimum commodè fieri poterit, alius intra viginti dies per eosdem subrogetur.

3. Cum auctoritate prædictâ ibidem ordinatum est, ut si quispiam ex Electorum numero vel morte vel aliter defecerit, novus Electus à reliquis Electis intra dies triginta vel quadraginta examinetur et eligatur, volumus ut intra tempus supra præscriptum, à Præsidente aut Propræsidente convocentur Electi, ad examinandum et eligendum novum Electum.

4. In hac Electione occultè ferantur suffragia. Quilibet scilicet Electus nomen ejus, quem velit in Electi locum eligere, in Præsidentis, aut eodem absente, Propræsidentis manus tradat. Is autem pro Electo novo habeatur, in quem plures ex Electis præsentibus consenserint.

5. Qui in hunc ordinem Electus fuerit, det fidem se in neminem suffragium collaturum, ut in Præsidentis aut Electi locum subrogetur, nisi secundum formam statuti, et nisi ejus gravitatem, eruditionem, mores integros, ætatem decentem, sincerum animum in Collegium et rempublicam, et alacritatem in obeundis officiis, cognita et perspecta habuerit.

CAPUT II.

De Præsidente et Propræsidente.

1. CUM auctoritate prædictâ ordinatum est, ut Præsident singulis annis eligatur, sitque è numero Electorum, et quem cæteri Electi, secundum Parlamenti decretum et formam statuti, idoneum judicaverint, volumus ut ista Electio eo anni tempore fiat, quo jam antè constitutum est, cum de Electis egimus.

2. In Præsidentis Electione occultè ferantur suffragia. Quilibet scilicet Electus nomen ejus quem velit in Præsidentis locum eligere, in senioris è præsentibus Electis manus tradat. Is autem pro Præsidente novo habeatur, de quo plures ex Electis præsentibus consenserint.

3. Det fidem Præsident electus, se pro viribus conaturum, ut honos Collegii conservetur; et statuta ejusdem sine fraude observentur; omniaque acturum in salutem reipublicæ, et honestam Collegii utilitatem.

4. Fidem à Præsidente novo, coram Sociis omnibus, qui in Comitibus illis adfuerint, accipiat senior ex Electis præsentibus.

5. Qui fidem à Præsidente novo acceperit, idem illi porrigat muneris insignia, dicatque, "Damus tibi præsidendi auctoritatem, inque tuas manus hæc muneris insignia tradimus."

6. Finito anno, officium suum deponat Præsident dicatque, "Depono præsidendi auctoritatem, inque tuas manus" (senioris scilicet ex Electis præsentibus) totius Societatis nomine, restituo, ut integrum sit, quibus eligendi potestas est, quem velint eligere. Reddo igitur tibi muneris hæc insignia, precorque Collegio et vobis omnibus omnia fausta."

7. Quo facto, senior ex Electis præsentibus, seorsim congregatis, cæteris proponat Præsidentem eligendum modo suprâ statuto; et ad socios reliquos, unâ cum cæteris Electis, reversus, eum qui electus fuerit, clarè et nominatim pronunciet electum in Præsidentem, jubeatque ut omnes eum pro Præsidente habeant; denique fidem ab eo accipiat, formulâ suprâ præscriptâ.

8. Præsidentis officium sit, ut comitia indicat, et causas Comitiorum exponat: singulorum sententias expectet; questiones ritè propositas, approbatas, et literis mandatas enunciet. Electos, Censores, Officiarios, Socios et Candidatos, nec non ad medicinæ facultatem exercendam per Collegium admittendos, cum cæteris quorum ea res intererit, proponat. In omnibus Collegii negotiis aliorum suffragia primùm accipiat, dein suum ferat, et pro majori parte pronunciet. Curet prætereà ut sigillum commune custodiatur in Apothecâ, cujus Præsident, Thesaurarius, Registrarius, et Censorum senior diversas habeant claves; sigillum Collegii apponat omnibus, quibus Collegium id apponendum decreverit; omnia fidei suæ à Collegio commissa diligentè custodiat; rationem denique acceptorum et expensorum saltèm semèl in anno, et quotiescunque ipsi visum fuerit, à Thesaurario cæterisque Officiariis Collegii exigat, coram Electis, quos omnes monitos volumus, ut computandis rationibus præsto sint, si modo commodè poterint.

9. Liceat Præsidenti quâcunque de causâ impedito, Propræsidentem ex Electorum numero, per literas propriâ manu subscriptas, vel per nuncium fidelem ad Registrarium missum, substituere. Propræsidenti nullam prærogativam concedimus, nisi ut locum Præsidentis suppleat in iis Collegii negotiis gerendis et administrandis, quæ absque ministerio Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis obiri nequeant.

10. Duret officium pro arbitrio Præsidentis.

11. Si vero Præsident morte vel alitè defecerit, statuimus ut senior ex Electis locum atque auctoritatem ejusdem habeat, donec Præsident novus in Præsidentis itâ deficientis locum surrogetur.

12. Præsident novus locum istius qui defecerit, per reliquum anni spatium suppleat.

CAPUT III.

De Censoribus.

CUM voluit et concessit Rex Henricus Octavus literis suis patentibus Parlamento sancitis, "Quod per Præsidentem et Collegium quatuor singulis annis eligantur, qui habeant supervisum et scrutinium, correctionem, et gubernationem omnium et singulorum Civitatis Londini Medicorum utentium Facultate Medicinæ in eâdem civitate, ac aliorum medicorum forinsecorum quorumcunque facultatem illam medicinæ aliquo modo frequentantium et utentium infra eandem civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, sive intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem civitatis, ac punitionem eorundem pro delictis suis in non bene exequendo faciendo et utendo illa; nec non supervisum et scrutinium omnimodarum medicinarum et earum receptionum per dictos medicos, seu aliquem eorum hujusmodi, ligeis nostris pro eorum infirmitatibus curandis et sanandis, dandarum, imponendarum et utendarum, quoties et quando opus fuerit pro commodo et utilitate eorundem ligeorum; ita quod punitio hujusmodi medicorum, utentium dictâ Facultate Medicinæ, sic in præmissis delinquentium, per fines, amerciamenta et imprisonamenta corporum suorum, et per alias vias rationabiles et congruas exequatur."—Cumque in Parlamento, anno 32 ejusdem Regis, decretum fuit his verbis; viz.

"The President for the time being, Commons and Fellows, and their successors, may yearly, at such time as they shall think most meet and convenient for the same, elect and choose four persons of the said Commons and Fellows, of the best, learned, wisest and most discreet, such as they shall think convenient and have experience in the said Faculty of Physic, and that the said four persons so elected and chosen, after a corporal oath to them ministered by the said President or his deputy, shall and may have full authority and power, as often as they shall think meet and convenient, to enter into the house or houses of all and every apothecary, now or at any time hereafter using the mystery or craft of apothecary within

within the said city only, to search, view and see such apothecaries' wares, drugs and stuffs as the said apothecaries or any of them have, or at any time hereafter shall have, in their house or houses; and all such wares, drugs and stuffs as the said four persons shall then find defective, corrupted and not meet nor convenient to be ministered in any medicines for the health of man's body, the same four persons, calling to them the Wardens of the said Mystery of Apothecaries within the said city for the time being, or one of them, shall cause to be brent, or otherwise destroy the same, as they shall think meet by their discretion."

1. Statuimus et ordinamus ut singuli annis, postquam Præsident electus fuerit, quatuor viri docti è Sociorum numero à Præsidente in Comitiiis iisdem majoribus, vel in Comitiiis quibuslibet majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, quamprimum commodè fieri poterit, singulatim proponantur secundum formam et seriam à Collegio sancitas, et consensu majoris partis Sociorum præsentium eligantur ad omnia ista munia peragenda, quæ à prædictis literis patentibus et Parlamenti decretis fuerunt mandata.

2. In hac electione occultè per pilas ferantur suffragia.

3. Idem quatuor viri è Sociis electi, Censurum nomine designentur.

4. Censurum etiam officium sit, unâ cum Præsidente vel Propræsidente, omnes examinare, qui ad medicinam exercendam in Civitate Londino, aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, habiles et idonei sint, secundum Statuta nostra, ut examinentur, priusquam in Sociorum aut Candidatorum ordinem vel Permissorum numerum eligendi proponantur.

5. Quodcunque in Pharmacopolarum officinis notatu dignum Censoribus visum fuerit, literis mandetur, et hæ notæ per annum integrum in Collegio, omnibus qui eas inspicere velint adeundæ, palàm servantur.

6. Jurent Censores coram Præsidente, se officio suo, auctoritate Regis et Parlamenti sibi mandato, probè functuros, sicut eos Deus adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

7. Dent etiam Collegio fidem, se omnia negotia à statutis sibi commissa, fidelitèr procuraturos.

8. Si quis è Censurum numero, nondum finito anno, vel morte vel aliter defecerit, alium è Sociorum numero in Comitiiis majoribus, quamprimum commodè fieri poterit, Præsident aut Propræsident eligendum in Censorem proponat, qui, modo prædicto electus, Censoris qui defecerit, locum per reliquum anni spatium suppleat.

CAPUT IV.

De Thesaurario.

1. THESAURARIUS eligatur eodem modo quo Censores, et iisdem Comitiiis.

2. Collegii reditus et emolumenta percipiat Thesaurarius, et conservet in usum Collegii, ejusdem suppellectilem, libros, utensilia, ornamenta procuret.

Si quid reparandum fuerit in Collegii ædificiis, curet ut id tempestivè fiat.

3. Lites Collegii, cum Præsidente, aut Propræsidente et Censoribus, prosequatur.

4. Collegii Officiariis sua cuique stipendia, ex statutis debita, quatuor usitatis anni temporibus persolvat.

5. Pecunias Collegii ad calculos revocet, et earundem rationem Præsidenti aut Propræsidenti et Electis reddat, quoties ad hoc à Præsidente vocatus fuerit, quam, à Præsidente et Electis comprobata, Collegio, in Comitiiis majoribus postridie Divi Michaëlis habitis, quotannis exponat. Rationem autem acceptorum et expensorum in usum Bibliothecæ, ad Calculos seorsim revocatam, reddat Præsidenti et reliquis Bibliothecæ Curatoribus semel quotannis, et quoties ad hoc à Præsidente vocatus fuerit.

6. Librum acceptorum et expensorum Sociis in Comitiiis majoribus proferat, quotiescunque majori parti Sociorum præsentium visum fuerit.

7. Reparandis Collegii ædificiis, rebusque necessariis in usum Collegii coëmendis, ne impendat plus quam viginti libras, sine Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis consensu.

8. Det fidem se perfuncturum officio suo fidelitèr secundum Statuta, omniaque acturum in honorem et utilitatem Collegii.

Det porrò cautionem Thesaurarius, seipsum obstringendo mille libris, et proponat duos prædes in Comitiiis majoribus approbandos, quorum uterque se obstringat quingentis libris, Collegii pecunias Thesaurario commissas satis tutas fore.—*Vide Annals, vol xx. p. 191.*

CAPUT V.

De Registrario.

1. REGISTRARIUS eligatur eodem modo quo Censores, et iisdem Comitiiis.

2. Officium Registrarii hoc sit; singulis Collegii Comitiiis, sive majoribus sive minoribus, legitime et tempestivè admonitus per Bedellum, coram adsit, sub pœnâ decem solidorum.

3. Sin autem causâ qualibet, à Præsidente aut Propræsidente approbandâ, impeditus fuerit quo minus adesse possit, liceat ei Socium aliquem pro tempore substituere, qui et absentiae ejus causam Præsidenti aut Propræsidenti significet, et locum ejus diligenter suppleat.

4. Quaecunque ibi acta fuerint, nisi quæ sint levioris momenti, literis mandet, et, antequam Comitia ista soluta fuerint, clarâ voce perlegat. Quæ quidem acta sic perlecta, et à Præsidente aut Propræsidente, et majore parte Sociorum præsentium approbata, postquam iisdem Præsident aut Propræsident nomen suum subscripserit, in libro annalium, quamprimum commodè fieri poterit, inscribantur.

5. Inscribantur etiam in libro annalium, sententiæ et commenta quævis juris-consultorum, ad res Collegii pertinentia, nisi alitèr, si res exigat, Collegio visum fuerit.

6. Formulas literarum ad Collegium vel à Collegio datarum in libro annalium inscribat, si Præsidenti et Collegio visum fuerit.

7. Initio Comitiorum majorum Registrarius, tradito in manus Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis annalium libro, acta eadem quibus Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis nomen in Comitiiis novissimis majoribus et Comitiiis minoribus illis insequentibus subscriptum fuerit, perlegat; nec non initio Comitiorum minorum quæcunque in iis Comitiiis novissimis acta fuerint.

8. Curet præterea ut intra paucos dies post Comitiam majora ordinaria, postridiè Divi Michaëlis habita, in publicum edatur Catalogus Sociorum, Candidatorum, Permissorum, et eorum qui extra urbem ad medicinæ facultatem exercendam Permissi sunt; nec non officiorum qui, secundum Parlamenti decretum, ad res insanorum inspiciendas, à Collegio quotannis eligantur.

9. Det fidem se officio suo ritè perfuncturum in honorem et utilitatem Collegii, omniaque diligentè in libro annalium quæ fuerint acta vel in majoribus vel in minoribus Comitiiis, sine fraude inscripturum.

CAPUT VI.

De Bedello.

1. BEDELLUS eligatur in Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis; quotiès vero defecerit, alius à Præsidente in Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, eligendus proponatur, qui, si major pars Sociorum præsentium consenserit, pro Bedello habeatur.

2. Deficere autem Bedellum volumus, si aut mortuus fuerit, aut officium suum resignaverit, aut à majore parte Sociorum in Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, præsentium amotus fuerit.

3. Bedellus duos Patres-familias à Præsidente approbatos nominet, qui pro eo spondeant, Collegii bona, curæ et custodiæ ejus commissa, satis tuta fore.

4. Det fidem Bedellus se fidelitè et sedulo inserviturum Præsidenti et Collegio in omnibus Collegii negotiis; promittat insupèr, se nec prece, nec pretio, nec gratiâ secreta Collegii cuiquam vulgaturum.

5. Fidem a Bedello vel Latinè vel Anglicè Præsidentem accipiat, et quid sit officium ejus utrâlibet linguâ exponat.

6. Bedelli officium sit, schedulas admonitionum scribere; Socios omnes ad Comitiam accersere; in eorum adventum omnia parare, nitida conservare; in Comitiiis ministrare; res in Collegii usum à Præsidente acceptas fidelitè ferre et referre; quibuscunque, sive medicis, sive agyrtis, et impostoribus, jubente Præsidente aut Censoribus, diem indicere; pharmaca sive vitiata, sive adulterina, jussu Censorum comburere aut alitè destruere; Collegii insignia gestare, et cætera peragere quæ sunt ministri.

CAPUT VII.

De Comitiiis.

Cum Rex Henricus Octavus, literis suis patentibus Parlamento sancitis, Præsidenti et Collegio, sive communitati, et eorum successoribus concessit, "Quod ipsi congregationes licitas et honestas de seipsis, ac statuta et ordinationes pro salubri gubernatione, supervisu et correctione Collegii et omnium hominum facultatem medicinæ in Civitate Londino seu per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem civitatis exercentium, secundum necessitatis exigentiam, quotiès et quando opus fuerit, facere valeant.

1. Statuimus et ordinamus quod istæ congregationes Comitiam vocentur.

De Comitiiis Majoribus.

2. Comitiam ordinaria, majora dicenda, quater anno celebrentur.

Prima scilicet postridiè Divi Michaëlis, secunda postridiè Divi Thomæ, tertia postridiè festi Palmarum, quarta postridiè Nativitatis Divi Johannis Baptistæ. Sin, ob gravia quævis impedimenta, id quocunque horum dierum non licebit, alio die magis idoneo celebrentur, modò sit intra hebdomadam à tempore præstituto.

3. Et præter illa ordinaria, Præsidenti concedimus, ut Comitiam majora extraordinaria, quotiès ipsi visum fuerit, habeat; immò per fidem Collegio datam ipsi præcipimus, ut quotiès quatuor Censores, aut quinque è Sociorum numero id, per literas ad ipsum missas, petiverint, intra dies quinque indicat.

4. Socii omnes qui in urbe aut suburbiis habitant, singulis Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, intersint, nisi grave aliquod impedimentum obstiterit.

5. In omnibus majoribus Comitiiis, si pauciores quam decem Socii adsint præter Præsidentem aut Propræsidentem, nihil negotii tractetur.

6. Si pauciores quàm decem Socii tempore præstituto comparuerint, unusquisque absens et in Urbe Londino vel suburbiis habitans, nisi qui ætatis suæ octogessimum annum compleverit, illicò mulctetur per Præsidentem aut Propræsidentem decem solidos.

7. Quapropter, triduo antequàm futura sint Comitiam majora, aut pridè ejus diei si res urgeat, auctoritate Præsidentis monendi sunt omnes Socii in urbe aut suburbiis habitantes, per Bedellum, ut intersint Comitiiis futuris die, horâ, et loco præscriptis. Modus admonitionis sit: "Auctoritate Præsidentis moneo te, domine, ut Comitiiis majoribus (ordinariis vel extraordinariis) intersis die, horâ, et loco, à Præsidente præscriptis. A. B. Bedellus."

8. In Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, fiant electiones et admissiones Sociorum, Candidatorum et Permissorum; aliaque negotia, à Sociis universis communiter

munitur tractanda, ibidem excutiantur. Quod vero ad eorum qui in Candidatorum ordinem aut in Permissorum numerum admitti petunt, examinationes attinet, eæ fieri possunt vel in majoribus Comitibus vel in minoribus, pro arbitrio Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis, et Censorum, aut eorum partis majoris.

9. Quicumque proponit aut dicit aliquid, stet capite aperto, et Præsidentem aut Propræsidentem solum alloquatur. Quod si plures simul loqui inceptent, cedat junior seniori. Unusquisque quàm breviter poterit, et ad rem propositam semel tantum loquatur, nisi impetratâ à Præsidente aut Propræsidente veniâ; et ejusdem monitu sileat. Nemini liceat loquentem interpellare, nisi Præsidenti, aut Propræsidenti, aut Censorum præsentium seniori, cujus etiam munus sit, quemlibet officii sui admonere. Reliqui Socii attentis sint, nec privatis colloquiis, susurris, strepituve, loquentem vel auditores interturbent; et semper ad Præsidentis nutum fiat silentium. Cuicumque contra facienti quadraginta solidorum mulctam per Præsidentem, et Censores, aut eorum majorem partem illicò irrogandam statuimus.

10. Quodcumque ab aliquo Socio propositum fuerit, alius Socius propositum se approbare palàm enunciet; illud ita approbatum literis mandetur, et postquam à Præsidente aut Propræsidente perlectum fuerit, approbationi reliquorum Sociorum proponatur.

In rebus dubiis, et magni momenti, delegati pro arbitrio Præsidentis constituantur, qui rem undiquaque excutiant, referantque ad Collegium. Ita tamen ut liberum nihilominus sit Sociis omnibus, vel Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium majori parti, delegatorum sententiam vel confirmare vel irritam facere.

11. Nemo suffragia Sociorum roget, nisi Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis.

12. In omnibus Collegii negotiis, præter illa in quibus suffragandi modus per statuta ordinatur, ferantur suffragia prout visum fuerit Præsidenti, vel Propræsidenti; nisi suffragia per pilas ferenda postulaverint quinque è Sociis præsentibus.

13. Nemo denique discedat nisi impetratâ prius à Præsidente aut Propræsidente veniâ, antequam Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis Comitibus hisce verbis dimiserit.

“Solvimus hæc Comitibus.”

De Comitibus Minoribus.

14. Habeantur etiam alia Comitibus ordinaria, minora dicenda, singulis mensibus; et extraordinaria aliis temporibus Præsidentis aut Censorum senioris monitu.

15. Minoribus Comitibus intersint Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis, Registrarius aut Registrarii vicarius, et quatuor Censores, qui ad res ritè peragendas sufficiant.

16. Sin autem gravi aliquâ de causâ à Præsidente aut Propræsidente, et Censoribus præsentibus, aut eorum parte majore approbandâ, quilibet Censor impeditus fuerit, quo minùs adesse possit, ei liceat, impetratâ prius à Præsidente aut Propræsidente gratiâ, aliquem è Sociorum numero pro eâ vice substituere; ita tamen ut præter Præsidentem vel Propræsidentem, Registrarium, vel Socium qui ejus locum suppleat, tres Censores et absentes Censoris vicarius conveniant.

17. Quod si pauciores comparuerint, nihil negotii tractetur.

18. Cum de rebus pecuniariis Collegii agitur, arcessatur Thesaurarius.

19. In his Comitibus illi, qui secundum statuta nostra habiles et idonei sint ut in Candidatorum ordinem aut Permissorum numerum eligendi proponantur, pro arbitrio Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis, et Censorum, aut eorum partis majoris, formâ præscriptâ per eosdem examinentur; et alia ibidem negotia tractentur, quæ à Præsidente et Collegio iis mandata fuerint.

20. Per præmissa potestatem quamlibet Censoribus à regni statutis concessam, nullo modo imminui volumus.

CAPUT VIII.

De Statutis Condendis et Abrogandis.

1. Nemo statutum quodvis vel condendum vel abrogandum in Comitibus majoribus proponat, nisi prius consilium suum cum Præsidente communicaverit.

2. Quoties aliquid novi in iis, quæ ad statuta pertinent, proponendum fuerit, id Præsidentis Sociis omnibus, quotquot in urbe aut suburbiis habitant, schedulâ monitoriâ notum faciat, saltè triduo ante Comitiorum habendorum tempus.

3. Ad statutum aliquod novum condendum, sufficiant Comitibus duo majora, vel ordinaria vel extraordinaria; ad abrogandum non nisi tria. Volumus autem ut major pars Sociorum præsentium propositis assentiatur in Comitibus prædictis continuò ordine habitis.

4. Quicquid de hac re in Comitibus primis à majore parte Sociorum præsentium decretum fuerit, id literis mandatum, si Collegio visum fuerit, alicujus juris-periti judicium subeat; cujus responsum in Comitibus majoribus proximè insequentibus, si quidem id commodè fieri poterit, per Præsidentem aut Propræsidentem renunciatur.

5. Quotiescunque aliquod statutum vel abrogatum vel conditum fuerit, liber statutorum de novo muniatur sigillo Collegii, et insigniatur Præsidentis nomine, die mensis, annoque Domini, in quibus sigillum apponi fecerit Collegium.

CAPUT IX.

De Ordine Candidatorum.

1. Nemo in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur qui non in omnia Britanniarum jura natus est, vel qui munus Collegii quodvis exequi per statuta Regni prohibitus est.

2. Nemo in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur qui non annum ætatis suæ vicesimum sextum clausit.

3. Nemo in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur, nisi qui in Academiâ, vel Oxoniensi vel Cantabrigiensi, Medicinæ Doctor creatus fuerit, idque postquam omnia in statutis utriusvis Academiæ præscripta compleverit, sine dispensatione vel gratiâ insolitâ. Si quis vero Doctoratus gradum in Academiâ Dublinensi adeptus fuerit, volumus ut antequam eligendus proponatur, literas testimoniales, tam ab illâ Academiâ de præstitis omnibus exercitiis ibi necessariis, sine dispensatione vel gratiâ insolitâ, quam ab alterutrâ Academicarum prædictarum de corpora-tione suâ Registrario proferat. Illos vero qui in prædictis Academicis vel honoris causâ, vel ex mandato qualicunque, aut privilegio extraordinario, Medicinæ Doctores creati fuerint, gradûs istiusmodi virtute in Candidatorum ordinem cooptari nolumus.

4. Nemo in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur, qui medicamentum quodvis arcanum (nos-trum vulgo dictum) in morbis curandis ad quæstum usurpaverit, aut qui pharmacopolæ vel obstetricis arte, aut mercibus quibusvis vendendis victum quærîtaverit, nisi gravi aliquâ de causâ Comitii majoribus approbandâ aliter visum fuerit.—*Vide Annal.* vol. xxi. p. 46.

5. Nemo in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur, qui non ante examinationem primam omnes Socios in urbe et suburbiis habitantes, gratiæ impetrandæ ergo, visitaverit.

6. Nemo in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur, qui non priûs examinatus et approbatus fuerit in tribus Comitii, sive majoribus sive minoribus, pro arbitrio Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis et Censorum, aut eorum majoris partis secundum hanc formam.

Forma Examinationis.

7. Unusquisque eorum qui in ordinem Candidatorum admitti petat examinetur :

In primis Comitii, in parte Medicinæ Physiologicâ.

In secundis, in parte Pathologicâ.

In tertiis, in parte Therapeuticâ.

Præterea examinetur in Græcis literis, ad medicinam spectantibus ; scilicet in Hippocrate, vel Galeno, vel Aretæo. Proponantur cuiquam in primâ examinatione loci ex Aphorismis Hippocratis vel è Galeno ; in secundâ et tertiâ examinatione loci ex Hippocrate vel Galeno, vel Aretæo, qui Latine reddantur, et brevi commentario illustrentur. Singulæ examinationes prædictæ Latine fiant. In singulis examinationibus, sive in Comitii majoribus sive minori-bus fiant, liceat cuilibet Socio pro arbitrio disputare et periculum facere quantum exami-nandus in re medicâ valeat.

8. Qui ad hanc formam in Comitii minoribus examinatus, et à Præsidente aut Propræsidente et Censoribus, aut, uno Censorum absente, à Præsidente aut Propræsidente, tribus Cen-soribus, et absentis Censoris Vicario, aut eorundem maiore parte suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis in utrâque examinatione approbatus fuerit, in Comitii majoribus proximè insequen-tibus proponatur in ordinem Candidatorum admittendus, et si major pars Sociorum præsen-tium consenserit, peractis iis ab ipso, quæ per statuta nostra requiruntur, quamprimùm admittatur.

9. Qui vero in Comitii majoribus examinatus fuerit, si in singulis examinationibus se idoneum præstiterit majori parti Sociorum præsentium, à tertiâ examinatione statim pro-ponatur in ordinem Candidatorum admittendus, et si consenserit major pars Sociorum in illis Comitii præsentium, peractis iis ab ipso, quæ per statuta nostra requiruntur, quam-primùm admittatur.

10. Si verò quispiam in utrâvis examinationum prædictarum à Præsidente vel Propræsidente et Censoribus, vel uno Censorum absente, à Præsidente vel Propræsidente, et Censoribus præsentibus, et absentis Censoris Vicario, aut eorundem maiore parte, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, minùs peritus, nec ad facultatem medicinæ in Urbe Londino et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exercendam idoneus existimatus fuerit ; à Præsidente vel Pro-præsidente coràm Censoribus præsentibus, si in Comitii minoribus, sed coram Sociis, si in Comitii majoribus examinatio fiat, admoneatur, ne medicinam in dictâ urbe, aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exerceat, donec sententiâ Præsidentis vel Propræsidentis et Censorum peritior et satis idoneus existimetur ; et non nisi præterito integro anno ad exami-nationem iterùm admittatur.

11. Antequàm quispiam in Candidatorum ordinem admittatur, det fidem infra scriptam Præsidenti aut Propræsidenti coram Sociis præsentibus in majoribus Comitii : “ Dabis fidem te observaturum Statuta Collegii, aut mulctas, tibi contra facienti irrogandas, promptè persoluturum ; et pro viribus conaturum ut honos ejus integer conservetur ; omniaque in arte medicâ facturum in reipublicæ utilitatem.”

12. Quam fidem literis mandatam quilibet Candidatus, postquam admissus fuerit, insuper confirmet nomine suo subscripto.

Forma Admissionis.

13. Admittendus, flexis genibus, manus, invicem applicatas, humiliter tradat in manus Præsidentis vel Propræsidentis, qui dicat, “ Ego, A. B. Præsidentis vel Propræsidentis hujus Collegii, admitto te in ordinem Candidatorum, precorque tibi omnia fausta.”

14. Omnes Candidati, tempore admissionis suæ, literas habeant sigillo Collegii munitas sub hâc formâ :

“ Sciant omnes, Nos, A. B. Medicinæ Doctorem et Præsidentem Collegii Medicorum Londinensis, una cum consensu Sociorum ejusdem, auctoritate nobis à Domino Rege et Parlamento concessâ, examinasse, approbasse et admisisse in ordinem Candidatorum, doctum et probum virum T. S. in florentissimâ Academiâ Doctorem, vel à florentissimâ Academiâ Oxoniensi vel Cantabrigiensi ad practicandam in medicinâ admissum, eique concessisse liberam facultatem et licentiam exercendi scientiam et artem medicam juxta formam statutorum ad hoc editorum.

“ In cujus rei fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum Londini, die mensis, annoque Domini”

15. Si

15. Si quis, postquam in ordinem Candidatorum fuerit admissus, pharmacopolæ aut obstetricis arte, aut mercibus quibusvis vendendis victum quæritaverit, statuimus illum è Candidatorum ordine excidisse.

16. Si quis Candidatus criminis alicujus gravioris ac publici damnatus fuerit, è Candidatorum ordine expellatur, si ita visum fuerit majori parti Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis.

17. Si quis Candidatus medicamentum quodvis arcanum (nostrum vulgò dictum) vendiderit, et delicti hujus à Præsidente et Censoribus, aut eorum majore parte convictus fuerit, è Candidatorum ordine, si ita judicatum fuerit à majore parte Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, expellatur.

18. Nullus Candidatus à Præsidente in Comitibus majoribus ad eligendum in ordinem Sociorum proponatur, qui non in ordine Candidatorum benè se gesserit, et secundum Statuta Collegii se idoneum præstiterit.

Quandoquidem nonnulli sunt quibus, propter licentiam ad practicandum in medicinâ ab Academiâ sive Oxoniensi sive Cantabrigiensi, per totam Angliam præter Urbem Londini et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem per statuta regni licet medicinam exercere, nullâ coram nobis habitâ examinatione, volumus, præmissis non obstantibus, ut unusquisque eorum qui annum octavum à primâ commoratione suâ in alterutrâ Academicarum prædictarum compleverit, et annum ætatis suæ vicesimum sextum clausit, et ea quæcunque de ordine Candidatorum præscripta fuerint, præter doctoratûs in medicinâ gradum præstiterit, postquam in tribus Comitibus, sive majoribus sive minoribus, pro arbitrio Præsidentis et Censorum aut eorum majoris partis, secundum formam de Candidatis dictam, examinatus et approbatus fuerit, admittatur ad medicinæ facultatem exercendam in Urbe Londino et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, si ita visum fuerit majori parti Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis; volumus quoque ut locum infra Medicinæ Doctores in ordine Candidatorum occupet, nomine Candidati Inceptores designatus.

Si quis vero ita admissus gradum Doctores Medicinæ in alterutrâ Academicarum prædictarum intra triennium non susceperit, statuimus et ordinamus illum è Candidatorum ordine excidisse, nisi gravi aliquâ de causâ aliter visum fuerit majori parti Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium.

CAPUT X.

De Sociis.

1. NEMO in Sociorum ordinem admittatur qui non fuerit aut annum integrum Candidatus, postquam Doctoris Medicinæ gradum susceperit, secundum formam de Candidatis dictam, aut è Permissorum numero electus, ut postea statutum est.

2. Nemo in Sociorum ordinem admittatur, qui non in omnia Britanniarum jura natus est, vel qui munus Collegii quodvis exequi per statuta regni prohibitus est.

3. Nullus Candidatus in Sociorum ordinem admittatur, nisi prius Præsidentem, gratiæ impetrandæ ergo, visitaverit.

4. Nemo in Sociorum ordinem admittatur, qui medicamentum quodvis arcanum (nostrum vulgò dictum) in morbis curandis ad quæstum usurpaverit, aut qui pharmacopolæ aut obstetricis arte, aut mercibus quibusvis vendendis victum quæritaverit, nisi gravi aliquâ de causâ, Comitibus majoribus approbandâ, aliter visum fuerit.—*Vide An. vol. xxi. p. 46.*

5. Nemo, in Sociorum ordinem electus, admittatur, nisi prius fidem infra scriptam Præsidenti aut Propræsidenti, coram Sociis præsentibus in majoribus comitiis, dederit: "Adniteris pro viribus ut status Collegii perpetuetur; statuta Collegii observabis, aut mulctas tibi contrâ facienti irrogandas promptè persolves."

"Secreta Collegii foras non vulgabis.

"Neminem aut in Sociorum aut Candidatorum ordinem cooptandum, aut ad medicinæ facultatem in Urbe Londino et per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exercendam admittendum, decernes, quem, seposito omni affectu, scientiâ aut moribus minùs idoneum esse judicaveris.

"Omnia deniquè in arte medicâ pro viribus facies, ad honorem Collegii et reipublicæ utilitatem."

6. Quam fidem literis mandatam quilibet Socius, postquam admissus fuerit, insuper confirmet nomine suo subscripto.

Forma Admissionis.

7. Admittendus, flexis genibus, manus, invicem applicatas, humiliter tradat in manus Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis, qui dicat:—

"Ego, A. B., Præsident, vel Propræsident, hujus Collegii, admitto te in Societatem nostram, precorque tibi omnia fausta."

8. Omnes Socii, tempore admissionis suæ, literas habeant sigillo Collegii munitas sub hac formâ:—

"Sciant omnes, Nos, A. B., Medicinæ Doctorem et Præsidentem Collegii Medicorum Londinensis, unâ cum consensu Sociorum ejusdem, auctoritate nobis à Domino Rege et Parlamento concessâ, approbâsse, et in Societatem nostram cooptâsse doctum et probum virum T. S. in florentissimâ Academiâ Medicinæ Doctorem: largitosque prætereâ usum et fructum omnium commoditatum, libertatum, ac privilegiorum, quæ Collegio nostro auctoritate prædictâ, et jam concessa sunt, et in futurum concedenda; in cujus rei fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum Londini, in Collegio nostro die mensis annoque Domini"

9. Si quis postquam in Sociorum ordinem fuerit admissus, pharmacopolæ vel obstetricis arte, aut mercibus quibusvis vendendis victum quæritaverit, statuimus et ordinamus illum è Societate nostrâ excidisse.

10. Si quis Socius criminis alicujus gravioris ac publici damnatus fuerit, è Societate nostrâ expellatur, si ita visum fuerit majori parti Sociorum in Comitiiis majoribus præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis.

11. Si quis Socius medicamentum quodvis arcanum (nostrum vulgò dictum) venditet, et delicti hujusce à Præsidente et Censoribus, aut eorum majore parte convictus fuerit; è Societate nostrâ, si ita judicatum fuerit à majore parte Sociorum in Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, expellatur.

CAPUT XI.

De Permissis.

CUM Rex Henricus Octavus literis suis patentibus, Parlamento sancitis, concessit Præsidenti et Collegio seu Communitati Facultatis Medicinæ Londini et Successoribus suis, "Quod nemo in Civitate Londino, aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, exerceat facultatem medicinæ, nisi ad hoc per Præsidentem et Communitatem, seu successores eorum qui pro tempore fuerint, admissus sit per ejusdem Præsidentis et Collegii literas, sigillo suo communi sigillatas, sub pœnâ centum solidorum pro quolibet mense quo non admissus eandem facultatem exercuit."

1. Statuimus et ordinamus ut omnes ita admissi Permissorum nomine designentur.

2. Statuimus et ordinamus ut nemo in Permissorum numerum eligendus proponatur, qui non annum ætatis suæ vicesimum sextum se clausisse, aut literis testimonialibus, chirographo ministri Ecclesiæ ubi baptizatus fuerit, munitis, aut aliquo alio testimonio firmo, Præsidentem et Censores in Comitiiis minoribus certiores fecerit; et qui non gradum Doctoris in Medicinâ susceperit, et antequam illum gradum susceperit, per duos annos integros in aliquâ Academiâ animo medicinæ studendi commoratus fuerit; et commorationis istius literas testimoniales in illâ Academiâ usitatas Comitiiis minoribus exhibuerit.

3. Nemo in Permissorum numerum admittatur, qui medicamentum quodvis arcanum (nostrum vulgò dictum) in morbis curandis usurpare solitus fuerit, nisi ante examinationem primam id medicamentum ac ejusdem adhibendi modum Præsidenti aut Propræsidenti et Censoribus planè exposuerit.

4. Antequam quispiam in Permissorum numerum admittatur, si fortè chirurgorum aut pharmacopolarum sodalities olim donatus fuerit, sodalities istius privilegiis omnibus renunciaret, nec non emancipationis suæ literas, firmâ auctoritate comprobatas, Registrario proferat.

5. Nemo in Permissorum numerum admittatur, qui non prius examinatus et approbatus fuerit in tribus Comitiiis, sive majoribus sive minoribus, pro arbitrio Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis et Censorum, aut eorum majoris partis, secundum hanc formam.

Forma Examinationis.

6. Unusquisque eorum qui in numerum Permissorum admitti petat examinetur:

In primis Comitiiis, in parte Medicinæ Physiologicâ.

In secundis, in parte Pathologicâ.

In tertiis, in parte Therapeuticâ.

Prætereà in singulis examinationibus locum è Celso vel è Sydenhami operibus Anglicè reddat. Singulæ examinationes prædictæ Latine fiant.

7. In singulis examinationibus, sive in Comitiiis majoribus sive minoribus fiant, liceat cuilibet Socio pro arbitrio disputare et periculum facere quantum examinandus in re medicâ valeat.

8. Qui ad hanc formam in Comitiiis minoribus examinatus, et à Præsidente aut Propræsidente et Censoribus, aut, uno Censorum absente, à Præsidente aut Propræsidente, tribus Censoribus et absentis Censoris Vicario, aut eorundem majore parte, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, in utrâque examinatione approbatus fuerit; in Comitiiis majoribus proximè insequentibus proponatur, in Permissorum numerum admittendus; et si major pars Sociorum præsentium consenserit, peractis iis ab ipso quæ per statuta nostra requiruntur, quamprimum admittatur.

9. Qui verò in Comitiiis majoribus examinatus fuerit, si in singulis examinationibus se idoneum præstiterit majori parti Sociorum præsentium, à tertiâ examinatione statim proponatur in Permissorum numerum admittendus; et si consenserit major pars Sociorum in illis Comitiiis præsentium, peractis iis ab ipso quæ per statuta nostra requiruntur, quamprimum admittatur.

10. Si verò quispiam in utrâvis examinationum Prædictarum à Præsidente vel Propræsidente et Censoribus, vel, uno Censorum absente, à Præsidente vel Propræsidente et Censoribus præsentibus, et absentis Censoris Vicario, aut eorundem majore parte, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, minùs peritus, nec ad medicinæ facultatem in Urbe Londino et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exercendam idoneus existimatus fuerit; à Præsidente vel Propræsidente coram Censoribus præsentibus, si in Comitiiis minoribus, sed coram Sociis, si in Comitiiis majoribus examinatio fiat, admoneatur, ne medicinam in dictâ urbe aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exerceat, donec sententiâ Præsidentis vel Propræsidentis et Censorum peritior et satùs idoneus existimetur, et non nisi præterito integro anno ad examinationem iterum admittatur.

11. Antequam quispiam in numerum Permissorum admittatur, det fidem infra scriptam Præsidenti aut Propræsidenti coram Sociis in majoribus Comitiiis:

"Dabis fidem te observaturum Statuta Collegii, aut mulctas, tibi contra facienti irrogandas, promptè persoluturum; omniaque in medicinâ faciendâ pro viribus facturum in honorem Collegii et reipublicæ utilitatem."

12. Quam fidem literis mandatam quilibet Permissus, postquam admissus fuerit, insuper confirmet nomine suo subscripto,

13. Quoties

13. Quoties aliquis in Permissorum numerum ut admittatur in Comitibus majoribus vel minoribus examinandus fuerit, Socios omnes in urbe dictâ et suburbis habitantes examinationis illius futuræ, quamprimum commodè fieri poterit, certiores faciat Bedellus.

Forma Admissionis.

14. Admittendus, flexis genibus, manus invicem applicatas humiliter tradat in manus Præsidentis vel Propræsidentis, qui dicat:—"Ego, A. B., Præsident, vel Propræsident, hujus Collegii, admitto te ad Medicinæ Facultatem in Urbe Londino, et per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exercendam, quamdiu te benè gesseris; precorque tibi omnia fausta."

15. Omnes Permissi, tempore admissionis suæ, literas habeant sigillo Collegii munitas sub hac formâ:—"Sciant omnes, Nos, A. B., Medicinæ Doctorem et Præsidentem Collegii Medicorum Londinensis, unâ cum consensu Sociorum ejusdem, auctoritate nobis à Domino Rege et Parlamento concessâ, examinasse et admisisse A. B. ad Facultatem Medicinæ in Civitate Londino et per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exercendam, quamdiu se benè gesserit.

"In cujus rei fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsens apponi fecimus. Datum Londini die mensis annoque Domini

16. Si quis verò in Urbe Londino, aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, medicinæ facultatem exercuerit, qui ad hoc per Præsidentis et Collegii literas sigillo nostro communi sigillatas non sit admissus; auctoritate Præsidentis et Censorum, si modo ipsis aut eorum majori parti ita visum fuerit, admoneatur per Schedulam in manus traditam, vel in domo ejus relictam, in his verbis:—

"We, the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, London, having received information that you are practising physic within the City of London and seven miles of the same, do hereby admonish you to desist from so doing, until you shall have been duly examined and licensed thereto under the common seal of the said College, otherwise it will be the duty of the said College to proceed against you for the recovery of the penalties thereby incurred.

"College of Physicians, }
"Warwick Lane. }

A. B. E. F.
C. D. G. H.

"The Board for examining persons who have the requisite qualifications, is holden at the College on the first Friday in every month."

CAPUT XII.

De Permissorum Electione Extraordinariâ in Socios.

1. QUANDOQUIDEM fieri potest, ut inter Permissos numerenter viri quidem egregii, et de re medicâ præclare meriti, quos statutum nostrum de Sociis in ordinem Sociorum cooptari vetat, statuimus et ordinamus ut, non obstante statuto de Sociis, liceat Præsidenti quotannis, nec sæpius, in Comitibus minoribus ordinariis mense Martii habitis, nisi gravi aliquâ de causâ, Comitibus majoribus approbandâ, alio mense visum fuerit, unum, pro suo arbitrio, è Permissis, qui decennium compleverit à tempore admissionis, utpote morum integritate, doctrinâ, et artis medicæ peritiâ insignem, in Socium approbandum Censoribus proponere; qui, si Præsident et Censores, aut eorum major pars, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, consenserit, in Comitibus majoribus ordinariis postridiè Nativitatis Divi Johannis Baptistæ habitis, à Præsidente in Socium eligendus proponatur; et si major pars Sociorum præsens, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, consenserit, in Societatem nostram quamprimum admittatur.

*Vid. An. vol. xxi.
Mens. Martii 2d^o
1827.*

2. Non licebit Præsidenti alterum iisdem Comitibus minoribus approbandum proponere, nec in aliis quibuslibet Comitibus minoribus intrâ annum habendis, sive vir propositus approbatus fuerit sive rejectus.—*Vid. Ann. vol. xx. p. 198.*

3. Quicumque ita è Permissorum numero in ordinem Sociorum approbandus proponatur, eum approbandum proponat Præsident in Comitibus minoribus hisce verbis: "Commendo vobis A. B. qui decennium complevit ex quo tempore in Permissorum numerum admissus est, quem, propter egregiam morum probitatem, doctrinam, et singularem in arte medicâ peritiâ, omninò dignum censeo qui, suffragiis vestris prius approbatus, eligendus in Socium proponatur Comitibus majoribus ordinariis postridiè Nativitatis Divi Johannis Baptistæ habitis;" et in Comitibus majoribus his verbis: "Propono vobis A. B., propter egregiam morum probitatem, doctrinam, et singularem in arte medicâ peritiâ, in ordinem Sociorum eligendum."

4. Non licebit Propræsidenti, vel Præsidentis Vicario, hoc officio fungi.

5. Liceat porro cuilibet Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus ordinariis, postridiè Divi Michaëlis habitis, aliquem qui annos septem integros in numero Permissorum fuerit, annumque ætatis suæ tricesimum sextum clausit, examinandum proponere.

6. Nemo vero aliquem è Permissorum numero ita examinandum proponat, nisi prius in Comitibus majoribus, postridiè Divi Johannis Baptistæ proximè habitis, suum consilium Collegio palam exposuerit.

7. Qui Permissum aliquem examinandum proponit, his utatur verbis: "Liceat mihi proponere Præsidenti et Collegio virum egregium, A. B., qui annum ætatis tricesimum sextum clausit, et qui ultra annos septem medicinæ facultatem exercuit, ex quo tempore in Permissorum numerum admissus fuit; et quem scio esse aptum, habilem, et idoneum, tam moribus quam doctrinâ, qui in Societatem nostram eligatur."

8. Is adeo, si consenserit major pars Sociorum in illis Comitiiis præsentium, juxta formam pro Candidatis usitatam, à Præsidente vel Propræsidente, et Sociis in tribus Comitiiis majoribus ordinariis examinetur; et si in singulis examinationibus à majore parte Sociorum, præsentium in illis Comitiiis, approbatus fuerit, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, Comitiiis majoribus ordinariis proximè insequentibus, à Præsidente vel Propræsidente proponatur in ordinem Sociorum admittendus, et si consenserit major pars Sociorum in illis Comitiiis præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, quamprimum commodè fieri potest, admittatur, dummodò nec lex terræ, nec ullum statutum Collegii nostri, eundem ad illud beneficium accipiendum inhabilem reddiderit.

CAPUT XIII.

De Electione Extraordinariâ in Permissorum Numerum.

QUANDOQUIDEM fieri potest ut viri sint quidam egregii et in studiis medicis satîs versati, qui non duos annos integros ante susceptum gradum Doctoris Medicinæ in aliquâ Academiâ commorati fuerint, ideoque, per statutum nostrum de Permissis, in numerum Permissorum admitti vetantur, statuimus et ordinamus ut, non obstante statuto de Permissis, liceat Præsidenti pro suo arbitrio quotannis unum Medicinæ Doctorem, utpote ob morum integritatem et artis medicæ peritiam, in numerum Permissorum approbandum Censoribus proponere, hisce verbis: "Commendo vobis A. B., quem propter egregiam morum probitatem, et in arte medicâ peritiam, omninò dignum censeo, qui suffragiis vestris priùs approbatus, eligendus in numerum Permissorum, examinationibus tribus ordinariis pro Permissis institutis debite peractis, proponatur;" qui si major pars Comitiorum minorum suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis consenserit, examinetur, prout de Permissis statutum est; et si in singulis examinationibus approbatus fuerit, in Comitiiis majoribus ordinariis insecuturis à Præsidente eligendus proponatur, et si major pars Sociorum præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis, consenserit, in numerum Permissorum quamprimum admittatur, juxta formam Permissis dictam.

CAPUT XIV.

De Actis Literariis.

1. CUM conditori nostro augustissimo et viris illis eximiis quorum beneficiis auctum est Collegium nostrum, id planè erat consilii, ut non modò indoctos cohibeamus, sed etiâ veram medicinæ scientiam, quantum in nobis sit, provehamus; volumus ut quæcunque de re medicâ scripta, sive de propriis scriniis, sive alienis deprompta, à Socio aliquo, vel Candidato, vel Permisso, in manus Registrarii tradita fuerint, et suffragiis Præsidentis, Censorum, Electorum, Thesaurarii et Registrarii, vel eorum majoris partis, per pilas occultè acceptis approbata, typis eadem, sumptu Collegii, mandentur.

2. Statuimus autem et ordinamus quod antequàm de scripto aliquo suffragia ferantur, illud in conventu Sociorum (quo loco et tempore decreverit præsidentis) à Registrario, vel ab alio quolibet Socio, perlegatur.

3. Inscribantur à Registrario in libro, tituli opusculorum ita acceptorum, à quo scriptum sit utrumque opusculum, per cujus manus traditum, quo die acceptum, lectum, et adjudicatum, et quid de eo fuerit judicium Collegii.

4. Singula scripta postquàm de iisdem modo suprâ statuto adjudicatum fuerit, in Bibliothecâ Collegii reponantur, et adjudicationis istius per literas propriâ manu scriptas auctorem certiore faciat Registrarius.

5. Nolumus prelo subjici scriptum quodcunque, donec illud recensendi et castigandi, vel etiam subducendi facultas auctori data fuerit.

6. Libro quo edantur acta ista literaria Collegii titulus sit, "Medical Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians in London."

CAPUT XV.

De Bibliothecâ.

1. STATUIMUS et ordinamus ut Bibliotheca curæ commissa sit Præsidentis, Electorum, duorum è Censorum numero seniorum, Thesaurarii et Registrarii, qui designentur nomine Curatorum Bibliothecæ.

2. Per eosdem eligatur Bibliothecarius, et pro ipsorum arbitrio amoveatur.

3. E pecuniâ in usum Bibliothecæ undecunque numeratâ, libris, Collegii jussu, tam coëmendis, quàm commutandis, quantum opus fuerit impendatur.

4. Liceat cuilibet, vel Socio, vel Candidato, libros quosvis in domum suam deportare; eâ tamen lege, ut libros sibi traditos syngraphâ suâ agnoscat, et eosdem se redditurum spondeat, nec non, ante Comitiorum majorum ordinariis proximè insequentium tempus, libros eosdem Bibliothecario reddat, sub pœnâ quinque solidorum pro singulis libris in usum Bibliothecæ numerandorum.

5. Quapropter antequàm Comititia soluta fuerint Præsidentis aut Propræsidentis monitu, an librorum in Bibliothecâ repositorum numerus sit completus, Socios præsentes certiores faciat Bibliothecarius.

De Conservatione Materiæ Medicæ.

6. Quæcunque ad Materiam Medicam pertinentia in usum Collegii collecta et recepta, et in posterum recipienda, curæ commissa sint Præsidentis, Censorum, et quatuor è Sociis quotannis eligendorum eodem modo quo Censores et iisdem Comitiiis; qui designentur nomine Curatorum Materiæ Medicæ.

7. Eadem

7. Eadem servantur in Arcâ, in Bibliothecâ Collegii vel alio loco magis idoneo repositâ, à quolibet Socio vel Candidato pro arbitrio suo adeundâ; et ab omnibus aliis, modò præsens sit unus è Curatorum numero.

8. Res ita collectæ à Curatoribus ordinentur, nomen utriusque materiæ in libro inscribatur; quicquid adjiciendum sit procuretur; quicquid imperfectum, vitiatum, aut mancum sit restauretur.

9. Deniquè Curatores, admoniti per Bedellum ut intersint Comitii minoribus ordinariis mense Junii habitis, singulas res diligentè inspiciant, et quicquid notatu dignum sit referant ad Collegium in Comitiiis majoribus postridiè Divi Johannis Baptistæ habendis.

CAPUT XVI.

De Conversatione Morali et Statutis Pœnalibus.

1. NE quis quidquam vulget quod in Comitiiis, sive majoribus sive minoribus, secreti nomine dictum sit.

2. Nullus, sive Socius, sive Candidatus, sive Permissus fuerit, Socium, aut Candidatum, aut Permissum ignorantiae in arte suâ, vel maleficii nomine, nisi coram iudicibus legitimis accuset, aut coram quibusvis afficiat contumeliis. Si quem contrâ fecisse Præsidenti et Censoribus aut eorum majori parti innotuerit, primâ vice solvat quatuor libras, secundâ vice duplicetur mulcta; quòd si tertio quis similiter diliquerit, et modo prædicto convictus fuerit, si quidè Socius aut Candidatus fuerit, expellatur è Societate nostrâ, vel è Candidatorum ordine; sin idem sit è Permissorum numero, solvat decem libras. Quam quidam decem librarum mulctam quotiescunque idem Permissus ejusdem delicti modo prædicto denuò convictus fuerit, ipsi irrogandam statuimus.

3. Nullus Socius, Candidatus, vel Permissus, salutatione officiosâ vel animi benevoli obtentu, opem medicam ultrò offerat, nedùm subministret ægro cuilibet, quem medici cujusvis, sive Socii, sive Candidati, sive Permissi curæ commissum esse cognoverit, et ad quem non accersitus fuerit.

4. Si quis autem malitiæ hujusmodi convictus fuerit, præter ignominiae notam quam isti (quantum in nobis est) inuri volumus, quadraginta solidos mulctetur à Præsidente et Censoribus.

5. Si quis paciscatur cum pharmacopolis de aliquâ pretii parte ex medicamentis præscribendis percipiendâ, si sit Socius aut Candidatus, et hujusce delicti à Præsidente et majore parte Sociorum in Comitiiis majoribus, sive ordinariis sive extraordinariis, præsentium convictus fuerit, è Societate nostrâ vel è Candidatorum ordinè expellatur.

6. Sin Permissus delicti hujusce à Præsidente et Censoribus, aut eorum majore parte, convictus fuerit, decem libras quotiescunque id admiserit, mulctetur.

7. Medicus quisque, sive Socius, sive Candidatus, sive Permissus fuerit, singulis suis schedulis, in quibus ægri curatio prescribitur, diem præscriptionis, ægri nomen, et sui denique nominis literas initiales adscribat; nisi causa intersit à Præsidente et Censoribus approbanda.

8. Si plures medici curationis gratiâ convenerint, consultandum est summâ modestiâ, et non nisi semotis arbitris à re alienis. Nec quisquam prescribat, immò ne innuat quidem quid agendum sit coram ægro aut adstantibus, priusquàm, junctis consiliis inter ipsos medicos, curandi methodus fuerit constituta. Sin autem medici in diversas iverint sententias, ita ut in eandem medendi methodum consentire nequeant, summâ tamen prudentiâ et moderatione se gerant, eorumque dissensionem, ita ut, tam ægro, quàm amicis ejus, quam minimùm molestiæ pariat, ordinarius medicus ægro aut adstantibus significet.

9. Qui leges has consultandi non observaverit, et à Præsidente et Censoribus aut eorum majore parte convictus fuerit, quinque libras mulctetur.

10. Nullus deniquè medicus, sive Socius, sive Candidatus, sive Permissus, consilium ineat in Civitate Londino et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, de rebus medico propriis, nisi cum aliquo è Sociorum vel Candidatorum ordine, vel è Permissorum numero; sub pœnâ quinque librarum, quotiescunque hujusce delicti à Præsidente et Censoribus, aut eorum majore parte convictus fuerit.

11. Omnes mulctæ, quæ aut per statuta regni, aut per hæcce statuta nostra irrogatæ fuerint, cedant duntaxat in usum Collegii.

12. Omnes mulctæ quæ per statuta nostra irrogatæ fuerint, illicò solvantur.

13. Quotiescunque cuilibet absenti aliquæ mulctæ irrogatæ fuerint, eundem istius irrogationis per literas propriâ manu scriptas certiore faciat Registrarius, et admoneat ut, per fidem Collegio datam, mulctas illi irrogatas promptè persolvat.

14. Deniquè per fidem Collegio datam Socios omnes hortamur et obtestamur, ut quoquo-versum diligentè prospiciant et providentè agant; nec quenquam, respectu personarum habito, admittant in Societatem Collegii, sed ad laudem, decus, honorem, et perpetuitatem societatis omnia decernant. Quoniam certum est, Collegium nostrum nullâ re firmitus stabiliri posse et continuari, quàm bonis legibus, probis gubernatorum moribus, et Sociorum singulari virtute atque eruditione.

CAPUT XVII.

Tabula Honorariorum et Stipendiorum.

STATUIMUS et ordinamus ut solvantur quotannis pro honorario è Collegii redditibus.

	£.	s.
Singulis Censoribus - - - - -	20	-
Thesaurario - - - - -	20	-
Registrario - - - - -	20	-
Bibliothecario, ex Munificentia Doctoris Harveii - - - - -	20	-
Bedello, pro Stipendio - - - - -	12	-
— insuper pro arbitrio Præsidentis et Collegii - - - - -	20	-

Statuimus et ordinamus ut tempore admissionis suæ solvat :

Candidatus.

											£.	s.
In usum Collegii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Præsidenti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thesaurario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Registrario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bedello	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Bibliothecæ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

Socius.

In usum Collegii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Præsidenti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thesaurario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Registrario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Bedello	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

Permissus.

In usum Collegii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
Præsidenti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thesaurario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Registrario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bedello	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

Permissus in Socios electus ex proposito Præsidentis.

In usum Collegii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Bedello	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Permissus in Socios electus ex proposito Socii.

Præsidenti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Singulis Censoribus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thesaurario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Registrario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bedello	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Bibliothecæ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

— No. 2. —

Being a RETURN made by the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, LONDON, of all Charters, Acts of Parliament, or other Public Muniments, by which Powers and Privileges were granted to the College.

THE Charter of the College of Physicians was granted by Henry 8, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 14th and 15th of the same Reign, c. 5, and again by Statute 1 Mary, (Sess. 2, c. 9). These Acts were recognised as Public Acts by Statute 10 Geo. 1, c. 20, which has now expired.

The Charters of James 1, Charles 2, and James 2, were not accepted by the College.

— No. 3. —

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS admitted as FELLOWS of the COLLEGE, in each Year, from 1771 to 1833, both Years inclusive, distinguishing the Number Admitted under different Bye-laws, and the Number Rejected.

DATE.	Fellows Admitted under the ordinary Bye-law.	Fellows Admitted under the Bye-law "De Permisso- rum Electione extraordinariâ in Socios."	REJECTED.	DATE.	Fellows Admitted under the ordinary Bye-law.	Fellows Admitted under the Bye-law "De Permisso- rum Electione extraordinariâ in Socios."	REJECTED.
1771	-	4	-	1804	2	-	-
1772	-	-	-	1805	4	-	-
1773	-	-	-	1806	5	-	-
1774	1	-	-	1807	1	1	-
1775	5	-	-	1808	6	-	-
1776	-	-	-	1809	3	-	-
1777	2	-	-	1810	3	-	-
1778	1	-	-	1811	1	-	-
1779	1	-	-	1812	-	-	-
1780	1	-	-	1813	4	-	-
1781	-	-	-	1814	3	-	-
1782	1	-	-	1815	3	-	-
1783	2	-	-	1816	2	-	-
1784	1	2	-	1817	3	-	1
1785	2	-	1	1818	7	-	-
1786	-	1	-	1819	7	-	-
1787	6	1	-	1820	1	-	-
1788	-	1	-	1821	4	-	-
1789	2	-	-	1822	5	-	-
1790	2	1	-	1823	-	1	-
1791	1	-	-	1824	2	-	-
1792	-	-	-	1825	4	1	-
1793	2	1	-	1826	5	-	-
1794	1	-	1	1827	4	1	-
1795	4	-	1	1828	3	1	-
1796	5	-	-	1829	-	1	-
1797	-	-	-	1830	3	-	-
1798	2	-	-	1831	8	1	-
1799	3	-	-	1832	5	1	-
1800	2	-	-	1833	2	-	-
1801	-	-	-				
1802	1	-	-	Years			
1803	3	-	-	63	149	19	4

— No. 4. —

A RETURN of the Number of PERSONS who have been Admitted as LICENTIATES of the COLLEGE from 1823 to 1833, both Years inclusive; and also, the Number of PERSONS applying for Admission as LICENTIATES, and Rejected on Examination, during the same period.

DATE.	ADMITTED.	REJECTED.
1823	14	-
1824	20	1
1825	16	-
1826	14	-
1827	11	2
1828	9	2
1829	7	-
1830	13	-
1831	7	-
1832	6	1
1833	9	1
Years 11	126	7

— No. 5. —

The RETURN of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON shows, that the College contains

Fellows	-	-	-	113,	of whom	60	reside in London, or within seven miles of it.
Candidates	-	-	-	6,	—	2	- ditto - ditto.
Inceptor-Candidates	-	-	-	7,	—	3	- ditto - ditto.
Licentiates	-	-	-	274,	—	142	- ditto - ditto.
TOTAL				400		207	

Besides Extra-Licentiates 40, none of whom reside in London, or within seven miles of it.

Of the - - - - -	Fellows	Of the Licentiates	TOTAL.
Are Physicians to the King - - - - -	2	2	4
— Physicians Extraordinary to the King -	3	2	5
— Physician to the Queen - - - - -	-	1	1
— Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen -	2	1	3
— Physician to the King's Household -	1	-	1
TOTAL - - - - -	8	6	14

The Officers of the College are, 1 President } Eight Elects.
 — 7 Elects - }
 — 4 Censors.
 — 1 Registrar
 — 1 Treasurer.
 — 4 Curators of the Museum, besides the President and four Censors, who are Curators by virtue of their offices.

— No. 6. —

Being a Reprint of a RETURN made by the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS to The House of Commons in 1826.

IN obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, the Royal College of Physicians have made the following Return, which contains an Account of the Money which has been received by them, from Persons admitted as Licentiates, from 1st January 1823 to 31st December 1832; and also, an Account of the Manner in which it has been appropriated. In explanation of this Return, from which it appears that the Annual Expenditure of the College considerably exceeds its Revenue, they beg to state, for the information of the House of Commons, that, in addition to the sums of Money mentioned in the following Return, the whole Income of the College arises from various sources, viz. first, from Fees paid by Fellows, who each pay on admission 95*l.* 4*s.* a sum including 40*l.* for stamps; secondly, from Money paid by Extra-Licentiates, each of whom pays for Letters Testimonial, 17*l.* 9*s.*; and, thirdly, from Rents of Lands and Houses, the donation of former Fellows of their Society.

But for the last four years, the whole Income of the College has not equalled its Expenditure; the first amounting to 4,115*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; while its Expenditure has amounted to 4,821*l.* 12*s.* during the same period.

Further, they beg to state, that with the exception of a lease of the ground upon which the Building now stands, the College has never received any pecuniary aid from the Crown since its foundation. The original Building for the Meetings of the Corporation was purchased and added to by the private Subscriptions of the Fellows of that time; and when this was burnt down at the Great Fire of London, the edifice in Warwick-lane was built at the cost of the Fellows; and the Funds for the erection of the present Building in Pall-Mall East, which cost 25,000*l.*, were raised from the Sale of the Premises in Warwick-lane, which yielded 9,000*l.*; from 2,000*l.* given by the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe; and from the Subscriptions of the present Fellows.

To meet these great demands, the College has foregone every expense, except such as was absolutely necessary to promote the legitimate objects of its institution, to further which the Fellows still continue a small Annual Subscription.

Cr—continued

From July 1832 to July 1833.										£.	s.	d.
COLLEGE Account:												
Rents of Land and Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	18	
For admission of Fellows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	8	-
Ditto - - Candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10	-
Ditto - - Licentiates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	18	-
Ditto - - an Extra-Licentiate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Balance of the Account of Messrs. Longman, Rees & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	19	7
										991	14	1
Dr Balance										115	16	1
LIBRARY Account:												
Subscriptions of Candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
Dr Balance										12	18	-
LADY SADLIER'S Account:												
Rent of House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
BAILLIE'S Account:												
Interest of Money in the Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	10	-
										1,072	14	1
Dr Total Balance										152	12	7

A Detailed ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS for the last Three Years, exclusive of Expenses defrayed by the Voluntary Subscriptions of the Fellows.

Dr.

Between July 1830 and July 1831.										£.	s.	d.
COLLEGE Account:												
Fines, Amerciaments, &c. to the Crown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	3
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	17	4
Poor's Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	3	4
Paving Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	10	-
Sewers' Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	4
Water Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Watering the Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	-
Salary to the four Censors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Ditto to Lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-
Ditto to Registrar and Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Ditto to Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Dr. Hamey's Legacy to the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Ditto to Poor of the Parish of Christchurch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ditto Gift to the Elects and Fellows attending the Annual Election of Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	6
Salary to the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Ditto to the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	2	-
Ditto to the Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Disbursements by the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	6	-
Ditto by the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	11
Ditto by the Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	4	1
Printing and Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	19	9
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	3
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	11	1
Tradesmens' Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	10	6
Dinner at the Annual Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	6
Expenses of Evening Meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	12	-
Transfer to Building Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Stamps for Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6

(continued)

Dr—continued.

LIBRARY Account:						£.	s.	d.
For Books and Periodical Publications	-	-	-	-	-	38	10	6
LADY SADLIER'S Account:								
To the Royal Society one-fifth of the Rent of House	-	-	£. 3	-	-			
Croonian Lecturer	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Stamps for Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
						13	1	-
					Cr Balance	1	19	-
BAILLIE'S Account:								
Disbursements for maintaining the Preparations in the Museum	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	5
					Cr Balance	35	5	7
						£.	1,225	7 3

From July 1831 to July 1832.

COLLEGE Account:								
Fines, Amerciaments, &c. to the Crown	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	3
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	77	17	2
Poor's Rate	-	-	-	-	-	58	6	8
Paving Rate	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	4
Sewers' Rate	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	4
Water Rate	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Watering the Street	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	-
Subscription in aid of the sum required to make a Sewer in Knight rider-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
street	-	-	-	-	-	138	15	-
London Assurance Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	6
Hand-in-hand Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Salary to the four Censors	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
Ditto to Lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Ditto to Registrar and Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Ditto to Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Dr. Hamey's Legacy to President	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ditto - - to Poor of the Parish of Christchurch	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-
Ditto - - to the Elects and Fellows, present at the Annual	-	-	-	-	-			
Election of Officers	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Salary to the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	52	2	-
Ditto to the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Ditto to the Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	45	11	3
Disbursements by the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	8
Ditto - by the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	50	8	6
Ditto - by the Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	64	3	6
Printing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	60	19	3
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	33	9	8
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	54	9	1
Trademen's Bills	-	-	-	-	-	35	4	-
Dinners for the Censors and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries,	-	-	-	-	-	31	16	2
after their visiting Apothecaries' Shops, and at the Annual Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	6
Expenses of Evening Meetings	-	-	-	-	-			
Stamps for Receipts	-	-	-	-	-			
						£.	1,188	15 10

LIBRARY Account:								
For Books and Periodical Publications	-	-	-	-	-	31	11	7
LADY SADLIER'S Account:								
To the Royal Society, one-fifth part of the Rent of House	-	-	£. 3	-	-			
Croonian Lecturer	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
						13	1	-
					Cr Balance	1	19	-

Dr—continued.

Baillie's Account:							£.	s.	d.
Disbursements for maintaining the Preparations in the Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	10
Cr Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	14	2
							£.	1,239	4 3
From July 1832 to July 1833.									
College Account:							£.	s.	d.
Fines, Amerciaments, &c. to the Crown	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	3
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	17	2
Poor's Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Paving Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	-
Sewers' Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	4
Water Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Watering the Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	-
Salary to four Censors	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Ditto to Lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-
Ditto to Registrar and Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Ditto to Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Dr. Hamey's Legacy to President	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Ditto - - to Poor of the Parish of Christchurch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ditto - - to Elects and Fellows present at the Annual Election	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	6
of Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary to the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Ditto to the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	2	-
Ditto to the Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Disbursements by the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	9	9
Ditto - by the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Ditto - by the Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	1	5
Printing and Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	13	6
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	6
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	9	-
Tradesmen's Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	11
Painting and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	16	6
Law Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	15	6
Dinners for the Censors and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	5	6
after their visiting Apothecaries' Shops, and at the Annual Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses of the Evening Meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	4
Stamps for Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
							£.	1,188	10 2
Library Account:									
For Books and Periodical Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	-
Lady Sadlier's Account:									
To the Royal Society, One-fifth part of the Rent of House	£.	3	-	-	-	-			
Croonian Lecturer	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Stamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
							13	1	-
Cr Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-
Baillie's Account:									
Disbursements for maintaining the Preparations in the Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
Cr Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	6
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	£.	1,225	6	8

— No. 8. —

A STATEMENT of the various FEES taken by the COLLEGE.

<i>On Admission as Candidate.</i>										£.	s.	d.
To the College -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
For Stamps in the Registrar's Book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
For the Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
To the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
To each Censor 1 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
To the Registrar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
To the Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
To the ditto for Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
For Stamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
TOTAL - - -										£.	40	3 -

<i>When a Candidate becomes a Fellow.</i>										£.	s.	d.
To the College -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	-
For the Stamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
To the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
To each Censor 10 s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
To the Registrar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
To ditto for the Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
TOTAL - - -										£.	44	11 -

<i>For a General Licence.</i>										£.	s.	d.
To the College -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
For Stamps on the Registrar's Book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
For ditto on the Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
To the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
To each Censor 1 l.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
To the Registrar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
To the Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
To the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
To ditto for the Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
TOTAL - - -										£.	56	17 -

<i>As Extra-Licentiate.</i>										£.	s.	d.
To the College -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
To four Examiners, 21 s. each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
To the Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
To the Registrar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
To the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
For Letter Testimonial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
To the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
TOTAL - - -										£.	17	9 -

<i>For Extraordinary Admission of a Licentiate as Fellow.</i>										£.	s.	d.
To the College -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
For Stamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
To the Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ditto for Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
To the Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
TOTAL - - -										£.	46	15 -

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— No. 9. —

A RETURN of the Number of ACTIONS from 1750 to the present time, brought by, or in the Name of the College, or of the President of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS against any Person, for using the Art of Physic within Seven Miles of *London*, without Licence from the College, with the Date of every such Action.

IN the discharge of the trust reposed in them by the Legislature, the Censors of the College of Physicians have on several occasions, since the year 1750, admonished persons who have been reported to them as practising physic within the City of London, and seven miles of the same, without being duly licensed thereto: and many persons thus admonished, have either desisted from practising, or have appeared before the Censors, and have been licensed, after having been duly examined. The only prosecutions for this cause or for malpractice, which during the above-mentioned period the College has thought proper to institute, have been as follows:

Dec. 22, 1809.—An action was commenced against Dr. Dick, for practising without a licence, to which the defendant appeared, and after having obtained time to plead, suffered judgment by default, and paid the penalties with the taxed costs. The penalties, amounting to 50*l.* were paid as follows: one moiety to the King, and the other moiety to the College.

June 27, 1810.—Dr. John Clarke was ordered by the College to be prosecuted for practising without a licence; but on the 6th of November, in the same year, it was ordered, that no farther proceedings should take place in this prosecution.

July 26, 1827.—A suit was instituted against Dr. Edward Harrison for practising without a licence. The defendant pleaded that he had practised only in surgical cases: on which ground a nonsuit was entered.

— No. 10. —

A RETURN of the Patronage exercised by the College, or the Officers of the College, in the way of Presentation, or right of Election to Lucrative Offices; also, of any Offices to which the College, or the Officers of the College, as such, have been required to recommend during the last Ten Years; also, of any Offices or Seats at Boards of Commissioners, held by the Officers or Fellows of the College, as such.

THE President and Fellows of the College of Physicians, as Visitors of the Physic-garden, in Oxford, have the power of appointing the professor of Botany in that University, by virtue of a decree in Chancery, founded on the will of Dr. James Sherard.

With this exception, the College possesses no patronage whatever, nor the right of presentation to any lucrative office.

Nor have the College, or officers of the College, as such, been required to recommend to any office, during the last 10 years. In July 1823, the College was required by the Secretary of State to recommend physicians to attend the Penitentiary, at Millbank: and the execution of the late Act, for licensing and inspecting Mad-houses, was entrusted to the College; but by the Act now in force, the appointment of Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunatics is vested in the Secretary of State.

Formerly the President and Censors of the College, were members of the Vaccine Board; but in 1825, the number was reduced to the President and two Censors; and now the President and one Censor only are members of that Board.

The President, for the time being, of the College of Physicians, is, by the will of Mr. Tancred, one of the seven electors of a certain number of scholars in the University of Cambridge. By Acts of Parliament the President is one of the trustees of the British Museum, and the President and Censors are trustees of the Hunterian Museum.

Also, in case of a vacancy in the office of physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the College may recommend a physician to fill the vacancy, under the will of Dr. Hamey. See Evidence, page 20.

— No. 11. —

COPY of the STATUTES PROPOSED to be Enacted in February 1834.—[See the Evidence of Dr. Wilson, page 98.]

AMENDMENTS in the same.

DE SOCIIS.

NEMO in Sociorum ordinem admittatur, qui non fuerit annum integrum in numero Permissorum, postquam in Academiâ vel Oxoniensi vel Cantabrigiensi, Doctor in Medicinâ creatus est; idque postquam omnia in statutis utriusvis Academiæ præscripta complevit, sine dispensatione vel gratiâ insolitâ; vel postquam Doctoris in Medicinâ gradum in Academiâ Dublinensi suscepit, et literas testimoniales, tam ab illa Academiâ de præstitis omnibus negotiis ibi necessariis sine dispensatione vel gratiâ insolitâ, quam ab alterutrâ Academiarum prædictarum literas de incorporatione suâ Registrario protulit: vel qui non fuerit in Permissorum numero annos integros quinque, postquam gradum Doctoris in Medicinâ in aliquâ Academiarum Scoticarum suscepit, præmisso gradu vel Magistri, vel Baccalauri in Artibus secundum formam pro Academiis Scotticis a delegatis regiis nuper præscriptam: vel qui non fuerit in numero Permissorum annos septem, postquam gradum Doctoris in Medicinâ in aliquâ Academiâ Scotticâ suscepit, secundum formam apud eos usque adhuc usitatam; vel in aliquâ aliâ Academiâ.

vel qui non fuerit in Permissorum numero annos integros septem, postquam gradum Doctoris in Medicinâ in aliquâ aliâ Academiâ suscepit.

De Electione Sociorum.

Habeantur Comititia Majora Extraordinaria quotannis festo Divi Thomæ. In iis Comititiis eligantur Socii, in hunc modum. Præsidentis et Censores proponant Collegio tote Permissorum numero quot eo anno eligendos velint; cui si consenserit major pars Sociorum præsentium, is sit numerus Permissorum eo anno eligendorum. Sin aliter, licebit alicui socio alium numerum proponere.

Præsidentis et Censores proponant Collegio tote Permissis quot eo anno eligendos velint. Si consenserit major pars Sociorum præsentium, is sit numerus Permissorum eo anno eligendorum. Sin aliter, licebet alicui socio alium numerum proponere.

Quo facto, ad numerum decretum a Collegio, singuli Socii eorum nomina inscribant tabellis, quos doctrinâ, scientiâ, artis peritiâ, moribus magis idoneos judicaverint: has conjiciant in cistam juxta Præsidentem positam. Tabellas, postquam omnes in cistam conjectæ sunt, depromat Præsidentis singularim, et legat coram Sociis, et declaret nomina eorum qui suffragia expleverint majoris partis Sociorum præsentium. Quod si suffragia majoris partis Sociorum præsentium lata fuerint paucioribus quam quos eligendos decreverit Collegium, ii quibus major pars annuerit, pro nominatis habeantur: de cæteris redeant in suffragia Socii, donec numerum præscriptum compleverint.

Unaltered.

Abjiciatur unaquæque tabella quæ inscripta sit nominibus Permissorum plurium vel pauciorum numero designato.

Unaltered.

Permissos ita Selectos Præsidentis Comititiis Majoribus Ordinariis, postero die habendis, admittendos proponat; qui quam primum admittantur in Societatem nostram, si in his Comititiis suffragia iis allata duplicaverint numerum tertiæ partis Sociorum præsentium.

Permissos ita Selectos Præsidentis singularim admittendos proponat; qui si suffragia per pilas iis allata duplicaverint numerum tertiæ partis Sociorum præsentium, admittantur in Societatem nostram in Comititiis Majoribus postero die habendis.

Si qui Permissi ita propositi rejecti fuerint a Comititiis Majoribus Ordinariis, nolumus alios eo anno in eorum locos subrogari.

Si qui Permissi ita propositi rejecti fuerint nolumus alios eo anno in eorum locos subrogari.

Si quis Socius, medicinam faciens in urbe Londino et intra septem miliaria in circuitu ejusdem, abfuerit Comitii Majoribus Extraordinariis festo Divi Thomæ habitis, aut Comitii Majoribus Ordinariis postridie habendis, mulctetur pro singulis delictis viginti solidos, nisi gravi aliquâ de causâ aliter visum fuerit Præsidenti et Censoribus.

Unaltered.

Præcipimus Sociis ut renuncient Collegio unumquemque Permissum, qui sive per alium, sive per se, aliquo modo ambitus causa ad eos accesserit; qui si hujus delicti convictus fuerit, statuimus et ordinamus, eum in Societatem nostram intra duos integros annos non eligi posse; similemque pœnam illi irrogamus toties quoties hoc modo deliquerit.

Bedellus Socios ad hæc Comitia citatos per schedulam quotannis moneat hâc de mulctâ absentibus irrogandâ.

Unaltered.

To be added to the Second Statute, De Permissis.

Aut qui non annum septimum a primâ commoratione sua in Academiâ Oxoniensi vel Cantabrigiensi compleverit, et annum ætatis suæ vicesimum sextum clauserit, et ab alterutrâ Acadæmiarum prædictarum licentiam ad practicandum adeptus fuerit, et literas testimoniales de præstitis omnibus negotiis ibi necessariis Comitii Minoribus protulerit.

Unaltered.

Statute for the M. D. of Dublin, who cannot be Incorporated at Oxford and Cambridge.

Cum nonnulli sint Medicinæ Doctores ab Academia Dublinensi profecti, quibus injiciunt scrupulum Dogmata Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ideoque in Academiâ vel Oxoniensi vel Cantabrigiensi incorporari non possunt, statuimus ut unusquisque eorum (qui fidem dederit Comitii Minoribus se nullam aliam ob causam incorporationem suam in iis Academiis non petiisse) eligi possit in Societatem nostram, postquam fuit duos integros annos in numero Permissorum.

in Medicinâ

(si fidem dederit, &c.)

Provisional Statutes.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut in numerum Permissorum transeant omnes Candidati et Candidati Inceptores, qui in Societatem nostram ante diem Comitiorum Ordinariorum festo Divi Michaelis proxime habendorum, vel in iis Comitii, non recepti fuerint; e quo numero, non obstantibus Statutis, a Præsidente proponantur Comitii Majoribus admittendi, ut quisque ea expleverit quæ de Candidatorum ordine præscripta sunt.

Unaltered.

Porro licebit omnibus qui virtute gradûs Baccalaurei in Medicinâ vel Magistri in Artibus in Academiâ vel Oxoniensi, vel Cantabrigiensi, examinati fuerint, et in numerum Permissorum admissi intra tempus supra dictum, eodem modo in Societatem nostram non obstantibus statutis eligi.

Unaltered.

Horum omnium inscribantur nomina in Catalogo seorsim a cæteris, supra nomina Curatorum Musæi, adjectis cuique nomini iiteris Capitalibus C. et I. C., ut sit unusquisque vel Candidatus, vel Candidatus Inceptor.

Omitted.

X. Y. C.
T. V. I. C.
O. P. I. C.

— No. 12. —

THE following RESOLUTIONS, prescribing the Period and Course of Study necessary to be observed, in future, by all persons applying for the Licence of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, are extracted from the Report of the Committee, which commenced its Sittings in November, 1830, to consider the subject of Medical Education.

THAT it is expedient that the College should make the details of Medical Education, in future, a subject of express regulation, and further define the nature and extent of the previous studies, which should be considered indispensable for all persons presenting themselves for examination at the Censors' Board.

That all persons presenting themselves for examination at the Censors' Board, be required to produce proofs of having studied Medicine during a period of at least five years.

That the study of Medicine include the following particulars :

Two Courses of at least six months' duration, of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, to be given by regularly licensed Physicians or Surgeons.

Two Courses of Dissections and Demonstrations, of at least six months' duration.

Two Courses of Lectures on Chemistry.

Two Courses of Lectures of at least six months' duration, on the Practice of Physic, to be given by regularly licensed Physicians.

Two Courses of Lectures on Materia Medica.

One Course of Lectures on Botany.

One Course of Lectures on Midwifery.

One Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine.

One Course of Lectures on Surgery, to be given by regularly licensed Surgeons, who are, or have been Surgeons to a General Hospital.

N. B.—Two Courses of Lectures, of three months duration, are to be considered equivalent to one of six months.

And three years at least of attendance on the Medical Practice of some General Hospital, containing, upon an average, one hundred In-patients, and having a regular establishment of Physicians and Surgeons.

That the Courses of Lectures specified above, be attended during the first four years of the prescribed period, and the Hospital Practice during the last three years of that period.

That the Censors' Board shall require from every applicant, before he is examined, satisfactory testimonials that he has fulfilled the Course of Medical Education prescribed by the College.

That those who have studied at Foreign Medical Schools, shall produce satisfactory testimonials to the Censors' Board, of having completed a course of study equivalent to that above enjoined by the College ; provided always, that every such Candidate shall, before examination, have attended, for six months at least, the Physicians' practice at a General Hospital in Great Britain or Ireland, containing one hundred patients as aforesaid, and shall produce the usual certificate to this effect.

That in addition to each examination, as now enjoined by the Statutes, the Censors may ask questions in English, either *vivâ voce*, or on paper.

— No. 13. —

MEMORIAL of STUDENTS in MEDICINE, Members of the two English Universities, to the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, London.

TO the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, The Memorial of the undersigned Students of Medicine, who are Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

YOUR Memorialists beg to represent that they are members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and as such, have hitherto considered themselves entitled to look forward to the enjoyment of all the privileges conferred by the existing regulations of the College of Physicians.

Your Memorialists have learned from the public journals, that, by the regulations about to be enacted at your College, they will be excluded from partaking in those advantages, in the hope of obtaining which, they have devoted many years to an expensive course of study.

Your

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Your Memorialists, therefore, submitting that the proposed alterations, if carried into immediate operation, will have towards them the effect of retrospective law, venture to suggest that their operation should in justice be deferred, so as not to affect those who have already entered upon a course of Medical Education.

SIGNATURES.

	Cambridge.	Oxford.	TOTAL.
Masters of Arts - -	1	1	2
Bachelors of Arts - -	2	1	3
Bachelors of Medicine -	6	1	7
Students of Medicine -	6	1	7
	15	4	19

	St. George's Hospital.	St. Thomas's Hospital.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	TOTAL.
Of whom are attending Hospital practice at - }	13	2	4	19

Your attention is directed to the fact that the proposed amendments to the Medical Education Act, 1909, which have been introduced in the House of Commons, will have a material effect on the medical profession, and it is therefore suggested that your committee should be asked to report on the proposed amendments, and to recommend such amendments as may be necessary to bring the Act into line with the requirements of the medical profession.

REPORT

Number of Acts	Number of Amendments	Number of Sections	Number of Clauses
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5

SELECT COMMITTEE

Section	Clause	Amendment	Remarks
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5

REPORT

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION ACT, 1909

AND APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Printed by the Stationery Office, London.

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R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

M E D I C A L E D U C A T I O N :

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Part II.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1834.*

R E P O R T

SELECT COMMITTEE

MEDICAL EDUCATION

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - p. 1

APPENDIX - - - - - p. [1]

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX

Part II

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed
11 April 1874

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

<i>Lunæ, 28° die Aprilis, 1834 :</i>				<i>Lunæ, 5° die Maii, 1834 :</i>			
George James Guthrie, Esq.	-	p.	1	Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq.	-	p.	109
<i>Martis, 29° die Aprilis, 1834 :</i>				Benjamin Travers, Esq.	-	p.	121
George James Guthrie, Esq.	-	p.	20	Sir Charles Bell	-	p.	129
<i>Mercurii, 30° die Aprilis, 1834 :</i>				<i>Martis, 6° die Maii, 1834 :</i>			
George James Guthrie, Esq.	-	p.	38	Sir Anthony Carlisle	-	p.	139
<i>Jovis, 1° die Maii, 1834 :</i>				William Lawrence, Esq.	-	p.	152
Mr. William Clift	-	p.	59	<i>Mercurii, 7° die Maii, 1834 :</i>			
George James Guthrie, Esq.	-	p.	68	James Wardrop, Esq.	-	p.	166
<i>Veneris, 2° die Maii, 1834 :</i>				John Scott, Esq.	-	p.	175
Mr. William Clift	-	p.	85	Joseph Henry Green, Esq.	-	p.	183
John Yelloly, Esq. M.D.	-	p.	86	<i>Jovis, 8° die Maii, 1834 :</i>			
Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.	-	p.	87	Mr. Richard Dugard Grainger	-	p.	191
				Joseph Constantine Carpue, Esq.	-	p.	202
				James Somerville, Esq. M.D.	-	p.	206
				Thomas King, Esq.	-	p.	216

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28 April 1834

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

PART II.

Lunæ, 28^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George James Guthrie, Esq. ; called in, and Examined.

4703. YOU are President of the Royal College of Surgeons of London : Deputy Inspector-general of Army Hospitals : Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital and to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital : M.D. of the University of Aberdeen : Author of several Works on Surgery : and Lecturer on Surgery ?—Yes. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.
28 April 1834.

4704. Where do you lecture ?—At present in Windmill-street.

4705. Did you serve in the Peninsular campaigns ?—From the first battle to the last.

4706. In what capacity ?—As surgeon and as deputy inspector-general.

4707. When did you become a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons ?—Ten years ago.

4708. For how long does the president serve ?—For one year.

4709. What is the day of election ?—The second Thursday in July.

4710. Where did you receive your professional education ?—In London.

4711. At what schools ?—At the Marylebone Infirmary, the York Military Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, the Lock Hospital, and at several other schools at various times.

4712. When did you enter into the public service ?—In June 1800.

4713. What examinations had you to undergo before your admission to the army service ?—An examination as to education, first, by the inspector-general for his own satisfaction ; and subsequently I became member of the Royal College of Surgeons. I served from June to March as an hospital-assistant ; when the surgeon-general said, that he would not allow any of us to remain at the hospital, unless we were members of the College. First of all he said, that he did not like to see any of us so long at one place ; and sent me and others to different places : and then he said, “ I will not have any of you here, except you are members of the College.” As there was no appeal against that, I went to the College and was examined ; and then he said, he must promote me ; and I was promoted to an assistant-surgeon in the 29th regiment.

4714. What should you say of the extent and strictness of the examination for the army service at that time, compared with what it is now ?—It was a very fair and reasonable examination in those days. A young man must have some knowledge of anatomy and surgery, to have passed it. It was not so severe as it is now ; and if it had been, it would have been utterly impossible, during the war, to provide the service with officers : because, at a certain period of the war, so far from the College being able to give them the examination which was thought necessary to warrant their having a commission, the Government were under the necessity of refraining from having them examined at all ; and they gave them a warrant instead of a commission, knowing that they were not qualified to take the proper situation in the army that officers by commission ought to take. This arose from the demand being greater than the supply.

4715. On what branches of medical or surgical science were the candidates for army service examined in 1800 ?—On anatomy and surgery, by the College of Surgeons ; and as to their general knowledge of medicine, by the inspector-general, whenever he thought proper.

4716. Was it at the college that the inspector-general examined ?—No, the
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inspector-general, the late Mr. Rush, had an office at No. 4, in Berkeley-street. He inquired as to the education of candidates, which, if found sufficient, he considered to be proof enough of medical knowledge.

4717. Did any other person of the Army Medical Board attend on the days when you were examined?—I do not recollect. Mr. Rush superintended my education; and therefore he knew my qualifications, and on that account, perhaps, dispensed with examining me.

4718. Of how many members does the Council of the College of Surgeons consist?—Twenty-one, inclusive of the president and vice-presidents.

4719. And out of those 21 members the 10 examiners are chosen?—They are.

4720. Are the president and vice-presidents, *ex officio*, members of the court of examiners?—They are selected from the court of examiners. No man can be president or vice-president, unless he belongs to the court of examiners.

4721. Are not the examiners chosen from the Council?—Yes: and they are usually the 10 senior members of the Council; and the office of president and vice-president is taken in turns by the 10 examiners, according to their seniority.

4722. The ten junior members of the Council do not, then, become examiners, so long as they remain juniors?—They succeed to the vacant examinership, with two exceptions: that is, that the King's serjeant-surgeon and the King's surgeon-general are entitled, on coming into the court of assistants, to be appointed, out of their turn, to the first vacancies in the court of examiners: and they formerly succeeded to the office of president.

4723. For some years the office of surgeon-general has not been filled up?—The present head of the medical department is a physician, and consequently cannot be called surgeon-general. If his successor should be a surgeon, he would be called director-general and surgeon-general, and would succeed to that office.

4724. Out of what body is the Council, including the president and vice-presidents, chosen?—From the members generally, or the commonalty, as it was anciently termed.

4725. Exclusive of holding the station of the King's serjeant-surgeon, or of the surgeon-general, what are the circumstances that usually guide the choice of the Council in electing persons to fill up vacancies in their own body?—In regard to the King's serjeant-surgeon, if he should happen to be an apothecary, we would not admit him. In the case of Sir David Dundas, it was so. The King was pleased to make his apothecary his serjeant-surgeon, and consequently the Council refused to admit him: and it was not until some years afterwards, when the charter was granted, and he had ceased to be an apothecary, that he was allowed to take in the college his rank as serjeant-surgeon. The Council is selected from those surgeons who practise surgery only. A gentleman is not admissible who practises as an apothecary; and this has been so for a long time, certainly ever since the Act of Parliament separating the surgeons from the barbers. It is contrary to the bye-laws to elect into the Council a gentleman who practises as a midwife: nor is any one eligible, unless he practises surgery only. It is open to all persons of that description.

4726. Then all members of the College are eligible into the Council, unless they practise pharmacy or midwifery?—Yes.

4727. Sir David Dundas, you say, although serjeant-surgeon, was excluded from the Council, on the ground of his practising in pharmacy?—Yes; and his late Majesty, George the Fourth, highly approved of the proceeding; and he was pleased in consequence to make certain alterations in the charter, to prevent the occurrence of such a circumstance again.

4728. What was the alteration to which you refer?—That the King's serjeant-surgeon, or the surgeon-general to the Forces, should not succeed to the office of examiner, unless he was elected upon the Council: giving therefore to the Council the power of excluding him from the court of examiners, by not electing him upon the Council. It was a very remarkable and gracious act of his late Majesty, and one of those for which the College is most humbly indebted to him. *See the last clause but one in the Charter of 1822.*

4729. Under the charter, the members of the College have no voice in the election of the Council?—Neither by the Act of Parliament 1745, nor by any of the subsequent charters; the old existing members of the Council elect a new one.

4730. Is it not the mode of election usual in many corporations?—It is, and it is a duty which distresses us all exceedingly; and if it could be shown that it could

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be done better for the public service, there is not one of the Council that would not be delighted that another mode shall be found of doing it: but I shall take an opportunity of showing, in due time, that that cannot be done with advantage.

4731. What other modes of electing the Council have been at any time suggested to the Council, and taken into consideration by them?—Several of us, who have very much the interest of the College and of the public at heart, have been anxious to devise a different mode of electing the members of the Council; and we have considered deeply every one of the different methods which have at various times been recommended. It has been proposed, that the whole of those gentlemen who practise surgery only, and who may amount, probably, to something near 200, should have this power vested in them. And in order to show them to be men of great acquirements, they were to undergo a second examination, stricter in its nature than the first, and so strict, in fact, that there are very few, except those who have been highly educated, that would wish to meet it. Now I was one who supported this measure at first: but I soon found that it would lead to several very great inconveniences. In the first place, I do not believe that it would at all satisfy the public. As president of the College, I have the honour now to represent 8,000 members; and I have great satisfaction in saying, that there is not one stated grievance at this moment before the College to redress; and I do not believe that the 7,800 would be at all better satisfied than they are at the present moment, by having that power vested in the 200 who practise surgery only, or in any definite number of members. On the contrary, I think the great body would be less satisfied than they are with the present mode of proceeding.

4732. When you say 200, do you mean that there is that number of pure surgeons scattered over the whole of England and Wales, or that there is that number practising in London only?—I object to the term, *pure* surgeon. There are, I believe, 200 surgeons who practise surgery only in the whole country; and not quite so many in London.

4733. Have the goodness to state in what those 200 persons differ from the remaining 7,800?—There are a certain number in the profession who, provided they reside in London, are eligible into the Council and into the court of examiners. Those are persons who practise surgery only. The remainder are persons who practise as surgeon-apothecaries, and in any other way they please.

4734. Is this disqualification of practitioners in pharmacy or midwifery provided by the charter, or by the bye-laws?—It arises out of the bye-laws, sanctioned by the Chancellor and by the Lord Chief Justices.

4735. There is no passage whatever in the charter making any distinction in the commonalty between those who practise surgery coupled with midwifery or pharmacy, and those who practise surgery only?—Not that I am aware of.

4736. Will you proceed with your objections to the proposed plan of making the 200 members, who practise surgery only, the elective body?—First, I do not believe it would be satisfactory to the general body. It would form a sort of aristocratic body, that they would eye, and that I should eye myself, if I was amongst them, with very great dissatisfaction. The College, when it obtained its charter as a Royal College, did give an indirect pledge, that it would not make a distinction among its members.

4737. By whom, and to whom was this pledge given?—By the Council of that day to the commonalty generally; but indirectly.

4738. In what way was this pledge given? Was a meeting of the commonalty held, at which the Council explained to the members assembled the course they were about to pursue?—No. It took place by publications among the parties. The charter was opposed by part of the body, and counsel were heard, on both sides, before the attorney and solicitor-general. Those statements were advanced under such circumstances, and it was after a full inquiry on the part of the attorney and solicitor-general, that the charter was recommended to his Majesty.

4739. Have you any other objections to offer to constituting such an elective body?—The next objection is, that I do not believe that such a body would select in a better manner than the persons who already exercise that office: nor that they would do it so much for the public advantage: nor that they would take men so much according to their seniority: and I think therefore it would be done less justly for all parties, and less advantageously for the public service, than at present. I do not believe, for instance, that a person like myself would 10 years ago have had any chance of becoming a member of the Council, if he had

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had to be selected by the body of what are called surgeons living in London. An arrangement of this kind would render a certain degree of canvass necessary. It would require certain references to the chronological list of members, and certain arrangements of ballot; and would occasion a great many other serious difficulties, which, when it was inquired into in detail, occurred practically to us who have closely investigated this matter; and which led us to believe, that it would in no way be satisfactory to the body generally, and in no manner so advantageous to the public.

4740. When you say, "*us*," whom do you mean?—Two or three gentlemen who have investigated this matter, with a view of making alterations in the manner of electing the Council.

4741. Do you mean members of the Council?—Yes.

4742. Do they constitute the majority of the Council?—I do not know. Some are of one opinion, and some of another.

4743. Has it been put to the vote, so that it may be known, whether it is approved of by the majority, or not?—The proposition for a second examination has been put to the vote before the Council within the last two years. I have here the formulæ. It is perhaps necessary to explain the manner in which we conduct these matters. The paper in my hand is a document, belonging to the College, which I have thought it right to bring here. We considered the question of the propriety of having a second examination of all professors and teachers, for the express purpose of subsequently giving to those gentlemen the power of electing members into the Council. These are the resolutions that were passed: "I. 1. Persons desirous of obtaining testimonials of being qualified to officiate as teacher of anatomy or surgery, will be admitted to examination for the same. 2. No person shall be admitted to such examination under 24 years of age. 3. No person shall be admitted to such examination, until he shall have been a member of the College two years at least. 4. No person shall be admitted to such examination without producing evidence, satisfactory to the Court of Examiners, of having been engaged in a strict course of professional education, at home or abroad, up to the period of presenting himself for such examination. II. 1. The examination of teachers of anatomy and surgery shall be conducted by the Court of Examiners, at a special meeting of the Council to be summoned for that purpose. 2. The testimonial of qualification, as teacher, shall be in such form as the Council may at any time judge proper." Of course there was to be a fee for that examination, in order to prevent persons being unnecessarily troublesome. If this had been carried into execution, it would have led to the formation of a closer body in the College than is said at present to exist, and to a closer mode of election into hospitals: consequently, it would have led to the exclusion of a great number of respectable persons, who suppose themselves qualified for such situations. As we felt, therefore, that the proposed plan would not give general satisfaction, on a ballot taking place, it was lost.

4744. When was this?—Within the last year: it began in November twelve-month, and it was finally decided about three or four months ago. One great ground of my objection was this: that if gentlemen were under the necessity of coming before us for a second examination, and that examination were as strict as I myself first intended, and understood to be proposed, it would have prevented many men from coming at all; and therefore, in consequence of the difficulty that practitioners would have felt in coming before us at a later period of life, would have made a very close body. If a man has been an apothecary or man-midwife, and chooses at any time to cease to occupy those stations, and to confine his practice to surgery, he becomes eligible into our Council. It would have been almost impossible for any gentleman of 35 or 36 years of age, belonging to the public service, holding perhaps a high official situation, and returning to his native land after 10 or 15 years of service, unless he should have been strictly and closely engaged in minute anatomy during a great part of that period, to have ventured before us for that examination: and consequently, I felt that it would throw the Council entirely into the hands of the hospital surgeons and the hospital teachers; and that would be doing a number of other persons a great injustice: for it is one thing to undergo an examination in minute anatomy, when fresh from the schools, at 25 years of age; and another to meet it at 35 or 40, after an absence of several years. In addition, it was proposed out of this body to form a society, whose object was to be the reading of papers and the publication of transactions; and it was because that society must necessarily have included only those
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peculiar persons, that the opposers of the measure again objected to it. For it is nearly impossible to have a peculiar body, without giving to the members of that body peculiar privileges; and, consequently, it is for the advantage of the general body that nothing of the kind shall exist, and that every man who is fairly qualified to take a place in the Council, should be open to election: and I will further venture to affirm, that very few instances can be adduced in which the exclusion of an individual, having apparently fair pretensions, has not been for the advantage of the public and the advancement of surgical science.

4745. Has any other mode of electing a Council been under consideration?—It was proposed by a certain number of the body, in the years 1798 and 1818, that the power of electing a Council should be given to the 100 senior members of the College. The meetings took place in 1798, subsequently to throwing out the Bill for the regulation of surgery, proposed by the corporation. In regard to this proposition, I do not know the reasons advanced in that day: but the reasons I would advance against it, are these. In the first place, I do not believe the general body would be at all satisfied with it. In the second place, the electors would be very elderly men, many of them probably 70 or 80 years of age, and many of them incompetent to make a just discrimination. In the next place, I do not know whether they were to be taken from the body all over England, or to be confined to London; and if to London, I do not know what London means: whether it is to be Rotherhithe, or Chelsea, &c. The consequence, however, would be, that it would necessarily cause a canvass amongst them; and the probability is, it would lead to electing none but surgeons of hospitals and teachers of anatomy and surgery: and that I think would be a highly detrimental result. For I need not conceal from the Committee, that those surgeons who have not been surgeons of hospitals, but who have had the good fortune to raise themselves to eminence by other fortunate circumstances, would never have had the least chance of getting upon the Council, unless they were elected by such persons as their own brethren, who are competent judges of merit. At the present moment we have several upon the Council who are neither hospital surgeons, nor teachers of anatomy or surgery, men who have rendered the most important benefits to the public at large upon many occasions, and who form an exceedingly useful minority. I have consulted different gentlemen of what is called "*the Radical persuasion*," upon those points, and I have not found any two of them agreed in the same proposition. Some wish to have 300, some 200, and some 100 electors; and some, (very few indeed,) wish to have the whole body in London for electors. Now, in regard to the whole body electing, all the objections I have hitherto stated, hold good against this plan. If there were such an election to-morrow, in all probability the youngest surgeon of St. Thomas's, or Guy's, or St. Bartholomew's hospital, would succeed to the vacancy, in preference to almost any one of the ablest men at the west end of the town; unless he happened to be a particularly prominent person. There are always two parties: one is the movement party, who work, and go to vote for their candidate; the other is the quiet party, who do nothing. And as the younger candidate would have educated nine probably out of ten who would vote, there would be very little doubt that he would be elected to the office. I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that a great deal of the good which has been done in the College of Surgeons in the last ten years, might not have taken place, if it had not been composed in the way it now is.

4746. You mean that the hospital surgeons and teachers would be the parties elected?—They would be more so, than they are now. There is another great objection, that if 2,000 men are to be canvassed in the great district of London, it requires that the medical profession should cease to be a peaceful profession. We must become a canvassing body, a placarding body, a very quarrelsome body. If a man like myself were to be under the necessity of canvassing 2,000 men all over London, I would just as soon canvass to be a Member of Parliament, or anything else in the county. The result would be, that we should be frequently at daggers drawn. We are bad enough already; but with a frequent repetition of these contests, we should not be able to meet even in the streets in comfort, much less in consultation. I am very desirous that nothing of the kind may take place; but that we may be left a peaceful, quiet, and scientific body.

4747. Does that comprehend all the modes that have been proposed?—Yes, all that I am acquainted with.

4748. Is the plan of 1798 reduced to print?—There is a plan reduced to print.

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It is alluded to in an Address to the Corporation of Surgeons of London, without a name, signed by "A Member of the Corporation."

4749. Did it come under the consideration of the corporation at the time?— I have no doubt that it was considered at the time.

4750. Hand it in.—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*—] I beg to say that, believing the present mode of election to be the fairest and the best which under all circumstances can take place, I am however desirous that, as a compensation for the loss of the elective privilege, the body at large should receive another from the Council, which I consider would be of much more importance to them. It is that all the meetings of the Council, instead of being close, should be open to every member of the commonalty; and I believe that that would be a much greater compensation to them, than giving them the mere right of election. So far satisfied am I of that fact, that I think there can be very little doubt, that the whole body would receive that concession with a much greater degree of pleasure, than they would the right of election. So painful and disagreeable a duty is that of electing, that I believe the Council will be delighted if this Committee can point out any means by which they may get rid of it, and which may be found equally advantageous to the public and to the science of surgery.

4751. Do you consider the bye-law advantageous which excludes from the Council persons practising pharmacy?—Yes, I do. It is an ancient bye-law, being one of the bye-laws of 1748, made immediately after the Act of Parliament separating the surgeons from the barbers, and approved by the regular authorities, the Chancellor and the Chief Justices of that day. "Item the 8th: It is ordained, that no person practising as an Apothecary, or following any other trade or occupation besides the profession or business of a Surgeon, shall be capable of being chosen into the Court of Assistants: or if he should be one of the Court of Assistants, be eligible to the office of master or examiner." It was believed, that no person could heartily serve two masters; that he could not follow two different professions; and that if he did, he would not be well qualified for the higher offices that are desired from a surgeon. When we elect a man into the Council of the College of Surgeons, we consider a great number of circumstances. In the first place, his professional character: that he must be a man of reasonable attainments as an anatomist; that he must have considerable qualifications as a surgeon: that he must not be a bankrupt, or insolvent. This is another rule, that if he is a bankrupt, or insolvent, he is to be removed from the Council. We also consider that he must be a man of good moral character, one against whom no person of the profession can bring any special and valid reasons, affecting him in any way whatsoever. He must be a man qualified, in his turn, to take the place of an examiner, and consequently a man well versed in anatomy and in the practice of surgery, as followed throughout Europe. We further would say, without reference to anything in his previous situation, education, or practice, that, as far as we can obtain it, he should be a gentleman of as great acquirements as we can reasonably expect from persons in our situation of life: but at all events, he should be pre-eminent for the honesty and honour of his character and general deportment towards his brethren.

4752. Is one who practises surgery only, liable to the bankrupt laws?—Not in the present day. If a member wishes to belong to any other corporation, he is bound to apply to us for leave: at least, under our bye-laws of 1748, he used to do so; and we gave him leave accordingly. If he were to be a ship-builder, or a sharer in any company, and were to appear in that capacity as a bankrupt, we should certainly remove him immediately from the Council.

4753. Supposing there were no bye-law against the admission into the Council of practitioners in pharmacy, and that such a practitioner were so admitted; might he not be made liable to removal from the Council, in case of his becoming a bankrupt; and would not liability to removal in case of bankruptcy be sufficient to protect the respectability of the Council?—A bankrupt would not be chosen a member of the Council, if upon the very eve of, say the night before, his election, he was made a bankrupt, in consequence of his being a dealer in coffee, or tea, or anything else that he pleased to engage in. We should then say, this gentleman is not fit to be one of the Council.

4754. Is it a ground of exclusion from the Council, that he is engaged in some business or occupation, in consequence of which he might, peradventure, become bankrupt?—We do not admit a man who is engaged in any other business whatever, except surgery, if we know it: and, therefore, the objection is against the business,

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business, as well as against the bankruptcy. I allude to that, to show the delicacy of the ancient surgeons upon that point of character. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

4755. Was it one of your statutes in 1748, and is it so at the present time, that a person engaged in any business that renders him liable to the bankrupt laws, shall be ineligible into the Council?—It is a bye-law of 1748, Item 16: “It is ordained, that if any member of the Court of Assistants shall become a bankrupt, or insolvent, he shall be removed from his said office; and likewise from being an examiner, if he shall happen to be one: and in such case the fine of 21 l., which he paid upon his admission into the said Court of Assistants, shall be repaid him, if the court shall think fit and reasonable.” 28 April 1834.

4756. That is in case of his actually becoming a bankrupt. But what bye-law is there, under which, a person engaged in any business, that may possibly render him liable to the bankrupt laws, is excluded from admission into the Council?—It is not with reference to the bankrupt laws, that he would be excluded; but he would be a person in a situation foreign to the character of surgeon.

4757. What is the bye-law under which a person engaged in a business other than surgery, is rendered inadmissible into the Council?—There is no statute now in force upon the subject excepting this; that if a man's *professional* practice be not confined to surgery, he is declared ineligible into, and is liable to be removed from the Council. As to his being engaged in any business or trade, it is a rule and regulation for our private conduct. Before we proceed to ballot, we consider the character of the person proposed, in his various capacities. He must be not only a good anatomist, a good surgeon, and a man of good moral character, a man against whom the professional public cannot say that he has ever done that which would disgrace him; but in addition to that, if we found he was following a lucrative profession of any other kind, we should say, you are a disqualified person to hold a seat in this Council. And in the year 1748 they were equally delicate; because, if they found a man was following anything else, they immediately removed him, more particularly if he became insolvent.

4758. Then as far as the bye-law goes, the rule is simply this, that in case he becomes a bankrupt, he will not be elected; but there is no bye-law to exclude a man who, besides surgery, pursues some other lucrative trade or business?—No; but that is our own proper feeling, that we should consider him totally unfit to be a member of the Council. I believe every one of us, to a man, would be of that opinion.

4759. Of course you cannot state what the electors at the period of 1748 would have done?—The inference I think is plain, that if they would dismiss a man for being a bankrupt, I do not think they would take a man amongst them, if he was in any other lucrative trade.

4760. Do you think there is the same ground for objecting to a man's holding an office, that as a trader he is liable to bankruptcy, as there would be in the case of his being actually a bankrupt?—The statute of Henry the 8th provides for all persons who wish to meddle in surgery, who are not duly and properly qualified. It says, that as surgeons were frequently extortioners and asked too much money, it was proper that various other people should be allowed to meddle in surgery. But it did not give them leave to fill the upper ranks in surgery; and consequently we feel, that if persons choose to do all sorts of things, they may; but still we would not elect them into the Council, when their names in rotation should come before us.

4761. The present bye-laws are these: “No member of the College of Surgeons, whose professional practice is not confined to surgery, shall be elected a member of the Council.” Also, “Any member of the Council who shall not confine his professional practice to surgery, shall be liable to be removed from the Council.” It appears, therefore, that the not confining his professional practice to surgery does not positively remove a member from the Council, but only renders him liable to removal. Have there been, of late years, any members upon the Council who have been liable to removal for not confining their professional practice to surgery, and yet have been allowed to remain in office?—I do not think we have had anybody who was publicly known to belong to any other profession. I dare say they might have had some gas or iron shares, or a few other things of that kind; but I do not think they have been really dealers in any way whatever; and I think we should give them a hint, if they were so; and say, that if they did not confine their practice to their profession, they would be wise not to put us to the trouble of proposing their removal.

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4762. Is it understood, that if a person, after admission into the Council, practises midwifery or pharmacy, the bye-law, declaring him liable to removal, will be carried into effect?—Immediately, supposing that he does it for money. It would not apply, of course, to a person who does it as a matter of charity, or of humanity, upon a particular occasion.

4763. You say that the late Sir David Dundas, being at the time a practising apothecary, was appointed serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty: was he admitted to the Council, although engaged at the time in the practice of pharmacy?—No; he was excluded. I have his letter here.

4764. Have you a copy of the Bill introduced into Parliament in 1797?—Yes, I believe I have.

4765. In the amended Bill was there not a special clause, providing that Mr. Dundas should be an examiner?—Yes. Mr. Dundas had ceased, I believe, to be an apothecary, when the charter was granted in 1800. He had sold his business to another gentleman, and become a consulting surgeon at Richmond. He was a remarkably able man, and was very much esteemed and respected by the Council, till the hour of his death.

4766. Will you deliver in a copy of that Bill?—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

4767. At the time of the surgeons separating from the united company of surgeons and barbers, did the surgeons give up to the barbers all the old minute-books of the company?—Yes. The barbers retained them.

4768. From the period of 1745 down to the present moment, does the College possess all the minutes?—Yes; they are now before the Committee.

4769. Is it the practice to enter upon the minute-books all the transactions that take place?—Everything that takes place.

4770. Are you of opinion that practice in pharmacy is a professional practice of that kind which ought to exclude the practitioner from being a member of your Council?—We exclude the practitioner in pharmacy, because a seat in the Council requires that a person should be well qualified in anatomy, and highly qualified in surgery; and it is necessary, in order to be highly qualified in surgery, that a man should devote his whole attention to that branch: and you will find amongst us all, from the senior to the junior, that, after 40 or 50 years of labour, we declare ourselves unacquainted with the whole of the subject; that we have still a great deal to learn upon every point: we feel that a man must devote himself to that study alone. We presume that gentlemen practising pharmacy do not devote themselves in that manner to the study of surgery; we believe that they do not spend a great part of their days, as we are frequently obliged to do, in our hospitals and in our dissecting-rooms, making those necessary investigations. We believe, on the contrary, that they are engaged in a different line of practice; that they are more addicted to the study of physic, that they are more engaged as practitioners in medicine; and that they do not, generally speaking, seek to qualify themselves in the higher branches of anatomy and surgery. Not that those gentlemen are not perfectly competent to do so, but that the line of practice which, at an early period of life, they adopt, precludes the possibility of their making those investigations which are necessary for the advancement of surgical science. In order to be a surgeon alone, a man cannot set himself down at 21 or 22, and say, "I am a practitioner in surgery, and you may come and employ me." He may do so, but nobody will come: and he may probably find, under the best auspices and in the best situation, that it is not until after 30, that he will be able to acquire even a moderate competency, or even the means of living: whereas when a gentleman at 22 sets himself down to practise pharmacy, he very soon finds, if he be an able man, that he can obtain, not only a competency, but that he may very soon obtain considerable comfort and eminence in that branch of the profession. But this can scarcely be done but by his giving up that attention to the study of anatomy and surgery, which will qualify him for the office of a member of the court of examiners. Now I must explain, that when we elect a man upon the Council, we always take him in rotation into the court of examiners. Formerly they did not so, and it was so painful and so distressing a feeling to find that we were obliged to leave a man out of the court of examiners, because we thought he might not be qualified to conduct examinations properly, that the Council came to an understanding, that they would admit no one into the Council whom they did not consider qualified to become an examiner: and that is an additional reason why the gentlemen who practise pharmacy are excluded from the Council.

4771. Then the reason for excluding these gentlemen is, the presumption that by dividing their attention between surgery, physic, and pharmacy, they will not be so competent, as anatomists and surgeons, as they would be, were they to confine their practice to surgery?—It is from our positive knowledge of the fact. These gentlemen themselves do not claim to be surgeons of the highest order: they do not generally addict themselves to those studies. If a gentleman chooses to give up his practice in pharmacy, and devote himself for even two or three years to surgery only, there is then no objection made to his coming upon the Council; and we have elected gentlemen under those circumstances.

4772. Have not many general practitioners been excellent anatomists and surgeons, and made great improvements in surgery?—That is a question that involves a great variation in the reply. If a man has a private fortune, and chooses to call himself a practitioner in pharmacy, but at the same time devotes himself to anatomy, he may become as great an anatomist as any man in the country. If from circumstances that are brought before him, he devotes himself to the study of one branch of surgery in addition to his pharmacy, he may be a great improver in a particular branch of surgery: but the moment he is so, the moment the public appreciate him, he usually abandons his pharmacy, and becomes a surgeon. Whenever a person finds that he is particularly addicted to surgical studies, he usually abandons pharmacy, and takes to the severer studies of anatomy and surgery instead: and we have many gentlemen who have, under those circumstances, sacrificed their pockets, for the sake of their reputation. There is Mr. Amsbury, an eminent practitioner, who has distinguished himself in the treatment of fractures. He was a general practitioner: but when he acquired a certain degree of reputation, he ceased to be a practitioner in pharmacy, and, I am sure, very much, at first, to his own disadvantage; I believe he got more money when he was a general practitioner, than he did for some time after he became a surgeon only.

4773. Supposing a man to be a general practitioner, and greatly to distinguish himself in anatomy and surgery, while in that capacity: what is there in his continuing to practise pharmacy that would impose upon him duties incompatible with his being a member of the Council and an examiner of the College of Surgeons?—I believe that a gentleman who practises pharmacy, is engaged in that branch of his profession, if he be fortunate, from morning till night; and he has not time to devote himself to the study of anatomy and surgery, and to the various improvements that are continually going on. If he is engaged in the bed-rooms of sick persons for 10 hours a day, he cannot be at his hospital in the study of surgery at the same time, nor can he be following surgical pursuits. He may, however, be a very good theoretical surgeon, but he cannot be a good practical one.

4774. Are there not very many general practitioners, who have proved, by their making great improvements in surgery, that their attention is not so taken up with their practice in pharmacy, as to prevent them from duly studying the art and science of surgery?—I have already given one instance, and I might mention others. There are many distinguished gentlemen in that branch of science, and all that we require of them is, that they shall cease to follow that pursuit which is disadvantageous to their future improvement. And because we find one eminent anatomical surgeon in 100 gentlemen practising pharmacy, it is no reason for considering the other 99 to be equally so.

4775. Is not the private practice of eminent surgeons in London likely to engage as much of their time, as the practice of many general practitioners in this town?—Yes; but the one is engaged in surgery, and the other is engaged in pharmacy. I do not profess to be a good practitioner in pharmacy. I studied in an apothecary's shop for a year; but I do not presume to understand pharmacy as well as a gentleman who is practising it every day, and all his life.

4776. You have stated that the occupation of a person practising pharmacy is so likely to occupy his time, that he cannot apply himself to surgery, nor to the duties appertaining to his office, if he were elected a councillor of the College of Surgeons?—No, I said that he was not a surgeon. A man cannot be a surgeon, unless he devotes his time to the study of surgery.

4777. Then your objection is, that if he practises pharmacy, he cannot be such a master of the art of surgery, as to deserve to be a member of the Council?—Distinctly. He cannot be a surgeon of a hospital in London whilst he is practising pharmacy.

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4778. Supposing he proves, by making a great improvement in surgery in any of its departments, that he was a good surgeon?—Being an improver in a practical branch of surgery, does not make a man a good surgeon. He must be competent in all its branches; and he will never be so, in the whole course of his life, if he occupies a principal part of his time in the practice of pharmacy.

4779. Suppose Mr. Allanson of Liverpool were alive, who was a general practitioner, and introduced a great improvement in the mode of amputating: do you think that if he were in London, and a general practitioner, his practice in pharmacy should be a disqualification for his being introduced into the Council?—That is a single suggestion in surgery, and I should not say that a single suggestion in one branch of surgery would make a man eminent, by any means. A man must understand his profession in every branch, and he must be prominent in several of them, before he can be what is called a good surgeon.

4780. Was not Mr. Hey, of Leeds, a good surgeon?—He was.

4781. And a general practitioner?—Yes.

4782. Attached to the infirmary at Leeds?—Yes.

4783. As far as the knowledge of surgery goes, on the part of those gentlemen, do not you think they proved by the improvements they introduced into practice, that they were sufficiently good surgeons to become members of the Council?—That is a matter of opinion. Besides, Mr. Hey of Leeds was very little of an apothecary. He had always persons with him who practised that branch of the profession, and latterly, I believe, he practised almost solely as a surgeon; and the greater part of the country surgeons are abandoning that portion of the practice. At Worcester, I believe, there is scarcely a surgeon who practises pharmacy. At Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester, they do not all practise as general practitioners. It is only when a man cannot help it, when he cannot get enough practice, and enough money, by the one mode of proceeding, that he adopts both. It is his poverty, and not his will consents.

4784. What proportion of the members of the whole College confine their practice to pure surgery?—We calculate that there are altogether about 8,000 members, and exclusive of the army and navy surgeons and colonial and India surgeons, who are computed at 3,000, there may be 200 practising surgery only.

4785. Then there are 200 out of 8,000, who are qualified according to the bye-law for being admitted into the Council?—No, because all the navy, all the army, and all the India surgeons are not looked upon as being practitioners in pharmacy; and therefore all those men are eligible to the College of Surgeons; and that is my great objection to the mode of election being changed; for they never would have a chance, if it were conducted in any other way.

4786. Then those who are engaged in those services, although they continue at the time in the service, are still eligible into the Council of the College?—Provided they are living in London, and are not likely to go abroad.

4787. Are not they always liable to go abroad, as long as they hold their commission?—If a gentleman holds the rank of a staff-surgeon or of a deputy inspector, some one might say to him, "Sir, you are a gentleman of great eminence and talent, and it may be your turn to be elected into our Council very soon. Will you do me the favour to tell me, whether you mean to serve abroad again?" If he said, "No, I do not; I am going to live in London;" we should then say, "If His Majesty were to call for your services, should you go?" If he answered, he should, we should not elect him. If he said, "No, I should resign my commission," he would be eligible, and in all probability would be elected. There is one instance on record, in which a particular exemption was made in favour of a gentleman, the late Mr. Morell, of the Westminster Hospital. He was then serving in Spain. The Council wrote to him to ask, whether he should remain there, or return to England, if he were elected. He said, he should not return; and he was passed by, but allowed to take his turn again; but it was declared that, in future, such exceptions should not be made.

4788. What portion of the Council are resident in London?—All, except ancient members, who live, for the sake of fresh air, at Brixton and Clapham, Sir William Blizard and Mr. Lynn. Those are the only two men, I am aware of, who live regularly out of town.

4789. The general rule is, that the members of the Council should reside in London?—They ought to live in town, at least they ought to have a town residence. I take the liberty myself in the summer of sleeping out of town for a month or two.

4790. What

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4790. What proportion of the whole College are resident in London?—I think from about 1,600 to 2,000.

4791. And out of the 200 who in town or country confine themselves to surgery, you think about 150 reside in London?—Not quite so many. Supposing that there are 200 men practising surgery only, there may be 130 or 140 living in London, and there may be 70 or 80 in the country; there are also about 3,000 abroad.

4792. Exclusive of the 1,600 surgeons resident in London, you think there are 3,000 in the colonies and abroad?—Yes, in the army and navy, and abroad.

4793. That would reduce the number of gentlemen practising in this country belonging to your body to about 5,000?—Yes; but every person who practises surgery in England is not a member of the College of Surgeons.

4794. Is there anything whatever in the charter or bye-laws of the College, to prevent its members from practising pharmacy?—They were obliged to ask permission formerly; we have waived that lately.

4795. Do you believe that leave, when asked, was always given?—Always.

4796. When was that bye-law rescinded?—It has fallen into disuse: it fell, with the old corporation, in 1796. It was not introduced into the charter.

4797. Is there anything in the charter or bye-laws to prevent a member from practising midwifery?—Nothing.

4798. You stated that a man should be of good moral character, to entitle him to be of the Council. Have you any doubt that out of the large number of members of your College, who practise pharmacy, there are very many gentlemen of high moral character, quite fit in that respect to be members of the Council?—The greater part of them I would say; as many in proportion as in any other rank of life.

4799. Then your objection to admit into the Council practitioners in pharmacy, is reduced to this: that to possess that knowledge of surgery which befits a member of the Council, unremitting and exclusive application to the study of surgery is requisite?—He must devote his whole time to it, night and day, and at the end of 36 years of labour, I take the liberty of saying, that I am at this moment engaged in making, I hope, what may turn out to be some little improvements in it; and I am as ready and as willing to learn now as I was 36 years ago, and I feel it to be as necessary. All the Council are of this opinion.

4800. Is that the substantial reason upon which you ground your approval of the exclusion of practitioners in pharmacy?—That is the substantial reason.

4801. What is the substantial reason why you think practitioners in midwifery should be excluded from admission into the Council?—For the same reason. A practitioner in midwifery is a gentleman who makes his election at a particular period of time. He says, when he commences the profession, "If I practise surgery alone, I shall be 30 years of age before I get 30*l.* a year." Then seeing the prospect in that branch of the profession is so bad, he says, "What else am I to do? I cannot starve; I will be a practitioner in midwifery." He knows that the public demand for practitioners in midwifery is very considerably greater than for practitioners in surgery; that the same circumstances are not required to enable him to get into practice in midwifery, as in surgery; because Mrs. Such-a-one will send for anybody as a man-midwife, who is known to be of a respectable character. But persons do not go to a surgeon upon such an understanding. They usually come to him only in consequence of his great public reputation, or extensive private recommendation, or by the recommendation of the general practitioner in attendance upon the family. Consequently, a gentleman can get himself into an excellent practice as a midwife at a very early period of life; and it is one of the most lucrative branches of the profession in London. Another reason why a gentleman engaged in pharmacy ought not to be a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons is, that he is generally an accoucheur also; and he is so much engaged in that in addition to his pharmacy, that he has not possibly time to devote to surgery. It is the same with the man-midwife, if he engages largely in the practice of midwifery: he has no time to devote to surgery; if he has time, he has no means of improving his knowledge in it. No set of governors will elect him to a hospital as a surgeon, if he is known to be an accoucheur; and it is of no use to say he is a surgeon, even to the ladies who employ him. They have not the slightest opinion of him in surgery, except in connection with midwifery; and if he says to the gentleman whose wife he is attending, that he is a practitioner in general surgery, the gentleman pays little attention to it. Consequently, he has neither practice, as a surgeon, in a hospital, nor in private life. I do not mean to

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say that those gentlemen are not thoroughly qualified for many of the minor branches of surgery : but as they are not practitioners in the higher branches of it, not having the means of perfecting their knowledge by practising in the public hospitals, and as the public generally will not employ them as surgeons, they cannot qualify themselves for the higher branches of the profession. There are other important reasons for not admitting a practising accoucheur into the Council of the College. It would be an undue preference : because he takes, at his entrance into life, that branch which leads him to eminence and to fortune almost immediately ; whilst the other man, labouring night and day, finds himself at 35 a poor man ; but he also finds himself, through his labour, and from his having selected poverty instead of riches, a man qualified to take charge of a public hospital, and to become an examiner of young men in surgery : whereas, a gentleman who has practised midwifery, though he may have made a fortune, has not obtained those acquirements which will qualify him to be an examiner of the College of Surgeons. We therefore do not receive him in that situation. But I would go further, and say that we would willingly have received amongst us any reasonable number, say two or three gentlemen, who were surgeons eminent in midwifery : but if we had taken one into the Council, we must have taken all in their turn : a selection would have been an injustice, and we must have passed others by, when it came to their turn to be examiners. We felt that that would be an inconvenience and a hardship. But supposing that we had elected them upon the Council for the sake of their knowledge in midwifery, and put them on the court of examiners for the sake of their examinations in midwifery, they never would have been satisfied with remaining at the bottom of the court of examiners. They would have sought, each in his turn, to become a president of the College ; and with all possible respect for this class of gentlemen, I must say, that I should be exceedingly sorry to see the first accoucheur in this town president. I do not think it would lead to the advancement of the science.

4802. You are aware that Dr. William Hunter was an accoucheur, and was the founder of the first great anatomical school in London. Do you think that if he were alive, and were practising midwifery, he would not be a person highly calculated to do honour to the Council of the College ?—He was no surgeon at all, and he knew little about it. He was an admirable anatomist, and a great accoucheur : but we want a man fit to be an examiner in surgery, and not an accoucheur.

4803. There is a gentleman who has lately performed with success the very remarkable and hazardous operation, of tapping the skull of a child for hydrocephalus ; do you not think that the making such an improvement entitles the improver to the honour of being elected into the Council of the College ?—He is a man highly respectable, and an eminent accoucheur, certainly. But if any candidate for the honour of a seat in the Council were to set up in my presence, being President, a claim to that honour, founded on an improvement of that kind, I should say to him, “ Sir, you forget that surgery is something more than a single suggestion. There are many of us who could produce half a dozen instances, each of them as good ; but we do not value ourselves upon single suggestions of that kind ; it is upon a due pre-eminence in the great range of surgery generally, that a man must depend to obtain our favours.”

4804. Does not a knowledge of the practice of midwifery involve a knowledge of, and skill in performing, very many dangerous surgical operations ; the excision of the neck of the uterus, for instance ?—Certainly.

4805. Suppose a person, besides being a good midwife, has also by his general practice proved that he is a good surgeon also. Why should his practising as a midwife disqualify him from being one of the Council of the College ?—I have not the honour of knowing such a person in London. I do not know a man who is eminent in midwifery in this town, who is also eminent as a surgeon.

4806. Why does the College presume that the existence of such a person is impossible ?—Because we have not seen such an individual.

4807. Whenever, therefore, persons shall be found who are excellent surgeons, and at the same time practise midwifery or pharmacy, you think it would then be time to remove the disqualification ?—I think, if he was a very prominent man, we should be exceedingly desirous to do it : and perhaps he would meet us half way, by giving up the objectionable branch of practice ; and then we would meet him half way : but he must be prominent in surgery, and he must show to the public at large that

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he will devote his whole attention to general surgery. Because we exclude from the Council every man who is a branch-practitioner, altogether. *G. J. Guthrie, Esq.*

4808. You mean that oculists, and aurists, and branch-practitioners of that description, are also excluded?—Yes.

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4809. Is that by a bye-law?—No, it is understood among ourselves that branch-practitioners are excluded, as not practising surgery generally.

4810. You mean to say that this is another of the instances of disqualification, which are rather understood than expressed in any written bye-law?—Yes.

4811. Did not the election of Sir David Dundas to be serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty, imply, that although he was a practitioner in pharmacy, he was at the same time an excellent surgeon?—No, it implied nothing of the kind. It implied his Majesty's gracious favour to a private individual; and his late Majesty was so satisfied of the soundness of our objection, that he waived his privilege on the granting of the charter in 1822, and for ever afterwards, leaving us to be the judges of who are the proper men to be elected into the Council.

4812. What was the date of the bye-law, excluding practitioners in midwifery from a seat in the Council?—The 3d of July 1788.

4813. What qualifications are required of a candidate for the diploma of the College?—It is stated in the printed Regulations which have been laid before the Committee: and I must say this, that the College name the least possible quantum of education, arising from this circumstance; that persons have chosen to present themselves for examination with scarcely any education at all, and, when refused, said, it was very unfair and very harsh to refuse them an examination, without having stated what was required of them as a qualification. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to name the lowest quantum of education that we could receive.

4814. Are the examiners elected from out of the Council?—Yes, on a vacancy occurring.

4815. They are the senior members of the Council?—Of late years they have been so; but not formerly.

4816. And the persons once elected members of the Council, remain so for life?—They do; that is a point which requires alteration. The fact is, that they remain for life, except in case of misconduct.

4817. The persons upon whom the examination of the candidates devolves, being the seniors of the Council; and the members of the Council remaining so for life, except in case of misconduct, does it not follow that the persons on whom the examination of the candidates devolves, are persons, for the most part, in a very advanced period of life?—No, we have but two gentlemen at an advanced period of life: one, Sir William Blizard; the other, Mr. Lynn. I believe the next gentleman in succession is Sir Astley Cooper, who told us the other day that he was 65; and the others are all junior.

4818. Is it not desirable to exclude from the court of examiners persons of very advanced age, and to appoint to the very important duty of examining, persons in the prime and vigour of life?—Yes, that is quite true. We have often thought of that, and do now think, I believe, many of us, and myself amongst them, that no man should remain in the court of examiners after he has completed his 75th year. We might say 70; but I saw the late Mr. Cline, at that age, a man in full vigour, a man very much esteemed; and we should be sorry to lose from among the body men of that age and of his reputation. But as some sort of term must be fixed, I think it should not exceed that period of life, when probably a man ceases to be regarded by the public with the same practical estimation that they looked upon him before: and I have no hesitation in saying, that I think this alteration would have taken place, if it were not for the great personal respect we have for the two gentlemen to whom I have alluded.

4819. Is not extending it to the age of 75, carrying it to the extreme limit?—I think it is an extreme; but gentlemen do not usually come into the Council till they are 39 or 40. The first on the list for election is the professor of surgery at King's College; and I suppose he is about 40, perhaps a little more.

4820. When you say 39 or 40, is there any statute upon that subject?—No. It is the course of events; the deaths of the elderly gentlemen, and the resignation of others, generally bring it to that period of life.

4821. You say that there is a person "the next upon the list." What do you mean by "the next upon the list?"—When one of the members of the Council dies, or resigns, and notice of such death or resignation has been given, the Council

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meet upon a certain day ; in case of a resignation, to receive it. This meeting, in case of a death or resignation, cannot be at an earlier period than 14 days after the time when the president announced it. A certain charge is read to the Council, to remind them of the important duties they have to perform, and the elderly gentlemen used formerly to address the Council upon the subject of the high moral character and the great attainments which the candidates ought to possess : but we have latterly considered that rather matter of supererogation, and have not been so formal about it, as heretofore. The chronological list is then read, beginning with the name of the gentleman last elected. Many names are usually called over, until at last we come to the name of a gentleman who seems to be a proper person, *i. e.* who is prominent in surgery, who lives in London, and practises neither pharmacy nor midwifery, and is not known as a special branch-practitioner. Any member of the Council then says, I propose Mr. So-and-so. We do not now require that the proposition should even be seconded ; and we go on reading the list, till we have six names before us. That being done, the president announces that the business of the day is over, and he fixes another day for the election. And then we begin once more with the chronological list, in order to prevent a mistake : that no man may have had his name passed over accidentally, and to give gentlemen an opportunity to correct their opinions : that is, they may add other names to the list, if they please, even at the last moment, provided it stands on the chronological list, before the first one named on the former occasion. As soon as any member proposes a name, and the proposition is seconded, we go to ballot ; but if any gentleman opposes, then he gets up and says that he opposes upon such and such grounds. I remember that one gentleman was objected to, because he was very deaf ; and it was stated that, as he was to be an examiner, it would be a source of great distress and inconvenience to the students as well as to himself ; and he was refused upon no other ground than that. We then proceed to the ballot, and the balloting-box is taken up to the president, who opens it before the two vice-presidents, and declares that Mr. So-and-so is, or is not elected ; and nobody knows anything of the contents of the box but the president and the two vice-presidents. If the ballot is unfavourable, we proceed to read the chronological list again, until another person is proposed and seconded ; and so on as before, until one is elected.

4822. The six stand in the order of their seniority?—Yes.

4823. You have stated, that, when a vacancy occurs, you commence at the name of the gentleman last elected : so that you never resume again the consideration of the names of the members once passed over, who were senior to the gentleman last elected?—No.

4824. Then of the six, suppose that not the senior, but the junior was elected?—Then the consideration of the admission into the Council of all the first five, or any other names that may have been suggested and set aside, can never be resumed again by the college : and which, I think, is so great a hardship, that I am ready to propose an alteration and a suggestion upon that subject.

4825. Is this proceeding regulated by bye-law?—No, it is regulated by custom.

4826. Would not proceedings of this important nature be better regulated by bye-law?—I do not think it makes any difference.

4827. Does not that mode of proceeding tend very much to limit the number of members out of whom a new councillor can be chosen?—I do not think it does, practically : because we have at this moment, I believe, eight or 10 gentlemen qualified to be elected. But in consequence of the number of surgeons being greater in London than they were in the year 1800, I am prepared to propose an alteration of the number of the Council, to meet that exigency. I would say, that no man should be passed over, without having an appeal to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he thought himself aggrieved. There always has been that power of appeal ; but he should have it in a very distinct way, and the election of the Council should not be valid, till it was confirmed by the Secretary of State.

4828. Ought the meetings at which the election of councillors takes place, to be open?—Decidedly not. That is the only meeting of the Council I would exclude from publicity ; because it is a personal question. I have a horror of a ballot ; I believe that no man wishes for a ballot, except he intends to say one thing, and to do another : and therefore I think the only instance upon which a ballot can be allowed, is on a personal question, in order to prevent mischief ; but still

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still I have so great a horror of it, that I have generally put a paper in upon my ball, that everybody may see it. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

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4829. Is it not desirable that at the meeting at which the election is to take place, an opportunity should be given to the councillors present to state their opinion respecting each individual name that is propounded?—They do, that is the object of the meeting. In addition to the alterations in the Council I have already alluded to, I think the head of the medical department of the navy should, when a surgeon, stand in the same situation in relation to the Council of the College, as the surgeon-general of the army; and as the number of gentlemen who practise surgery only, has greatly increased, since the number of the Council was fixed at 21, and is likely still further to increase, I would augment the Council to 25; which would be about one-fifth of the whole number residing in London: but I would only do this on condition that the meetings of the Council were open to all the members, except the meetings for an election ballot.

4830. When was a course of study first prescribed to candidates for the diploma?—The court of examiners have always required that candidates should satisfy them. When I went up for an examination, in 1800, the master asked me as to my education, and he declared it to be satisfactory.

4831. When was it that there was first a prescribed curriculum of study?—The first printed course was in 1819.

4832. What was the course of study prescribed by the College, previous to the passing of the Apothecaries' Act in 1815?—Previously to that period, the examiners took what they considered to be a satisfactory education, according to their own judgment, as stated by the candidates at the time of examination. If it was then found not to be sufficient to satisfy the examiners, the candidates were desired to withdraw; if they were found not to be of sufficient age, they were refused an examination; the court took upon itself the power of judging, from the statement the individual made to them at the time.

4833. Can you state what was required before 1819?—On the 6th of August 1813, "Resolved, that from from and after Christmas-day next, this court will require of any candidate for the diploma of the College, or for the qualification of principal surgeon in any service, in addition to the other testimonials of his professional education, a certificate of his attendance upon the chirurgical practice of an hospital during the term of at least one year." The only certificates at the time required were one course of anatomy and one of surgery; and it was found that even this was so much more than the public could meet, that his Majesty's Government were obliged to give warrants to persons, finding they had not enough men who could obtain this simple qualification: and some of those men who came out to us in Spain, committed such destruction in consequence of their ignorance, as to render it most deplorable; and I now place this fact on record, in order to prevent a circumstance of the kind occurring again.

4834. Did those regulations remain unchanged from 1813 down to 1819?—The fact is, the court of examiners always exercised their own judgment. Formerly the examiners had all the authority; and now they have no authority.

4835. What change has been made in the authority of the court of examiners?—Formerly the court of examiners acted for themselves, on their own judgment. Now, all regulations are made by the Council, and not by the court of examiners; but the Council cannot regulate the proceedings of the court of examiners: they are regulated by a separate clause in the charter.

4836. What occasioned this change?—The court of examiners considered that they had authority to make regulations for the examination of candidates; because the court are to judge of their qualifications. But a troublesome person undertook to say, nine or 10 years ago, that no regulation affecting the public could be made by a less number than the president and 10 members of the Council. Now the court of examiners consists of 10 members only; and therefore they had not any legal right to make regulations which affected the public. This question was submitted to the standing counsel of the College, who gave it as their opinion, that the court of examiners had not the right of making regulations affecting the public. It consequently merged in the president and 10, that is, a quorum of the whole Council; and therefore the regulations are now made by the Council; but the proceedings in their own court are regulated by the examiners.

4837. Since 1819 has not the prescribed curriculum of study been much extended, and have not the examinations been more extensive, and conducted with greater strictness?—Certainly, as far as regards extent. The College of Surgeons stands

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upon the basis of public opinion, and we do not value ourselves upon charters, or Acts of Parliament, or any such matters. We have endeavoured to make ourselves useful to the public, according to the state of the public at the time; and therefore, as we have found the diffusion of knowledge, and the diffusing of money increasing, we have gradually demanded higher qualifications from our candidates, always however keeping to a minimum; because there are the strongest reasons to be given why a minimum should be stated, not a maximum.

4838. Then it was not till after the expiration of the war, that the qualifications required of candidates were materially raised?—No.

4839. Was any attempt to do so made during the war?—It failed, because the candidates could not keep up to the demand.

4840. Was not one of the reasons for the candidates not being well prepared, that the College had not made public the qualifications it required of them?—I believe the qualifications were pretty well understood. They were as small as they well could be, consistently with public duty; but yet the public could not meet them.

4841. A gentleman who is now a member of the Council of the College, said in 1826 of the then existing regulations: "The list sent forth under the authority of the court of examiners, which ought therefore to be a safe guide to the students, does not contain some of the most important parts of surgical education. As a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and as an English surgeon, I disclaim this narrow scheme of study, as unworthy of the present state of the science, injurious to the surgical profession, and calculated to disgrace us in the estimation of foreigners." Do you entertain so low an opinion as this gentleman appears to have entertained, of the qualifications required of candidates in the year 1826?—I believe that gentleman formerly made speeches that he much regrets now; and I believe that many gentlemen in other places make speeches which are not more correct than these; but which, I presume, they suppose they made upon very good authority.

4842. Are the qualifications now required of candidates carried as far as the present state of knowledge will admit of?—The paper of regulations respecting the education of candidates must not be taken as an estimate of what is required of a candidate in surgery. We made our last regulations with reference to those required by the Apothecaries' Company; and we only require those studies which it is absolutely necessary for a candidate to possess. For although it is necessary a surgeon should understand pharmacy, the practice of physic, and midwifery, we do not make it a specific matter in our regulations, when we find it is required of him by another body; which body, by law, it is almost imperative upon him that he should belong to. There is another consideration, with reference to which our whole conduct from the year 1800 must be viewed. The College of Surgeons is a body that has no power; give us power, and we will be as despotic and arbitrary as any body of men in the kingdom. But we have no power, and the consequence is, that we have been obliged to act with great caution. We have never ventured to lead the public; we have been guided by them. We have watched what was going on in the world, and have followed after due consideration; and that is the reason, probably, why we have taken a minimum of qualification. But, at the same time, I will venture to say, that at this moment the surgery of Great Britain is at the highest point of elevation of surgery in any part of Europe, and that is very much owing to the example and the labours of the members of the Council, and the regulations the College has made from time to time. The truth is, that, at the present moment, there are a number of men who, I may say, are over-educated. There are many men who are educated, as surgeons, at an expense which never can be repaid to them by their practice. It would be useless for the College of Surgeons, which has no power to enforce its orders, to say to a man, "You shall be educated up to the highest point of your profession." The fact is, that what we require is the minimum: but when we come to the examination, we make them prove that they know more than the minimum of education requires; and whatever gentlemen may say out of doors, I will assert, that there are very few of them that come before the examiners without fear and trembling.

4843. The gentleman before referred to made a comparison between the curriculum required in 1826 by the London College of Surgeons, and various other colleges; among others, by the Edinburgh College of Surgeons; from which he concluded that the standard of qualifications required by the London College was

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very much below the standard required by the Edinburgh College?—We consider it only as the minimum of education which a man must possess.

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4844. If that minimum were much less than the minimum of the Edinburgh College, may it not be fairly assumed that the qualifications actually possessed by the candidates you passed, were much less than those possessed by the candidates passed by the Edinburgh College?—I do not think they were.

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4845. The same gentleman, in the comparative table appended to his work (Speeches of Mr. Lawrence, Appendix No. 13), makes the following comparison of the studies and examinations required in 1826 by the two Colleges of London and Edinburgh :

	Royal College of Surgeons, London.	Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Preliminary Qualifications.	None - - - - -	Uncertain.
Duration of Studies	16 months - - - - - This is the time necessary for performing the studies specifically required by the College. Yet, according to the 1st rule, the candidate must have spent six years in the acquisition of professional knowledge. As the remainder of the six years, when the 16 months have been subtracted, may be, and often is, spent in compounding medicines, it cannot be considered as directed to useful and efficient study.	3 years, or 2 years in the case of a previous apprenticeship for 3 years to a regular practitioner.
Subjects to be studied.	1. Anatomy { 3 courses* of lectures. 2 courses of dissection. 2. Surgery, one course. 3. Hospital attendance for one year. * A course occupies a little more than three months, so that two are given in the winter season.	1. Anatomy. 2. Chemistry. 3. Materia Medica. 4. Institutes of medicine. 5. Practice of medicine. 6. Principles and practice of surgery. Of the preceding, separate and distinct courses, for three winter sessions, from October to April inclusive. 7. Clinical surgery. 8. Midwifery. 9. Practical anatomy. 10. Attendance on a public hospital for a year.
Nature and Number of the Examinations.	1. Descriptive anatomy. 2. Surgery in its more limited sense. One examination of about half an hour.	1. Anatomy and surgery. 2. Anatomy and diseases of some part of the body, with the surgical operations and bandages required. 3. Materia Medica, chemistry, pharmacy, uses and doses of medicines. 4. On a probationary essay, composed by the candidate, on some part of surgery or surgical anatomy. Fellows undergo four examinations, on four separate days. Members have the same examination, excepting the essay.

—That is a great mis-statement. If the London education is reckoned by months, the Edinburgh should have been reckoned in a similar manner ; and the Edinburgh anatomical year extends only from the middle of November to May. On that account, and for other statements made in that book, as one of a minority, I gave a black ball for that gentleman, when it came to his turn to be elected a member of the Council. Because he should have taken into his consideration the schedule also of the Apothecaries' Company, which, as they take charge of it, we do not interfere with. We should require the practice of physic and chemistry and other things, if they did not. He has since taken this view of the matter, himself.

4846. Then you mean to say, that in making a comparison between Edinburgh and London, he should have added to the qualifications required by the London

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College of Surgeons the qualifications required by the Company of Apothecaries?—Certainly, he should have considered them with reference to general practitioners.

4847. If a candidate comes before you, and has not already been before the Company of Apothecaries, what security have you, at the time, that he understands pharmacy, or any of the other subjects omitted in your course?—We have the security that he is six years in acquiring professional knowledge. We have a certificate of some respectable man that the candidate has studied medicine, and his profession, with the man who gives the certificate, to the best of his ability.

4848. Does the candidate usually come first to the College of Surgeons or to the Company of Apothecaries?—The Company of the Apothecaries admit them at 21, and therefore they generally go there first: but not always, and it was from considering that the Apothecaries Company required that portion of education which we do not, that I acted with them in the introduction of the amended Bill into Parliament last Session.

4849. When it is stated, in the curriculum of study now prescribed by the College, that the candidate must have been engaged six years in the acquirement of professional knowledge, is it required that he shall have served an apprenticeship?—No. There has also been an alteration lately made in the regulation referred to. We took into consideration the propriety of allowing them to be articled before the court of examiners; at 17 years of age. We examine them now after five years of study, believing, that instead of employing their sixth year in an apothecary's shop, they had better employ it in preliminary studies that will be of more use to them afterwards. We do not preclude a parent from the right of sending his children at 16, if he pleases; but we only say, we will not be accessory to their being articled till they are 17.

4850. If they have been apprenticed during a part of the period of six years, the time of their being apprenticed would be reckoned as time passed in the acquirement of professional knowledge?—We require a certificate from the master with whom they served, that they were so engaged under his inspection.

4851. If a person were not pursuing his studies at one of the regular schools or hospitals; what should you consider as time passed in the acquirement of professional knowledge?—His studying with a professional person who will give him a certificate: which is sometimes a cheat, I admit; and we want authority upon that subject. The awkwardness of our situation is, that we have no authority, no power to prevent an evil of this kind.

4852. Are you sometimes very much imposed upon as to the time said to have been passed in the acquirement of professional knowledge?—We are.

4853. Exclusive of serving an apprenticeship, what do you consider as "being engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge"?—If a person comes and says, I served with Mr. So-and-so, but I have no written articles of apprenticeship I reply, "Mr. So-and-so must give you a written document, in proof."

4854. If a candidate says, "I was not articled to any one: I did not regularly attend Mr. A.'s practice, but he will certify, that, when not attending his practice, I was engaged in reading books upon surgery"?—We should not take that as evidence.

4855. What should you consider as sufficient?—His having been actually engaged in compounding at the mortar, attending patients, reading books, studying at a dispensary and hospital, and gaining all the information he could.

4856. Would you require that he should have attended at a recognized school?—Yes; but he may gain his practical information, hospital study excepted, anywhere. We believe that a master who takes a pupil, will do his best to instruct him.

4857. Is written evidence produced of what it is that he has done?—That he has studied with him generally in his practice.

4858. Opposite each of the candidates' names, is there an entry made of what it is that he has done?—No. He comes to the secretary, and announces his desire to become a member of the College; who first asks him if he is 22 years of age, and requires him to produce a certificate to that effect, which is sometimes a forgery. The secretary having got that, demands from the candidate a certificate of five or six years' of professional study, who then produces certificates, that he has been studying under his master for the required period of time. Within the last three weeks a gentleman came before the College, and passed himself for another. When the real man, who was in Ireland, got his diploma, a third party peached, and we have ordered them both to be prosecuted.

4859. Are you aware that such fraudulent personation is not unfrequent?—

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I can only say that we will prosecute every man that we find out, and I do not believe it to be frequent. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

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4860. How many such cases have come to your cognizance within the last three years?—I believe that is the only one we are able to prosecute; but it is not the only one that there may have been a suspicion of. It is a very difficult thing, if a man goes off the next morning to Ireland or to Scotland, to know whether he is or is not the real individual, and to obtain evidence sufficient to convict him.

4861. What is the time absolutely necessary for passing through the curriculum of study now prescribed by the College?—It is diminished to five years in regard to students articled before the court of examiners at the College, who are 17 years of age when they begin their studies: and it necessarily follows, that it must be reduced to five years in regard to all others, who are articled elsewhere at 17 years of age: inasmuch as there is no medical education acquired, and no knowledge obtained, by their coming before the president, merely to be articled. A student, articled at the College, has a right to visit the museum, to read in the library, and to attend the lectures, in consequence of being so articled.

4862. Do the majority that come before you consist of articled students?—No; but they are much more numerous than they were.

4863. Do you require preliminary education from the articled students?—Yes; they are examined as to their knowledge of Latin, in Cicero de Officiis; and they generally come up very well prepared.

4864. If you require preliminary education from articled students, how is it that you do not require it from non-articled students?—We have no authority to do so.

4865. You were understood to say that you have no express authority to lay down any regulations respecting a curriculum of study: but that public opinion supports you in carrying them into effect?—Yes.

4866. Then, as public opinion has hitherto supported you in carrying those regulations into effect, although exceeding the bounds of your legal authority, why not trust to public opinion for support, should you overstep your lawful powers, in requiring preliminary education from non-articled students?—Distinctly, it is the point where reform ought to begin. It is not at the upper end of the profession; but at the other end. We are quite prepared to do it, if you give us authority.

4867. If you are able to enforce the regulation in the case of articled students, why not in the case of non-articled students also?—We say to a member of the College, "It is an honour to you to bring a student here, and to article him in our presence:" and it is sought for as an honour by gentlemen living in London, and by the parents of the student.

4868. Would you consider it a reasonable regulation, to require a preliminary education of non-articled, as well as of articled students?—The proposition, I would submit, is that every person shall go before the rector of the parish or parish priest, and obtain a certificate that he is reasonably qualified in the Latin language.

4869. It appears from your printed curriculum, that you require anatomy and physiology to have been studied, by attendance on lectures, and demonstrations, and by dissections, during two anatomical seasons: the lectures to be, at least, 140 in number, one hour long each, and to be given on separate days: the demonstrations to be 100 in number, to be of like duration, and given in like manner. Do you require certificates of such attendance, for each of two complete anatomical seasons, extending from October to the 1st of May?—Yes.

4870. "Of attendance on at least two courses, of at least 60 lectures each, on surgery, delivered in two distinct periods or seasons." Would that require two winters?—Yes; or a summer course of surgical lectures. But we say separate and distinct, because we found gentlemen taking one at two o'clock, the other at four o'clock, in the same day. The courses may be consecutive; but must not both be given in the same winter, or the same summer.

4871. The anatomical and surgical courses might be attended during the same season?—It is expected that they are; the anatomy and surgery should go hand in hand together.

4872. Lectures on the practice of physic, on chemistry, and on midwifery, during six months; and on botany and materia medica during three months: those might be attended during the winter?—Or during the summer.

4873. "Having attended during 12 months the surgical practice of a recognized hospital

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hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen; or for six months in any one of such hospitals, and 12 months in any recognized provincial hospital." In what time might the whole of the above-enumerated conditions be complied with?—In two years; and, of course, the other three years are required for the remaining portion of education, which we do not undervalue.

4874. It appears that the College does not require a course of physiology distinct from that of anatomy?—It never should be separated, in my opinion; it is only separated for the sake of money. A teacher of anatomy ought to be a competent physiologist, and to separate physiology, is to make a course which will never be followed.

4875. Is not the structure one thing, and the functions another?—The man that shows the structure, is the man that should teach the functions.

4876. Of what date is the regulation, requiring 140 lectures, at least, in anatomy and physiology, to have been attended in each of two seasons?—In 1831.

4877. May the student attend part of an anatomical course during one season, and the remaining part during another season?—We would not dispute that, if the teacher would give him a proper certificate. Anything that is reasonable, and seems to be fair, we agree to.

4877*. Do the demonstrations necessarily constitute separate courses from the lectures on anatomy, according to your regulations?—The lecturer ought to go through every part; first anatomy; then physiology, or the doctrine of the functions; and then pathology, or the doctrine of disease. He goes through every part, regularly in order: but the demonstrator of anatomy, in the morning of every day, superintends the practical anatomy or dissection, and he demonstrates the most important of those parts over and over again, till he has beat it into their heads, so that they will not forget it.

4878. Is it required under your regulations that the demonstrations and the lectures should be separate?—Yes.

4879. And if you heard that they had not been separate, but had been blended under two different names, that would not be allowed?—We should refuse the certificates, and withdraw our recognition from the school, if there was any hesitation about correcting the irregularity.

4880. Are the students positively required to have dissected?—Yes.

4881. Would it be sufficient that the demonstrator had dissected before the students; or must they themselves actually have dissected?—Themselves; and our examination is to find out whether the student knows the relative situation of the parts, in order to see whether he has dissected.

4882. Is it not possible that the present curriculum may have been passed in the course of 18 months?—The thing is possible. A man must first show that he has been engaged five years in acquiring professional knowledge. The next thing is, that if he chooses to come to London on the 1st of October, and to leave it again in the middle of May, he may come back again the next year at the same time, and he will have finished it on the 2d of May; so that possibly the whole curriculum, as it stands now, may be gone through in fourteen months of real work.

Martis, 29^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George James Guthrie, Esq., again called in; and Examined.

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4883. WHAT is the date of the bye-law, for excluding practitioners in midwifery from the Council of the College of Surgeons?—The 3d of July 1788.

4884. Read the minute.—“A motion was made, that the 8th of the Company's bye-laws should be read: and the same having been read, it was moved and seconded, and the question put, ‘That a member of this Company, practising midwifery, is, notwithstanding the 8th bye-law, eligible to be chosen upon the Courts of Assistants and Examiners;’ and such question being put to the ballot, upon examination

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examination of the votes by the master, the majority of votes was found to be against the question." *G. J. Guthrie, Esq.*

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4885. What was the 8th bye-law?—The 8th bye-law, of the year 1782, is as follows: "Item, it is ordained, that no person practising as an apothecary, or following any other trade or occupation, besides the profession or business of a surgeon, shall be capable of being chosen into the Court of Assistants; or if he should be one of the Court of Assistants, be eligible to the office of master or examiner."

4886. The College requires, by article 5 of its regulations respecting the education of candidates, attendance upon lectures on the practice of physic, on chemistry, and on midwifery, during six months; and on botany, and materia medica, during three months: the number of lectures on these subjects is not defined, as is the case with surgery, and with anatomy and physiology?—No. Before we recognize a teacher as an acknowledged teacher, we ascertain what is the nature of his course. We desire him to give the course first, and to apply to us after he has given it, stating the number of lectures, the duration, and so forth; and if we think it a proper course, we then recognize him as a teacher, and receive his certificates: so that we know the duration of the lectures of every teacher.

4887. Would not a regulation, defining the number of lectures to be given on these subjects, be preferable to vesting in the Council an unlimited discretion, which they may tighten or relax as they see fit?—Yes. Sometimes, upon one subject, I choose to give seven lectures; and the next year, I do not perhaps give above four: a man may, one season, give 50 lectures, and, the next season, he may give but 40; and the 40 may be an exceedingly perfect course. If you were to say to me, "Upon such a subject, that you lectured upon last year, I wish you to give three lectures this year, instead of one," I should have no difficulty in doing it; and, in this way, you might multiply the number of lectures indefinitely. We insist upon a certain number, which we consider to be a reasonable minimum; and the lecturer may give as many more as he pleases.

4888. Would it not be advantageous to prescribe a minimum of the number of lectures on those subjects, whereon it is considered of importance that lectures should be given?—It would be more precise, rather than absolutely necessary; as we have the power of refusing recognition of any teacher, if he does not do his duty properly.

4889. What is the number of lectures on the above-enumerated branches of science, that the College usually deem sufficient?—The practice of physic is usually taught three or four days a week during the season, and sometimes five days a week. We would not acknowledge a teacher, who did not lecture at least three days a week.

4890. What is the minimum of the number of lectures on chemistry?—We expect them to be three days a week, for seven months; or six months at least.

4891. Midwifery?—Those are expected to be two and, generally, three days a week, during the course; including every branch of the subject.

4892. For what length of time does the course last?—For three months; but if a teacher says, "I would rather lecture three days a week, for two months, than twice a week for three months," we do not interfere with that arrangement.

4893. Are the courses on botany and materia medica required to be separate?—We wish these courses to be separate; but we leave that to the gentlemen, as they think fit. If one chooses to give medical botany with materia medica, and to give scientific botany at a later part of the season, we do not interfere with him.

4894. Besides the attendance upon courses of three months' duration, on botany and materia medica, as prescribed by article 3 of your regulations, is there any provision made for your candidates being acquainted with materia medica?—There is nothing more than what is in that paper, and the six years of study.

4895. Do you examine upon it?—We may examine upon any subject we please; and we do so occasionally upon materia medica, whenever we think it necessary: but it is not often a subject of examination. We do not consider that to be our province.

4896. What was the object of the provision, that certificates be not received from the same lecturer on more than two branches of science?—Because it was made a trade of. Gentlemen got up five different sets of lectures, and all badly, for the sake of the money they got from each. The College does not quite do its duty at the present moment, in not insisting that there shall be one teacher to each branch of science; that is my wish; and I hope some day to see it accomplished.

4897. What are the different ways in which young men are prepared for, and

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gain admission into surgical practice in England; what is your opinion of the adequacy of these means to prepare young men properly for practice; and what suggestions have you to offer for their improvement?—I will begin with what may be considered the lowest grade in professional education, that of the chemist and druggist. A person in this way of business, wanting an assistant in his shop, takes a lad at 15 or 16 years of age, with little or no education, perhaps as his apprentice, but more likely, without articles. The lad learns as much as he can during the space of five or six years, whichever his friends may prefer; and then he considers himself quite fit, perhaps, to be a chemist and druggist, as much so as his master; or if he does not, he then counts four of the years he has served, as four years of professional education; and begins that course of study, which is enjoined by the Company of Apothecaries and the College of Surgeons. This occupies two years more.

4898. Would such attendance at the shop of a chemist and druggist come within the scope of your regulation, which says, “he shall have been engaged six years in the acquirement of professional knowledge?”—It does count for four years of such study. With the Apothecaries’ Company, he must show articles of apprenticeship; but with us, it is unnecessary. We are willing to take him, as long as he can show, that he has really occupied his time in study. He is thus educated as a professional man, as a surgeon and apothecary, with the lowest possible degree of means, that can be given to any such person. He has, probably, had no preliminary education; it is very likely that, in some instances, he may be little more than able to read and write; and, as to the dead languages, in a great number of instances, he knows nothing about the matter. Now this is an exceedingly defective mode of education, and one that, unless the person has an opportunity of educating himself for several years after, can never render him a man, valuable in the estimation of the public; and it cannot be for their advantage that such persons should exist. Supposing that he is not qualified, or cannot qualify himself, to become a member of the Apothecaries’ Company, or of the College of Surgeons, he goes back to his native town, sets up a shop, and practises, in defiance of both, as chemist, druggist, surgeon, apothecary, and man-midwife. If the Apothecaries’ Company are informed that he is acting as an apothecary, they may take the necessary steps to punish him, and probably make him take down the title of apothecary; but as the College of Surgeons possesses no such power, he keeps up his titles of surgeon and man-midwife, in open defiance of all the authorities of the country. Now this is an evil of the greatest possible magnitude; and therefore it is one, to which I particularly desire to draw, as far as I can, attention: and for two reasons. The first is, that it is greatly to the disadvantage of the public, to have a man acting in a capacity with relation to the public health, to act in which it frequently happens he has been declared by the competent authorities to be incapable; and yet, when, in spite of their decision, he practises under the name of a surgeon, the authorities have no means of either preventing or punishing him; and the injury to the public is in many instances excessive. I consider this so clear, that it is unnecessary to occupy the time of the Committee with it any further. The next point is this: that the man I have described, by being in such a station, prevents the practitioner, who is duly qualified, from exercising his abilities and talents for the advantage of the public; for the unqualified man, feeling that he is not qualified, does not attempt to meet the regular practitioner upon the fair and honest grounds of open competition, but endeavours to do it by underselling him. He therefore informs the public, by a card, or through the medium of his friends, that he is satisfied to take less money, and to give more time and other things that may be required, if they will employ him, instead of the man who is duly qualified. It therefore often happens, that from a variety of circumstances, from local connexion, perhaps, or other causes, he beats the regular and well-trained professional man out of the field. Now it is my duty, as president of the College of Surgeons, to dwell upon this, as one of the great grievances of the members of the profession at large. It is one of those points for which they have complained of the laws of the country, and for which they look to us, the Council of the College, to give them, as far as lies in our power, or to obtain for them, redress. I have here a letter, which was addressed to the Council of the College within the last few days. It is from one member complaining of another member, for exactly this kind of conduct to which I am alluding: for endeavouring to undersell the other upon unfair and undue grounds. I will give the letter without the names. It is as follows:

“Gentlemen,—Perceiving, by a paper in the Medical Gazette, that you have received a communication from some surgeons in the west of England on the state of the profession there,

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there, I am emboldened to direct your attention briefly, but earnestly, to two evils in the affairs of the College. 1st, The non-protection of its members. The surgical care of parishes is frequently confided to persons who have passed no examination in surgery; and, I believe, the preventive or coast-guard service has, in some instances, been managed in the same way. 2d, The non-expulsion of members who have been guilty of empirical or irregular conduct. To prove that this is practised, I have enclosed a circular and a card which have been sent to almost every house in this neighbourhood. Mr. ——— is really a member of the College, but the last title (licentiate of midwifery) is assumed. I conceive this conduct to be a violation of his oath, 'to demean himself honourably, and maintain the dignity and welfare of the College.'

Now here is this gentleman's circular, addressed to the different inhabitants of the town:

"Sir, I have taken the liberty of enclosing my card, and beg to inform you, that I have everywhere discontinued charging for journeys; being perfectly satisfied to attend for the liberal profit always attached to medicines required during illness. I am, Sir, ———."

Then here is the card:

"Mr. ———, Member of the College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Company, London, Licentiate of Midwifery."

Which licence is not granted by any public body in this country, and which of course, therefore, he cannot have obtained. Now by the bye-laws of the ancient Company of Surgeons, they had the power of calling a gentleman before them, and inquiring into all the circumstances; and after considering them, of directing him to cease to act in an improper manner; and if they found him acting otherwise or again guilty, to punish him by fine, or in such way as they thought proper. And that has been acted upon. Members have been called before the Council of those days: they have been admonished, and fined, and so forth, and made to conduct themselves properly towards each other. That power was omitted in the charter, and we were very much delighted that it was omitted. But still the evil would be obviated, in a great measure, if we had the power of always insisting upon people who call themselves surgeons, being duly and properly qualified; and if they really acted in an empirical, or inconsistent and improper manner, of leaving their names out of the list of the body.

4899. Do you think that power should be restored by Act of Parliament?—To a certain extent, it should be granted by Act of Parliament. This involves another important question, in addition to the instance I have just given. Here is a letter addressed to me, as President of the College of Surgeons: "Most learned Sir,—For the honour of the profession over which you preside, and of which you are so distinguished and skilful a member, do, pray do, get a stop put to the indecencies such as the enclosed. Clericus." [*The Witness exhibited the enclosure in the foregoing letter, being a printed advertisement.*] It is my duty to lay these papers before the Committee, and I should humbly think this is a point which would, in an Act of Parliament, fairly come under consideration, and that the police might prevent those scandalous indecencies, from being practised before us. Every day young people have cards put into their hands, and ideas put into their heads, of things of which they have no knowledge; and for the sole purpose of lucre.

4900. Do you propose that the College should have the power of preventing anybody from holding himself out to the public as a surgeon who has not been educated as such?—Yes; and I would wish that those indecencies, should be prevented, as a disgrace to the profession.

4901. Proceed with your account of the prevailing modes in which young men are prepared for, and gain admission into surgical practice?—The druggist, as I before stated, being disqualified from practising as an apothecary, undertakes to practise everything. Now the question is, what restrictions should be affixed to the business of a druggist. Some of our members say, "he should not be allowed to practice at all, not even give a dose of medicine;" and looking only to their own interest, are very anxious upon this point. But it appears to me, that it is impossible to do this consistently with the advantages that the public derive from the druggists. I shall take the liberty of stating a thing which happened to a friend of mine, a gentleman, a Member of this House. Going home at night, he finds himself unwell, goes into the shop of Mr. Grindle, the druggist in Pall Mall; and says, "Mr. Grindle, I have a pain in my stomach, and should like a dose of medicine." Mr. Grindle says, "I cannot give it to you, because you have not been prescribed for by a physician or surgeon; and the Act of Parliament will not allow me to do it." My friend replies, "Have you not got the very prescription which Mr. So-and-so gave to me last week?" Mr. Grindle answers, "Yes, I have

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Sir, here it is." "Well, give me that." "No, that was not for this complaint, and the Act of Parliament says, I must not give a dose of physic." It appears to me, therefore, that the Act of Parliament ought not to go so far, as to prevent a druggist from prescribing over the counter, as it is termed, to anybody who may stand in need of it: more particularly as, in some villages, a qualified practitioner is not to be found; and if one does live there, he may not happen to be at home. In order to enable the druggist to do that with precision, and with safety for the public health, he ought to undergo an examination, which should extend no further than his knowledge of the properties of drugs, and the right doses to be administered at any one time. Now it is a doubt with me, how this examination should be conducted. In London, or within any reasonable distance of it, there is no difficulty in those gentlemen being examined by the Society of Apothecaries, whose duty it appears to me to be to ascertain that druggists, not only give good drugs, but know the good from the bad; and are qualified, as to the proper doses to be administered. I would give every man the right of being examined in London, if he pleases; but it would be an absurdity to bring up a druggist from Newcastle or Plymouth to be examined. It is quite plain, that if an examination of those persons is to be adopted, it should take place in the large towns, where there are hospitals, and by the physicians and surgeons of the hospital, in the presence of the treasurer. The treasurer should sign a certificate, as well as the medical men, certifying that he was present at the examination at which the druggist was declared competent for the exercise of his business. I do not think that the fee for such examination should be greater than two guineas, of which I would give one guinea to the hospital, and one to the treasurer and doctors, that they might at certain periods have a dinner afterwards, or make any other use of it that they pleased; as I consider that every man should be paid for his labour.

4902. How would you regulate the education and admission into practice of the surgeon-apothecary?—The next grade in the profession is the general practitioner of the present day. Now it is here that the great reform in the profession is wanting. A gentleman, after having been duly educated, comes up to London, and being approved by the Society of Apothecaries and the College of Surgeons, goes back to establish himself, as we always hope, with credit, in his native town. As he must probably visit patients six, eight, or 10 miles around the country, there must be somebody at home to give an answer, or to give out a dose of medicine, if the master sends home for it. The first thing he does, therefore, is to take an apprentice. Now a student of my own came to me two years ago, and said, "I have settled myself in the City." I said, "I hope you will succeed." "Yes," said he, "I have nothing to do at present, but I hope I soon shall: but I want an apprentice." So I said, "What do you want with an apprentice, if you have got nothing to do yourself?" "But I *may* have," he replied, "and then I should want somebody to answer the door, and receive messages that may be sent to me; and if I have anything to do, to make up medicines, and in fact to answer any purposes which may be desired of him." Now this is the case in the country; and as it is imperative upon a gentleman to have somebody in his house, he is willing to take a boy upon the most moderate terms. There are always in every village, persons in such a situation of life, that they can afford to pay a moderate fee with a son, although they are not competent to give him that preliminary education, which would qualify him to take a proper and respectable place in his profession. A surgeon, therefore, takes the boy for a small fee, who does all sorts of work, but learns comparatively very little. At the end of his apprenticeship, or at the end of five years, he comes up to London, or goes to Edinburgh, for those two years of study which are required of him by the College. He then returns, being now made a qualified practitioner. But this is not the sole misfortune. The original gentleman, having got a little more practice, takes a second and a third, and great is the manufacture, in this way, of young doctors, who are, for the most part, in regard to their preliminary education, unqualified people. Now it appears to me to be a main object, in order to advance the respectability of the profession, and to ensure reasonably-well qualified persons for this particular branch of practice, to make such regulations as would prevent this evil. I should propose, for instance, that no general practitioner should be allowed to take an apprentice, until such apprentice had been examined by the rector or priest of the parish, of whatever persuasion he may be, and had been declared to be a reasonably competent scholar, as far as regards his own language, common arithmetic, and Latin; in which language he should be able to construe a page of Cæsar's Commentaries (the easiest Latin book perhaps, a man can have), or, if you please, of the New Testament.

ment. I think that is the least preliminary education, that ought to be required, for a member of what is called a learned profession. Having been pronounced competent by the rector or priest, he should then be articulated before a magistrate or other duly authorized person, and not privately, as is mostly now the case, so that no one knows anything about it; and such articles should be registered at the college of the country in which he resides; that is, if he resides in England, at the College of Surgeons and at Apothecaries'-hall. The reason for this is, that when the certificate of a man having been five years engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge is brought to us at the College of Surgeons, it is often a regular piece of forgery; and we have no means, generally, of ascertaining that it is not so, and none whatever of punishing the forger, if it is; except, that if the young gentleman has passed his examination, we can leave his name out of the list, which is perhaps a hardship upon him, and not very satisfactory for us to do. We have no doubt that we, the College, and the Apothecaries' Company are cheated upon this point. We often get certificates from distant parts of Ireland, and of Scotland, and probably old articles of apprenticeship, in which the name of one person is substituted for that of another, and the dates are altered. That is exceedingly common, nothing more so; and therefore, I conceive, that every student, whether articulated, or not, should be registered at a proper place, which would prevent those evils, and ensure to the public a reasonable course of study.

I think that the regulation of the College which required six years of study, the nature of two of which only were specified, was a bad one; and, as I stated yesterday, it has been reduced to five years, instead of six; and the student must be 17 before he is articulated. This is for the purpose of allowing time for preliminary education; and in that way, such a regulation as to age, if made compulsory, coupled with the regulation as to preliminary education, would have another very salutary effect, namely, that of taking students from the families of a class of persons who could afford to give their sons an education up to 17 years of age. They would therefore be taken from the families of a better class of tradesmen and gentlemen, in the different towns in which they reside. If this regulation was adopted, a different class of persons from those who are now brought into practice would spring up. If a surgeon in the country, took a poor boy at 15 or 16 without education, the boy would be obliged to remain with his master, till he had acquired this necessary preliminary education; because he must have it, before he could be articulated or registered; and he must have been articulated or registered, before he could be a surgeon. Therefore he would remain in service, in the shape of an assistant, like a clerk to an attorney or barrister, without having an opportunity of rising to a higher station, unless by obtaining that simple preliminary education, which would fit him for the higher and more honourable office he wished to attain. The manufacture of doctors, therefore, to a great extent, would cease; because a parent, when he had educated his child in the manner I have described to 17 years of age, would then say to the master, "I will now put my son to you for only five years;" and as the College and the Society of Apothecaries will, in all probability, require three years out of those five to be given to special study, the parent would in fact apprentice his son only for two years. The boy would be under the master's control for five years; but would be actually rendering service only for two years; and as he could render his master no valuable service for those two years, but would, on the contrary, be eating, and drinking, and learning in the master's house, and probably, from the education he had received, would not like to black shoes, nor open the door, the father would have to pay a larger premium than he otherwise would have done. We should then have assistants to surgeons and apothecaries, as we have clerks to barristers or attorneys, and we should have young men educated for surgery or general practice, as young men are educated in the law to be barristers or attorneys, according to the situation in which they are afterwards intended to be placed.

Now when a man at 22 years is declared to be competent to the practice of his profession, by having completed that education, and undergone those examinations, which are required of him by law, he ought to have that degree of protection, that he is not to be carried into a court of law at the will and pleasure of any obstinate or ill-natured person, who may choose to say, that his medical adviser has shown want of skilfulness in his treatment. If a man has attained, after a good education, the necessary certificates of his general knowledge, he ought to be exempted from punishment for any failure of judgment, and only to suffer for positive negligence. But if a person not properly qualified, will go about destroying His Majesty's subjects for his own amusement or profit, I would have him liable to

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be dealt with for mala-praxis by courts of law, as he is at present. I consider protection as important, in order to distinguish a well-educated from an irregular practitioner.

A great number of the members of the College (and it is my duty to bring their wishes before this Committee) desire that such a person as an irregular practitioner, or, in vulgar language, a quack, should not exist; they demand a protection against him. They say, "You, and the public, force us to have a high degree of education; to go, for your service, to a great expense; and when we have done all this, you suffer a fellow who has no knowledge, who has gone to no expense, who is unacquainted almost with the effect of the very medicine he gives, to act under our noses, to take away our means of support, and in fact, probably to render us useless in the situations in which you have forced us to place ourselves." I have considered this matter, as far as lies in my power; and I do not think it possible that any Act of Parliament can prevent a man from acting as a quack. There are a great many people, both ladies and gentlemen, that will dabble in medicine; they think they know a great deal more about it than the doctors, and regularly authorized people; and there can be no doubt, that those people will exist; and that if they were forbidden by Act of Parliament to practise, or to sell their medicines, they would only do that privately and surreptitiously, which they are now allowed to do openly; and therefore I am sure, that if the College of Surgeons were to endeavour to bring such a Bill into the House of Commons, we should be beat, head over heels, upon that very point, of preventing people from practising who wish to practise for the public advantage. We should have gentlemen rising up on all sides, and saying, "I was cured by Mr. St. John Long: I was cured by Morison's pills, when the regular doctors could not do it." I know, therefore, that any such attempt on our parts would utterly fail; and therefore I do not presume to suggest that those persons should not be allowed to practise, if means be taken to provide, that the regular practitioner should have some corresponding advantage for the sums of money he has expended, and the knowledge you have forced him to acquire.

I have no objection to a man selling, if he pleases, quack medicines. In the first place, I know people will have them. It is like brandy, and French gloves, and other things. It will only become a surreptitious trade, if you do not permit it; but I would have a tax put upon those things. I would have such a tax imposed upon them, as should be a protection to the regular apothecary. I do not think less than an ad valorem tax of 100 per cent. would be an adequate protection to the regular practitioner: that is, if a person offered his box of pills for 2s., I think there ought to be as much duty upon them; and that would be tantamount to the box of pills sold by a regular practitioner. I have no objection to let people take as much quack medicine as they please, but they should not have it at a cheaper rate than it is usually furnished by the proper apothecary. If my opinion be correct, that you cannot by Act of Parliament prevent quacks from practising, I humbly submit, that at least you should put them to some expense; that they should pay a fine in the first instance to become irregular practitioners, and for an annual licence to continue so afterwards, just as a person takes out one to shoot game. Now the distinction between the regular and irregular practitioner would then be this: the latter should pay a fine at first, take out an annual licence afterwards, and be punishable for ignorance as well as negligence; whilst a duly qualified practitioner should not pay any fine, nor for any licence, and should be punishable for negligence only. I believe the profession in general would be satisfied with that degree of difference between themselves and empirics. Nevertheless, I am of opinion, that many regular practitioners are perfectly indifferent as to whether any legal restrictions are placed upon empiricism or not.

The surgeon-apothecary, who already possesses two qualifications, says, "I am a midwife also." Now being a midwife is a very important thing in this world. There is nothing, I believe, interests the feelings of a man so much as his wife under those circumstances and the birth of his child; and I know nothing more honourable to Sir Robert Peel, when Secretary of State, than the efforts he made upon this subject; and I only regret that he did not take a little more pains, when he might have settled it entirely to his own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of the public. I am clearly of opinion that if any one single examination be necessary, one in midwifery is so. A man's qualifications should be as rigorously scrutinized in midwifery as in physic, surgery, or pharmacy. The distinction between the surgeon of an hospital or of a large town, and the surgeon of
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There is no board, at the present moment, and no authority, under which such person can be examined ; and it is one of the greatest defects, probably, that have existed with relation to the practice of any department of physic in this country. The College of Surgeons has not been unmindful of all these different points. It has been charged, by a great number of persons, with a gross dereliction of its duty. It has been alleged, that it has pocketed the money of its members ; that it has robbed the public ; that its Council have been gross speculators ; that they have been everything, I believe, except rogues or rascals punishable at law, for not having prevented persons from practising irregularly, for not having taken pains upon the subject of midwifery, for not having done a variety of things, all of which they have attempted to do. I now hold in my hand six Bills, brought into the House of Commons upon the subject of surgery. The first was in the year 1796. These six Bills the College of Surgeons have at different times brought before the Legislature, and I am satisfied that any one of them, if introduced at the present moment, and unopposed by this Committee, would pass through both Houses of Parliament by acclamation. They claim, first, that the College should have the power of examining in surgery everybody claiming to practise it. So desirous were the College of doing that, that they left out in the last Bill every power but that, and the further power, that no male person should practise as a midwife, unless he had been duly examined and proved to be a surgeon : because a considerable degree of midwifery education necessarily accompanies the education of a surgeon. I should be very glad to read the enacting clauses of the last Bill in the year 1818 : “ That from and after it shall not be lawful for any person to practise surgery for hire or profit, unless he shall have been personally examined as to his qualification and fitness thereto by the Royal College of Surgeons in London, or by the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, or by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, or by any other College of Surgeons which may hereafter be legally incorporated in any part of the United Kingdom ; and unless he shall have been admitted a member of the College before which such examination shall have been made, and thereupon shall have received a diploma or testimonial of his knowledge and ability to practise surgery, and of his admission under the seal of such College ; for which diploma or testimonial not more than the usual fee shall be demanded and received.” Here is the clause relating to midwifery : “ And whereas surgical knowledge is frequently required in the practice of midwifery, and it is expedient that male persons so practising should be qualified to render surgical aid ; Be it therefore enacted, That from and after it shall not be lawful for any male person to practise midwifery, unless he shall have obtained a diploma or testimonial as aforesaid of his knowledge and ability to practise surgery, under the seal of one of the said Royal Colleges, or of any other College of Surgeons which may hereafter be incorporated as aforesaid ; or unless he shall have actually served in that capacity ; or unless he shall have obtained the degree of doctor or bachelor of medicine from an University in the United Kingdom.” The College desirous of doing its utmost upon this point, and despairing of ever getting a Bill through Parliament, unless many Members would take it up in a serious manner, thought it its duty to do its utmost upon this question without such sanction ; and therefore, two years ago, in November twelvemonth, we proposed to institute an examination in midwifery. Now we being, as I believe, very honest men, thought, that if our court of examiners, not being practical men in midwifery, were to undertake to examine in midwifery, the public would not consider our testimonial of qualification of much value, when given by men who, although they may have had all the preliminary studies in the art, have not been practitioners therein for a great many years. All the objections urged by me against men who were practising pharmacy and midwifery, being considered well-qualified surgeons, would have been fairly advanced

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against us, if we had ventured to say, that we were well qualified to give satisfactory diplomas in midwifery. We therefore proposed, that all surgeons should be examined in midwifery by two professors of midwifery, practising in London, men of great eminence in their art. We proposed to call to our aid two such gentlemen, who were to examine candidates in the presence of the president, and decide upon their competence to practise it. We went so far as to frame all the regulations for this purpose, and it went through the Council twice; and when the Council had twice decided upon it, it was laid before the counsel of the College, as our laws provide that it shall be, whenever any member of the Council thinks it necessary to have their opinion. Now I do not hesitate to say, that this was carried through the Council of the College of Surgeons with great difficulty; for there are some gentlemen who are very obstinate upon the subject of midwifery, and resisted very much its being done. However, the majority carried it: but, unfortunately, when it came to be laid before our counsel, they declared, that we had not authority under our charter to institute such an examination. Here are the opinions of Mr. Pollock and Mr. Harrison, which I give in to show, that we have done our utmost to institute this examination upon midwifery. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] Now I am not satisfied that the mode of examination we had planned was the best for adoption in any future arrangements. I would recommend that this examination in midwifery be given over to the Society of Apothecaries. At present the board of examiners of that society does not consist of the corporate authorities of that society, but of general practitioners named by them. I understand that the president of the College of Physicians has recommended that he, with the consent of his College, should send a detachment of three physicians to the board of examiners of that society. Now I should wish, and I know that several members of the Council of the College of Surgeons wish, that our College also should be at liberty to depute, from its own body, three surgeon-accoucheurs, eminent in the practice of midwifery, to the said board of examiners: and that this board, constituted of three deputies from the College of Physicians, three from the College of Surgeons, and, say, four persons appointed by the Society of Apothecaries, should superintend the examinations in midwifery as well as pharmacy of the candidates for the licence of the Society of Apothecaries. I believe that a very good effect would be thus produced; as it would conciliate and attach to the College of Surgeons those gentlemen of our body, men of great eminence, character, and talent in this branch of the profession, whom, although I cannot say I could conscientiously place in the situation of president of the College of Surgeons, I should be delighted to see as members of a board of examiners in midwifery.

Such, then, are the observations that I have to offer in regard to the constitution of what I would call the surgeon-apothecary and accoucheur, or general practitioner of this country; and having thus pointed out his early education up to the time that he comes to his examination in London, I would now venture to speak of the manner in which that examination might perhaps be best conducted.

It appears to me that the body of gentlemen who are engaged in the practice of pharmacy, are more competent for examination in this branch of the profession than those who may be engaged in any other way; and I believe the same with respect to midwifery. I conceive, then, that if such a board were duly constituted, and reasonably paid, which at present I believe they are not, then a gentleman would undergo that degree of examination in pharmacy, in chemistry, in midwifery, and in medicine, that would be necessary to fit him for a general practitioner; and then, having undergone that examination, which I would always make his first, he should come to the College of Surgeons for examination in anatomy, surgery, physiology, animal chemistry, and that certain proportion of medicine, which is necessarily attached to the practice of a surgeon. I do not think it will be possible, and I am sure it would not be prudent, to throw those two examinations into one. I think, that if a young gentleman, at 21, undergoes an examination upon four or five important subjects at one time, it is quite sufficient; and that a reasonable period of time ought to be given him, to prepare himself for a further examination upon the other three or four even more important and abstruse subjects, of which, as a general practitioner, he ought to possess a reasonable knowledge.

I know there is an opinion entertained by some persons, that a single board, formed of the four sets of persons, the ablest physicians, surgeons, accoucheurs, and apothecaries that could be found, would answer better; but I myself do not see any merit in destroying the institutions which have existed for years, and which have

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raised the different branches of the profession to which they belong, to the highest point of elevation that they have attained in any country of Europe. And further, I do not think it would be for the advantage either of the public or of the candidate that it should be so. I cannot perceive that any advantage could arise from this mode of examination. The president of the College of Physicians would be staring at the president of the College of Surgeons, whilst the latter was examining in surgery; and he, in his turn, would be very much distressed and uneasy at the waste of his time, whilst the president of the College of Physicians was examining in medicine. Both would be sadly regretting the waste of their time, whilst the examiner of the Apothecaries' Company was examining upon those branches of pharmacy which do not come under their observation, and in which they have comparatively little interest. So also with the accoucheur. The result would be, if so much time were taken up by those different classes, that the most eminent men of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons would be obliged to resign those situations, from their inability to give the necessary attendance. Now the value of the diploma of the College of Surgeons is dependent upon the names which are attached to it. I know very well that an Act of Parliament can do any thing; and if it be desirable to see the junior members of the profession in the place of examiners, instead of the seniors, it is my firm belief that such a consequence would follow the establishment of one general board. When I say seniors, I do not mean men who are old, but men in full vigour of life, and who are seniors in consequence of the labour which they have applied in the acquisition of knowledge; and who are therefore to a certain extent prominent in the respective branches of their profession.

There is another point which I must now explain. Many members of the body over which I now preside, are exceedingly desirous of having another point settled; and that is, the mode of remuneration. The general practitioner is, in most cases, under the necessity of charging for medicines, in order to remunerate himself; and it is said by some malicious people, that he makes his patients swallow three times as much medicine as they ought to do, and as they otherwise would do, in order that he may be reasonably and properly remunerated. Some people, it is true, throw it away; but still they pay for it; and some very good people swallow it, thinking they are doing that which is right. Now I do not mean to say that this is true; but I will tell the Committee a fact, so far as regards myself. I have been called in with a general practitioner to see a patient, and it has happened that he says to me, "Sir, are you going to order that person a pill?" "Yes, sir, I hate physic myself, and I never take any, and I am going to give him the least possible quantity." "Yes, sir," says he, "that is all very well for you, but it is not very well for me. This gentleman is a very parsimonious person, and he will give me but 2*d.* for the pill, and in addition to having me here now, he will probably have me here again in the morning, to know the effect of it." "Well," I say, "what is to be done?" He says, "At all events put it into a bottle." Well, I cannot refuse such a request; so I generally accede to the apothecary in attendance, giving the medicine in such manner as he pleases, provided he gives only the proper dose. He may give it in two draughts instead of one. Now this is not making a person swallow any greater quantity of medicine, but it is an inconvenience, and therefore I am very desirous that that way of remunerating the general practitioner should be done away with; but this is one of the most difficult parts of the subject. Knowing that it was probable that I might come for examination before this Committee, I applied myself to get information from various gentlemen in various quarters of this town. I found some decidedly prefer a fee for their attendance; others as decidedly objected to that mode of remuneration. They preferred charging for their medicine as at present, and their reason was thus stated: "If I were to charge a fee, I should never get it. Now, suppose I am attending a poor man in such a street. If I send him in a bill at Christmas for 3*l.* 8*s.* he will pay it; but if I send him a bill for 5*l.* 10*s.*, he will put it behind the fire, and I shall never get a farthing of the money. Then what is to be done, if I charge him for attendances? For the 3*l.* 8*s.* I am obliged to visit my patient perhaps 30, perhaps 60 times. If the Act of Parliament were to fix the fee at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to give me the power of prosecuting him, if he would not pay me, I should make him pay the 5*l.* 10*s.*, but put him to very considerable trouble. Another inconvenience would arise from the plan of fixing the sum to be paid for each visit. Suppose it were fixed at 2*s.*: one of my patients is a poor man; and another patient, his next-door neighbour, is a man of importance, seven or eight degrees above the poor man. The man of importance would say to me,

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‘ You attend neighbour so-and-so, for 2 s. a visit. Why do you charge me 5 s.?’ It would be impossible to make a gradation between those different sets of persons; and when I came to a gentleman of rank, and charged him 10 s. a visit, he again might say, ‘ Here are 2 s. and 5 s. and 10 s.; how is this to be settled?’ There are bad men in all professions, and the power of charging a man either 2 s., or 5 s., or 10 s., is a power which no person should possess by law. The general practitioner now sends in his bill, and charges so much for medicine, in detail; and he puts at the end of it, “ For attendance,” leaving a blank to be filled up by the patient. I believe, that by the decision of the Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, 2 s. 6 d. has been allowed to be charged for a visit: but I should be sorry to see that sum fixed; for whilst it may be too much for a poor man to pay, it is greatly too little for a person in better circumstances. I believe that it would be very advisable to get rid of the practice of charging for medicines, and to allow the practitioner to make a legal demand for his visits; or, in other words, for his attendance and his medicine conjointly; but the rate of payment should not be fixed, but left, as in other transactions, to the capabilities, wishes, and arrangements of the different individuals; for the parties employing a particular practitioner, would soon come to an understanding as to the sum which he would expect to receive from persons in their circumstances of life.

When a general practitioner ceases to practise pharmacy, he becomes eligible, according to his standing in the list of members, to a place in the Council of the College of Surgeons; and his having practised pharmacy, or midwifery, is no bar to his succeeding to that office. It never has been or would be considered as any disparagement to him, provided he showed that he possessed the qualifications usually required by the Council from a candidate proposed for that honour.

When a member of our College is desirous of becoming a member of any other corporate body, we always give him a certificate or permission so to do, if he please, without charging him anything for the certificate: but if one of our members choose, or be forced, to demand of us a disfranchisement from the College, legally and properly executed, we have at former times charged him very different fees. The earliest sum upon record that I find charged for a disfranchisement, is 40 guineas. Doctor Wathen was disfranchised on the 6th of December 1753, for which he paid that sum. Since that period, the disfranchisement fee was reduced to 20 guineas, and latterly has been farther reduced to 10 guineas; and the Council, desirous of being as liberal as possible, have lately taken into their consideration the propriety of doing away even with that charge, and of giving the disfranchisement for nothing.

4903. Since when?—Within the last four months; but they have not agreed to it, in consequence of a circumstance I will now state. It is very inconvenient to have dead people enrolled in the list of the members for many years after their decease, and therefore, in printing the list, when we have not heard of a gentleman for seven years, his name is omitted. Not hearing of a particular gentleman for seven years, his name was omitted; though, as afterwards appeared, he was alive and residing abroad. While abroad, he declared himself to be a member of our College. Some curious people took the trouble to send for a list of our members, in which, as his name was not found, they declared that he was not a member, very much, as he says, to his detriment. When he came to England, he thought it would suit him better to become a member of the College of Physicians. They insisted that he should bring a certificate of disfranchisement from us, and he applied to me for that certificate. I said, that our College would give it, having no doubt, at the time, about his paying the usual fee. He said, however, that he would not pay the fee, because he was not on the list of the College. I replied, “ Very well; all you have to do is, to go to the College of Physicians, and tell them, that you are not on the list of the College, that you are not there enrolled as a surgeon.” “ Aye,” he replied, “ but they say I am; and they will have my disfranchisement, and I will not pay the money.” So I said, “ Well, what is to be done?” He said, “ You must disfranchise me.” I said, I could do nothing of the kind, but that I would replace him. He said, “ No; I am as good as dead.” I said, “ Well; you shall be either dead, or alive, whichever you please.” But he determined he would be neither, he would be nothing but disfranchised. Here the matter stands at present. We agreed that we would disfranchise him, taking the fee first, and afterwards returning him the money; because we thought it was a hardship upon him, that he should have suffered the inconvenience alluded

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alluded to. But the Doctor is a little pugnacious, and he will not pay the money first, and have it returned to him. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

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I will now give the reason why we charge anything for disfranchisement; and it is this. When a gentleman desires to be disfranchised, the rules of the College will not admit of anything being done without reference to the Council; and where money is concerned, nothing can be done without being referred to two Councils, in order to prevent any irregularity, or injustice. Now when a gentleman comes to us, and says, "I want a disfranchisement, and I must have it immediately," the answer is, "The regular quarterly meeting of the Council for doing business will not take place for two months," or some other time, as the case may be, "and you must wait until the time expires." But if he says, "It is very inconvenient to me to wait, and I wish you to call a special Council for the purpose," that special Council, as the members receive a guinea each for their attendance, provided they are present from the beginning to the termination of the Court, costs the College 21 guineas, whilst he pays but 10 guineas for his disfranchisement: but as they might not all attend, and the probability is that the expense might not be greater than 12 or 13 guineas, he is not charged more than 10 guineas. Although the College now receives 10 guineas, the Council was anxious to do away with the fee, so as to occasion the least inconvenience possible to all the members generally. I do not find, however, on reference, that any public duty, or indeed any business whatever, is done in this country, without a certain sum of money being paid for it. At present, the bye-law for reducing the servitude of articulated students from six years to five is before the Lord Chancellor, and the Judges. Unfortunately, we had also made a trifling alteration in another bye-law, for which we had not obtained, nor, indeed, were very solicitous to obtain their approval. But the gentlemen about those functionaries will not allow us to have the first approved, unless coupled with the second, nor to have their Lordships' approval of either, without making us pay 30 guineas for each; so that we are in fact obliged to pay 60 guineas for the approval of those bye-laws. Hence it appears to be the custom in this country that all business is paid for, and therefore, I think, the College has acted not improperly, nor unjustly towards its members, in making them pay a fee to be disfranchised.

4904. What is the latter alteration in your bye-laws, that is now before the Lord Chancellor and the Judges for approval?—The alteration of the board of curators from seven to five, and dividing the business, for which we would rather not pay the fee of 30 guineas.

4905. Among whom is that fee divided?—It is a fee to the Lord Chancellor, to the Chief Justices, and, I presume, to the gentlemen in their offices.

4906. With respect to the disfranchisement fee, have you ever put it in this way to the parties applying to be disfranchised: It will cost us, possibly, 20 guineas to summon a special court, in order to disfranchise you; but if you will wait till the next general court, then it will cost the College nothing, and you shall pay nothing?—No, we have not done that, because we do not find that any public document is ever given without payment; and we did not think it worth while; besides it gives us trouble, and we would rather refrain, and oblige the College of Physicians to give up the demand for the disfranchisement of our members. And that is one point upon which I wish to make an observation to the Committee. That I do not see any good reason why the College of Physicians, when one of our members applies to become one of their licentiates, should oblige him to disfranchise himself. It appears to me that the more knowledge a practitioner in physic possesses, the better. Here is a statement of the sums received for disfranchising members during the last 10 years.

[*The Witness delivered in the same. See Appendix, No. 4.*]

4907. What regulations do you think expedient for the management of hospitals, with a view to promote the medical education of students?—Having recommended that the student should have a preliminary education, should be registered, and articulated, if his parents please, the College would then wish to do its duty towards the public upon other points, as the result of that registry. It now demands two seasons of professional education at an hospital, one of which is admitted to be in the country, and one at least is required to be in London. Now our country brethren in the large hospitals, at Manchester, Liverpool, and some other places, are not satisfied with the existing arrangements concerning the metropolitan hospitals, and those at Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and they think

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that the students ought to be allowed to come up to London for examination, without undergoing any course of study in the metropolis. It has been with the Council a question of very deep consideration, and I believe that the Committee have called for certain papers that passed between the Council of the College and the surgeons of Manchester, on that subject. The surgeons of Manchester represented that the circumstance of the size of their town, the great number of manufactories going on there, the numerous accidents that occurred, afforded greater opportunities for surgical study than some of those places which enjoyed the privileges denied to Manchester. Of late date, it has been proposed in the Council, that when a student had been fairly educated in one of those large county hospitals, he ought to be admitted to an examination at the College, at the end of four years' study, without the necessity of undergoing any further course of study in London: and although the College have not come to the conclusion, that at the present moment it was desirable to make that concession, I have no doubt myself that after a reasonable lapse of time some such concession will be made; and that where two, three, or more hospitals, exist in a large town, it will then be considered to be competent for the purposes of general, as well as surgical, education. But it will be necessary that some control should be exercised by the College, not only over those hospitals, but over all the hospitals in London: and hospitals are institutions that, in the present day, as far as the education of young men goes, do require a considerable degree of legislative attention. Hospitals are not now what they were 50 years ago. The hospitals in England differ from those upon the Continent. Here, we have a great number in various directions; there there are but few. In England, formerly they were very few in number, and very thinly distributed; and the consequence now is, that a small hospital, which takes in but 100 medical and surgical patients, is little better than a parish infirmary. It never can have that number of surgical cases that ought to entitle it to be a school of surgery; a sufficient number of surgical cases can hardly be collected in so limited an establishment. There is, for example, the new Westminster Hospital which has been lately built. The old hospital contained 95 patients; it was increased to 104. At the Council of the College there was some discussion, in consequence of an endeavour to establish a new hospital, called the Western Hospital, in the Edgware Road, which was to contain 100 persons. The Council of the College refused to recognize this establishment; declaring that it was not competent for the purposes of instruction. The gentlemen who set it afoot, were, of course, extremely angry; they said, that the Council acted from the most corrupt, base and infamous motives. To all this obloquy we very readily submitted, but we adhered to our opinion, that their establishment was not adequate for the purposes of instruction. They applied to Sir Robert Peel, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, who was pleased to call upon us for our reasons. I take this opportunity of overturning another statement that has been made upon many occasions, viz. that we are an irresponsible body. Since I have had the honour of being upon the Council, I find that all the Secretaries of State, whenever they have thought fit, have called upon us for our reasons for everything that we have been doing; and upon this occasion, we were called upon in such a way, that we found it necessary to give our answer, not in the usual manner, with the corporate seal attached to it, or through our secretary, but with our several names affixed, in order to show that none of us individually shrank from our official responsibility. Upon many other occasions the Secretary of State for the Home Department has done the same; and I have no hesitation in saying, that if that public officer would take the trouble to interfere a little in medical matters, he might, by his own will and pleasure, settle any differences or grievances that occur, and in a very short space of time. I am convinced that all those differences which have troubled the House of Commons for the last two or three years, might have been settled by the Secretary of State in three weeks, at any time he pleased, to the satisfaction of all parties.

The principal document I wish to bring before the Committee, is one showing the mode in which the Royal College of Surgeons conducted this business. It was by directing a committee from its body to go and inquire into the state of the hospital, and make its report accordingly. The date is October the 14th. Three gentlemen, the junior members, were dispatched by the College to examine, and each gentleman made a separate report. The first report was made by Mr. Howship, the second by Mr. Briggs, and the third by Mr. Lawrence: the second examination and report were made by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Copeland. In consequence of the reports of these gentlemen, the hospital was declared to be insufficient,

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cient, and never was recognized. It was contended by the parties claiming the recognition, that the Westminster Hospital was also unfit as a school of surgery, because it contained but 100 or 104 patients: and so far were all the surgeons of that hospital from denying the assertion, that I admitted that it was not fit; and I wished that it should be removed from the recognized list, and I even moved for it to be declared unfit for surgical instruction. My reason was this: that where an hospital contains only 100 patients, one-half of whom are surgical, the other medical, in a town like London, it is impossible that you can get from the number of out-patients who attend, and who soon learn that only a certain number of them can be received into that hospital, a sufficient number of fit cases to qualify the students for the practice of their profession. In consequence of the regulations which have been enforced by the College of Surgeons, and from other causes, the advance in surgical knowledge has been so great within the last 25 years, that there are now in London great numbers of persons eminently and highly qualified for the performance of surgical operations; and, in fact, the profession is in that state at the present moment, that if a poor man, instead of going into a hospital, will only require that he be paid so much for having his operation done out of it, he will find young men having money, who, for the sake of performing the operation, will support him, and pay him to let them do it. In consequence, moreover, of the number of hospitals that there are in all directions, the London hospitals are no longer supplied from the country with peculiar cases, as they used to be. Instead of the London hospitals receiving patients from Brighton, Chichester, or Colchester, (to mention only these as examples,) they go into the hospitals which are now established at each of these towns. In fact, hospitals are so numerous in England, that London now rarely receives patients from the country; and the metropolitan hospitals are obliged to depend upon the diseases of London, as the source of patients and of instruction. In order to obtain, then, a sufficient number of important cases, it is necessary that the hospitals should be of a certain size; and also, that persons applying should be certain that they will be taken in on their application, instead of being deferred from week to week, as is constantly and necessarily the case in the Westminster and other small hospitals. The result is, under such circumstances, that people do not apply from a distance, and the hospital will obtain but few of those important cases which it is necessary and proper that a young surgeon should see, in order to enable him to obtain a competent knowledge of his profession. Therefore the governors of the Westminster Hospital have built a new hospital, to contain 200 persons, convinced that if it were to remain a school of instruction, it was necessary that it should be competent for the purpose. Now I have entered especially into this statement, because when the Council of the College of Surgeons recommend and enforce a residence in London, in order to obtain surgical and proper instruction, it has been alleged that the surgeons of those hospitals, many of them members of the Council, do this, in order to obtain pupils, and the money of their pupils; and that the public interest is not considered. I confess that if the Council does recognize an hospital which is not competent for the purpose of instruction, then certainly they will deservedly fall under that animadversion and opprobrium which has been cast upon them. It was under that strong feeling, then, that the College objected to the recognition of the Western Hospital. I have no doubt that this refusal was the cause of the destruction of that institution. If the College would have given its recognition; and would have cared nothing for the instruction of the students committed to its charge; if it had abandoned them, letting them get as little or as much instruction, as chance might bestow upon them at that place, I have no doubt that the Western Hospital would have gone on, slowly and slowly increasing, and perhaps it might at last have become just sufficient for its purpose and no more. It therefore was of the greatest importance to oppose such a precedent. In fact, in my own view of the subject, it is desirable to prevent the formation of small hospitals in London altogether. There is a small hospital at Charing-cross: now that hospital is intended, I believe, to hold about 80 people. When that institution obtains funds (which it probably will do), and is able to open its doors, and take in its 80 or 100 people, an application will be made to the College for recognition; which I for one shall in all probability decidedly oppose, because I do not think that an hospital that contains so small a number of persons, will be competent for that instruction which a young man ought to receive, when he is forcibly brought to London to obtain it. On the other hand, if an hospital is much too large, there are equal disadvantages. A young man sees so much, that his attention is distracted, and probably he does

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not learn quite so much at a large hospital as he would do at a smaller one. And yet, at a very small one, he has not an opportunity of even seeing once in his life, some of the most important operations in surgery performed, or even the cases themselves requiring those operations. It is a great misfortune that dispensaries and hospitals are multiplied in London in the manner that they are; because the important cases are now divided and separated in such a number of places, that I do honestly declare, that a young man coming to London does not always receive all that benefit from an hospital that he ought to do. If then we refuse the recognition of places that we do not think competent for the purposes of instruction, I hope in future we shall not be charged with interested and improper motives, but that it will be evident that we do really act for the benefit of the public.

Having said thus much upon the proper formation of hospitals, in regard to their dimensions, I do not proceed to interfere with their regulations; for as they are supported by private charity, there can be no doubt that individuals, who contribute to such institutions, have a right to make such internal regulations as they think fit; but with reference to the surgeons, and the instruction they give, it is different. The Council of the College, in compliance with that power which is given by the King, and in the exercise of their judgment, (which I believe has been exercised impartially, honourably, and justly,) having recognized a particular hospital, and told the students of that hospital that they might attend it with the expectation of receiving a thorough and proper degree of instruction, are bound, I think, to ascertain that the instruction is duly and properly delivered to them, or, at least, that the opportunity of acquiring knowledge is fairly given to them. Now there is only one way in which this can be done. When a student comes up to London, and presents himself at the College for examination, he comes with a certificate. When he delivers this, it implies that he has attended. But unfortunately we know, that although it implies attendance, such is not always the fact; and that sometimes they have scarcely attended at all. That they have paid their money, is quite true, or they would not have received their certificate; but that they have really and truly attended, that they have complied with the expectations of the College, we know very frequently, is not the case; and we have no power at present of remedying that evil. It is therefore very desirable that power should be granted to the public bodies to regulate these matters; and therefore, as far as surgery is concerned, I believe the College of Surgeons would be the most proper body to enforce such arrangements, as will ensure a due attendance at the hospital for the time for which the certificate is granted. Now this can hardly be done without a special provision in an Act of Parliament. The treasurer of a great hospital, I believe, does not consider himself amenable to anybody, and is sometimes almost independent of control; and he may not choose, nor may the other authorities of the hospital choose, to direct that the names of the students attending the hospital shall be called regularly over, from week to week, or from month to month, in order to ascertain that they are really present. But to render a certificate a just one, it is absolutely necessary that some such arrangement should be made; and then, if the pupil be registered in the first instance, we know the course of education that he has pursued for two years; and if also for the subsequent three years we have certificates of his attendance upon hospitals, lectures, dispensaries or other places that may be required, all of them placed under some regulations as to ensuring attendance, the public will have some reasonable proof that the education of the person is a tolerably good one, independently of that examination which he undergoes at the College of Surgeons. I therefore would propose that such enactments should be made, as would give the power of insisting upon a regulation of that kind. For I must say, an examination is not, alone, a sufficient test of knowledge. I am equally aware that making a man attend hospitals is no proof that he has acquired information. There is an old adage, that a horse may be brought to water, but he cannot be compelled to drink; but I believe, that if you make a medical student attend regularly at an hospital, day after day, or as often as may be necessary, for the time required, he cannot help obtaining a degree of information that will render him infinitely superior in knowledge to a person that goes and pays his money, and walks away for three or four months, and attends only once or twice during the interval, and presents himself to the teacher at the end of the season, and then gets his certificate. The College has no power of enforcing the regular attendance of students, and that power we ought undoubtedly to have. As the matter at present stands, if at one hospital, the surgeon, or if one teacher alone, were to endeavour to enforce regular

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regular attendance, he might have a dozen steady young men, who wish to learn and do their duty, but his class would quickly diminish. I do not hesitate to say, that amongst those attending my surgical lectures, I have at this moment three or four, who have paid me their money, whom I have never seen since; and when last season I called their names over, I found that they were absent. They had paid their money, and walked off to the country, and had relied upon my never discovering the fact; and at the end of the season they would have come to me, and asked for a certificate, and probably they would have got it. I was once deceived in that way, and gave a false certificate. This circumstance I reported to the College, which called upon the respective teachers to be more particular in their investigations; but I do not believe that they have given themselves any trouble about it, either students or teachers; and in fact it is not their interest so to do, unless the rule is general. I therefore say, that whenever you shall enact a code of regulations for the benefit of the public, the hospitals must be put under the regulation of some authority; and there is none so proper as the president and the whole body of the College of Surgeons.

4908. Respecting the working of the Anatomy Act, have you any observations to offer, or any recommendations to make concerning the schools of anatomy?—This is perhaps the most important question of all. In regard to the schools of anatomy; when I was a student in this town, 35 years ago, anatomy was remarkably well taught. In one school, that in Windmill-street, there were two teachers of anatomy, who in the latter part of the time, were Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Wilson; and there was one demonstrator, Mr. Thomas. The duty of the teacher was to explain every structure; to illustrate it, as much as possible, from comparative anatomy; to teach physiology to the utmost extent; to show the diseased structures; and to exhibit the operations of surgery. They also gave a course in midwifery. One or other of the teachers lectured every day, except Sunday, from two o'clock till near four. The demonstrator demonstrated from one o'clock till two, so that a student in anatomy was engaged, from one o'clock till four, in a positive course of anatomical investigation, either upon the dead body itself, or on preparations or parts immediately connected with it. The demonstrator, was also to be in the dissecting room at an earlier period of the day, and probably at a later period of the evening, if required to assist at and superintend dissections. So that there were three gentlemen engaged in one school, and all of superior talent and acquirement. For this they demanded 20 guineas, 10 guineas for the demonstrations and dissections, and 10 guineas for the teaching of anatomy; and everything was thoroughly, perfectly, and properly taught, according to the knowledge of that day. Competition however arose, not as it ought to be, a competition of talent; but a competition of expense, and the question naturally followed, for how little can this instruction be obtained, with a total disregard of how well it was to be done. The consequence of this, at last, was an interference on the part of the College of Surgeons, and they refused to recognize such schools in London, as did not come up to their ideas of the just and right mode of teaching. I must now explain, that a dead body is not alone sufficient for teaching anatomy. A man who teaches from a dead body only, is a demonstrator, not a teacher of anatomy. A teacher of anatomy must necessarily show the minute and intimate structure of parts; and that ought to be carried to what is called transcendental anatomy, even to the very first point at which the animal can be perceived as an embryo, or in the foetal state; and from that, up to the very last stage previous to dissolution, in the most advanced period of life. It is not only necessary that he should have preparations, to enable him to show all, and every one of those changes; but the varieties of them, and when he has done that, he must have a set of preparations, to show all, and every change that can be produced by disease; and consequently, he must have a museum of very considerable size, and drawings, and books; in one word, he ought to have, and must have a *matériel* (to use a French word) of a very considerable extent, which must put him to very great expense. It is not only the first expense, which any man might meet; but there is an annual expense required, to augment and maintain the collection in proper order, and to pay the persons to take care of it. So that it is impossible for a man to teach anatomy, and gain by teaching, unless he has a class of students, of a number or extent that will repay him for the expense which he incurs. If then a man has 40 students, paying only 10 guineas each, it amounts to only 400 *l.*; and that may be considered in many cases to be a large class; and with that class he is occupied from the 1st of October to the middle of May. He has then to defray the expense of the collection, of the house in which it is

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kept, of the school itself, and of the people to assist: so that he can hardly make enough to preserve a decent appearance. The consequence was, that when gentlemen found that they could not do all this, they ceased to teach anatomy as it ought to be taught; and the public were the sufferers. They became mere demonstrators, instead of teachers of anatomy; and yet they gave certificates, as teachers; and upon those certificates, their pupils appeared at the College. Now see the evil: A young man presents himself before us, and questions are put to him in minute anatomy; for instance, I will take the kidney. He will be desired to describe its structure, and the manner in which the secretion of urine takes place. He hesitates, and cannot answer. He is asked, "Have you not had that structure explained to you by your teacher of anatomy?" he says "No, I never heard a word of the structure;" "Well, but you have seen the preparation of it in the museum." "No, Sir, we have no such preparation in our museum." "Have you any museum at all?" "Yes, we have a few preparations." We find in fact that he is ignorant of minute anatomy altogether, and that he has learnt nothing but what may be called gross anatomy, nothing that can make him a respectable practitioner of the first class in any town in which he may reside. The Court of Examiners tried to rectify this evil, but they set about it in the wrong way. They saw, that to teach anatomy well, it should be taught in large schools, that had museums, that had, in fact, either extrinsically or intrinsically, the means of supporting that kind of establishment which I have described to be necessary for the purpose. They said, therefore, "We will recognize no schools, except those that belong to large hospitals; because we can then ensure that in those establishments they will have all the means of instruction which we think necessary." The gentlemen who did not belong to the hospitals, of course did not like this. They said, "This is all very well; you say, it is for the good of the public; but we say, it is for the good of yourselves. You want to pocket all this money, and to deprive us of our fair and due proportion." The Court would not yield for a long time; but at last they did yield. They did so, because, unfortunately for them, they had added to their regulation, that a school was to be considered competent, if it had the approval of the surgeons of any of the large hospitals; making those surgeons the judges of what was or was not a sufficient school, instead of reserving that power to themselves. The result of this was, that one gentleman, a surgeon of a great hospital, chose to leave his own school, and go into another, and then called upon us to recognize it. The error then became manifest; and while some argued that he must be recognized, because he was the surgeon of a large hospital, others maintained, that it would be a great act of injustice upon those who were not surgeons of hospitals, but were yet just as competent to teach as he was. The consequence was, that the whole rule was abandoned; and I think the College failed in its duty to the public, by allowing certificates to be received from the greater part of those who declared themselves to be competent to teach anatomy, but who were in fact only demonstrators. The Committee have called for the correspondence on two points connected with this subject. The first was with Mr. Grainger of Birmingham. This gentleman, and many of his friends, thought he was exceedingly ill treated, because the College would not give a recognition to the extent he wished. The College did agree to recognize the lectures of Mr. Grainger, the teacher; but Mr. Grainger senior, of Birmingham, wrote to desire that the College should also recognize the walls of the school, by acknowledging its willingness to recognize any teacher that might happen to replace him: that is, that he might be able to sell the property under their recognition, and make it more valuable. The College refused to do any such thing, and they have always acted in a similar way. We will not, for instance, recognize a new teacher in anatomy in any school, till he has delivered one course, and we are satisfied with him. The second case was that of Mr. Bennett. That gentleman applied to have certain lectures, which he delivered in Paris, recognized by the College of Surgeons: which was refused. He then applied to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Canning, to request that he might establish at Paris a school of anatomy, under the influence of the British Government; and Mr. Canning referred it to the College of Surgeons. The papers I believe are before the Committee. The College wrote a very short letter indeed, in reply to the application, which I will read:

"My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship, for the consideration of the Right honourable George Canning, a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of this College, 'That a school of anatomy and surgery, established in Paris under the sanction or by the intervention of the British Government, would tend to disturb that system for the promotion

promotion of anatomical and chirurgical science in this country, the beneficial effects of which are continually manifested by the success of practical surgery in the army, the navy, and throughout the British dominions. *G. J. Guthrie, Esq.*

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"I have the honour of being your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

(signed) "Wm. Norris, President."

The College only gave an opinion: they merely state, that they did not think it was a thing that ought to be granted: but they should have given their reasons to Mr. Canning for that opinion. In the year 1745, when Dionis gave lectures in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and when the barbers of London imposed upon the surgeons a fine of 10 *l.*, if they practised anatomy out of Barbers'-hall, the students were obliged to resort to Paris to learn anatomy; and a great number did so. The surgeons of this country, when they became separated from the barbers, established schools of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and at various other places; and they soon rivalled their neighbours in France upon every point connected with the science. The College of Surgeons felt in 1826, that if, instead of standing firmly before the public, and maintaining the necessity for the establishment and supply of schools of anatomy in London, they had given their sanction to a school for English students in Paris, they would probably fail in their efforts to obtain proper schools for students in London, and they would be re-establishing that, in 1826, which had taken place 80 years before, to the great detriment of the country. It is a curious thing, that at the time the College of Surgeons in England refused to sanction Mr. Bennett's school at Paris, the French government found it necessary to put it down. The French students complained, that the English got more than their proper share of bodies; and the French government therefore directed, that the institution should be given up, and that the English students should study conjointly with the French, in the usual places of instruction. The College of Surgeons has been charged with an unjust and unworthy interference in this matter. It has even been given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the College of Surgeons sent a deputation upon the subject to Mr. Canning, then Foreign Secretary, in order to crush and ruin Mr. Bennett. Now I have simply to state, that I have read the only letter that was sent by the Council to Mr. Canning upon that occasion, and to declare that no deputation ever went to him from the College, and that the statement respecting such a deputation is a misrepresentation. Mr. Abernethy recorded this fact in an address to the Council upon his election as president, in 1826; and yet the misrepresentation was given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1828. My object in making this statement, is to acquit the Council of the imputations cast upon them for their conduct in the cases of these two gentlemen, and to show that they acted therein upon sound principles, and with that strict justice they have shown on most other occasions. The Council finding that they had failed upon the great point of confining the teaching of anatomy to great schools, was obliged to throw open the door to all teachers. They were obliged to do this, because the principle was wrong upon which they had acted. This gave a foundation for the report, that they were doing it for their own private interests. I for one felt, that a man ought not to be deprived of the privilege of being allowed to try, at least, to get his bread, solely because he did not happen to be the surgeon of an hospital, or because he could not make sufficient interest with the surgeons of an hospital to recognise him as a teacher. But the Council, desirous of doing its duty, endeavoured to retrace its steps, and to act upon sounder principles. This will appear from the papers of a later date that have been called for by the Committee, from which it will be seen, that the recognition of a teacher now depends on his having the necessary *matériel* to enable him to teach properly. It was proposed to examine teachers in order to ascertain their competency; but I am of opinion that this is unnecessary; that all the men who seriously attempt to teach, are personally competent, if they had the means; and such an examination would lead to favouritism, and to the establishment of a very aristocratic, and indeed closer body than any that has ever existed in the College. The Committee have called for the papers, which exemplify the mode of proceeding now adopted. There are two gentlemen at the present moment applying for recognition in anatomy, one of whom has been refused. The other, Mr. Dobson, has not been refused; he is under a course of observation, and has been told, that we withhold a recognition of his lectures till the end of the season, when we shall have an opportunity of judging, whether he has given the lectures properly, and whether he has such a museum as will enable him to give that kind of instruction which we think neces-

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sary ; and I have privately told him, in my capacity of President, that if he did not increase his museum very considerably, and place it in a condition which would enable me to say to the Council, that I believed it to be fit and competent for the purposes of instruction, the recognition would not be granted. I believe that gentleman, who is an exceedingly zealous and well-informed man, is exerting himself to the utmost ; and I have no doubt that before next October he will have his museum in a proper state. With reference to the other gentleman, what was his application ? That we would acknowledge him as a teacher of anatomy, and of two or three other subjects besides. We demanded from him a statement of his museum, and he sent us a list of, I believe, five preparations in spirit only. The document is before the Committee. Our answer has been a positive refusal. The College now, therefore, is doing its duty, and is acting upon sound and efficient principles. We now come to the evil to which I alluded before. I was asked, why we prevent men from teaching more than two branches of science. We do so because we observed, that a man who is allowed to teach even two, makes a trade of it. He does not teach either effectually, and therefore does it for less money. He says to a student, " I will endeavour to make you competent to pass an examination upon such and such a branch of medical science," and the consequence is, that it has become a race to see how little money can be given, and how little can be taught for it : and when the young man comes before us, we often find him incompetent upon those branches of knowledge which he ought to be acquainted with. The points in which he is found deficient, are not perhaps points so positively practical, as to render him totally unworthy of being made a member of the College ; and we do not like to refuse him, because his teacher has not taught him all that he ought to have done. As a body depending altogether upon public opinion, we are not able to correct this evil ; but, with the support of due authority, we would recognise no school, unless it were competent for every branch of instruction ; and the result would be this : it would be no longer a race between gentlemen, to see how little they would ask for the course of instruction ; they would be obliged to ask a fair, and reasonable sum ; and, at the same time, they would be obliged to give a fair and reasonable course of instruction.

4909. Is not the regulation of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, for preventing a teacher from lecturing on more than two branches of medical science, more definite and restrictive than the similar clause in your regulations ?—We only allow two branches, and we have considered the question of letting them teach but one ; and I am very sorry that it was lost. When we made the present regulations, we found several gentlemen teaching three, four, or five subjects. We did not, I think, consult the public interest as much as we ought to have done, when the regulation was made, that it should be two branches of science. It has been re-argued within the last six months : but my own feeling upon the subject is, that each teacher should be confined to one branch of science. It appears to me, that if at the London University they divide anatomy, physiology and surgery, among three or four gentlemen, and if at the King's College they do the same, and that this is done advantageously also at other schools, the same system should be pursued in all ; since it is for the public advantage, as well as for that of the students.

Mercurii, 30^o die Aprilis, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George James Guthrie, Esq., again called in ; and Examined.

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4910. STATE your opinion as to the effect of the Anatomy Act.—It has, as far it has gone, been exceedingly satisfactory to the profession at large, and to me, individually ; and it is the more valuable, because it is very simple in all its provisions, and in fact it is worked by an authority foreign to the Act itself. It is exactly the sort of Act of Parliament I would take my ideas from, for the general management of the profession ; for it places a great deal under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who is therefore capable of correcting, from time to time, any little difficulty or any error that may occur ; and the

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the result has been in many cases extremely useful to the public. There is one great thing wanting, to enable the Act to operate fairly; and that is, a registration of the students at the respective schools; for it is quite impossible that anything like a fair distribution of bodies can take place under the governance of any individual (no matter who; whether the inspector of anatomy, or any other authority in the country) unless the number of pupils, regularly attending at each school, can be distinctly ascertained. I do not say that the thing has ever happened; but it is said, that some gentlemen have made demands greater than they were entitled to, from the strength of their schools. This must give rise to feelings among the teachers which would not exist, provided that sort of registration took place. Under the Anatomy Act, bodies are generally obtained from the parish authorities, although any other persons, having lawful possession of dead bodies, are empowered, on giving notice to the inspector, to supply them. The lawful possessors may send the bodies to whomsoever of the parties, licensed by the Secretary of State, they please; so that if a teacher could make friends with all the lawful possessors, he might, under the Act, obtain for his own school every dead body in London. If this omission were not otherwise corrected, the only mode of ensuring a distribution of the supply would be, by offering money; and there is no doubt that this mode would succeed; for money will generally get the better of private interest. The defect has been obviated, to a certain extent, by the regulations of the Secretary of State, who has directed the inspector of anatomy to distribute the supply among the teachers of anatomy, in proportion to the number of students attending the several teachers. There are, however, two evils attendant upon this interference. In the first place, the lawful possessors will not always pay attention to what a Secretary of State requires, nor acknowledge his authority. If they are disobedient, and take upon themselves to deliver to any teacher the bodies of which they have possession, without the inspector's authority, the only resource the inspector of anatomy has under such circumstances, is to withhold from that teacher his share of the general supply, in order that, on the whole, he may not receive an undue proportion.

The two parishes in Westminster, of St. John and St. Margaret, have offered to deliver to the Westminster Hospital all the supply they may have at their disposal, which, at present, might exceed the wants of the students of that hospital; and would operate unfairly and unjustly on the other schools. As the hospital has not hitherto availed itself of the offer, the parish surgeon generally delivers the bodies, as he is requested to do by the inspector: but when I want a body to lecture on, or for my own demonstrations, I ask no one but the surgeon to deliver it to me, whether it is the turn of my school or not, and he at my request sends it to me, and the necessary documents to the inspector. An arrangement of equalization might, however, be made with a little care. Were each teacher allowed to use any interest he could make with the parties with whom it rests to afford, if they please, a larger supply, and were all the teachers to act together, as they might easily be made to do under a chief or inspector, the supply would be more ample than it is, and, if necessary, an exchange might afterwards take place amongst them under the inspector's authority. This would equalize the distribution; and where three are obtained by the present arrangement, I think four would be obtained from the very same persons by the plan I suggest. If, in addition to this, a proper registry of the students was kept by the College of Surgeons, the inspector of anatomy might manage the whole thing with great ease.

4911. Could such details as these be provided for in an Act of Parliament?—No, by the Secretary of State. I admire the Anatomy Act much, because its provisions are imperfect; and it is worked by authority of the Secretary of State; which he can better do than any one else. If there were a little more communication between the Secretary of State and the various medical authorities, than there is at present, I am sure the Act would work remarkably well. At the same time, as far as the conduct of the inspector of anatomy in London has fallen under my observation, I am happy to say that nothing could be more conciliatory and proper. No one could have done the duty better. The observations I have made, do not apply to him, but to little points and minor arrangements which have been brought under my notice by the teachers of anatomy.

4912. Did not the teachers meet, and sign an agreement, to abide by the distribution which the inspector might make, to be regulated by the number of dissecting

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students in their several schools?—I believe they did ; but that could not prevent delusion with respect to the number of students.

4913. Do you mean, then, that it is very doubtful, whether gentlemen do make fair returns of the number of dissecting students attending their schools?—They may make fair returns of the number ; but the students may not attend, nor ever mean to attend ; and if there are only 10 attending, and 30 entered, the 10 get an unfair proportion.

4914. Are you aware that the inspector has made great exertions to ascertain what the number of students really is?—I believe he has done everything that a man could do in his situation.

4915. Has not the Secretary of State the means in his power of controlling, if necessary, the proceedings of refractory teachers, in this way : any one is guilty of a misdemeanor who keeps a dissecting school without a licence : and the Secretary of State may withhold or withdraw the licence from any teacher who will not comply with any recommendation made by the Home Office for the better regulation of the anatomical schools?—I would not recommend him to do it, for he would draw an old house over his head. I think it must be very great misconduct, which would induce him to do it.

4916. He has that resource in an extreme case?—He has.

4917. Will you look at the letter now produced, accompanying a return from the Irish Office, and state whether it does not attest the success of the Anatomy Act in Dublin?—Yes ; the inspector says, “ I am happy to state for your information that the success of the Bill has far surpassed your most sanguine expectations, as it is admitted by the medical department here that the supply afforded has been sufficient for all anatomical purposes.”

In regard to the schools I have inquired of in London, I should say they are satisfied they have received, generally speaking, a larger number of bodies than during the same period in the preceding year, when the regulations of the Anatomy Act were not in force ; with the double advantage, of avoiding that very disgraceful connexion with men of desperate character they were obliged to maintain previously, and of having the bodies in a much better state. It is impossible to say too much in favour of that Act.

4918. Will you explain what you consider the best mode of obtaining an accurate return of the number of students in each dissecting school?—If registration were confined to London alone, it would be a very difficult thing to do. The students must be entered and reported every year ; they must be entered at the College of Surgeons and at Apothecaries’ Hall, and the secretaries of those two bodies must compare the entries from time to time, and the inspector of anatomy should communicate with the secretaries, visit the schools, call over the names, if necessary, and see that the students were actually present ; but if gentlemen are inclined to deceive, it is a very difficult thing to prevent it. The College, backed by the Secretary of State, would be enabled to do it. We would not ruin a man by taking away his licence, but would suspend the recognition of his pupils for two or three months, as we might judge proper. It would be a difficult thing for the inspector of anatomy to do it alone ; and I should be glad to see him aided by the Council of the College of Surgeons : for there is so much difficulty and labour attending the office, that no one will do it well, unless he is paid for it, and has time to devote to it. We should be glad to give him every assistance ; and by the authority of the Secretary of State, I have no doubt the thing might be very fairly done ; and then the teachers might be left to make their own arrangement with the parish authorities. It might be said to the teachers of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, for instance, “ Gentlemen, you have considerable influence in the parishes round you. If you have more than your proportion, and if the Borough hospitals cannot obtain a supply from the parishes round them, I must take the next four or five bodies from your school, and send them to the deficient places.”

4919. Are you aware that, until the distribution directed by the Secretary of State took effect, the private schools experienced the greatest difficulties from an almost entire want of subjects, in consequence of the influence exercised by some of the great and wealthy public hospitals with the parish authorities : so that unless some mode of distribution had been devised, it appeared not unlikely that those hospitals would engross the whole supply?—I am not quite clear upon that subject. For instance, I can, I will venture to say, give, within the next three weeks, half a dozen bodies to any of the small schools I please ; and I am not quite satisfied

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fied that those gentlemen did suffer the difficulties stated ; and if they did, it was their own fault, for want of proper exertion.

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4920. You do approve of a plan of general distribution ?—Yes, of an equalization of the number during the season. The thing cannot be better done than it is now, with a few trifling exceptions, the registration of students being the principal one.

4920*. State the mode of proceeding of the court of examiners at the examination of candidates, and the emoluments which a member of the court derives from his office ?—When a gentleman believes that he has qualified himself as far as he is required by the printed regulations, and that he is competent to undergo an examination, he goes to the College, and produces his certificates to the secretary ; who desires him to write his name in a book, and to fix his own time for his examination. The names thus placed in a book are taken in order, and the gentlemen are called upon, 10 at a time, every Friday. The court of examiners is obliged by the charter to meet the first Friday in every month, and if the candidates be numerous enough, it sits every Friday ; but at this season of the year, in order to avoid creating inconvenience to gentlemen by detaining them in town, it sits two days a week ; and, I believe, it has sat three days in a week. The day being fixed, and the hour, which is six o'clock, the two junior examiners attend at half-past five, and look over the certificates, which the secretary has examined carefully before. If there be any point in doubt, they either decide upon it, or submit it to the whole court.

4921. Are the candidates desired to fill up blanks in a printed formula, respecting the various particulars required to be contained in the certificates which they are to produce ?—They send in the certificates for examination 10 days previously.

4922. Are the certificates preserved ?—No. An entry of them is made in a book of registry. The originals are returned to the individual, after he has passed the examination. They are of importance to him to preserve ; they are his credentials in addition to the diploma.

4923. Is the candidate required to affix his name to the entry in the register ?—No ; he enters his own name in a book.

4924. Is he required to append his signature to the copy of his certificates entered in the book of registry ?—No ; his signature is not in the same register. The candidates rarely produce more than the certificates desired. If they have taken pains, and show a high qualification, they think they may chance to have a more severe examination. I take delight, if a man can show off, in letting him do so, and, in fact, in making him do it. The candidates being thus prepared, at six o'clock the president takes the chair, and the members of the court assemble. When the first candidate is introduced, and placed at the bottom of a horse-shoe table, he sits there, open to the investigation of every member. The president, however, usually directs, that one member shall examine him. It is common for the person sitting next that member to take a share, or to watch the progress of the investigation ; and if any misunderstanding of a word, or little difficulty about the sense of the question arises, he assists the examiner. At the same time, the whole court interferes, whenever it pleases, asking such questions as any examiner may think proper. When the anatomical and physiological examination, as well as the surgical and medical, has been concluded, the gentleman who has examined, signifies his desire to leave the candidate to the further investigation of the court itself. The president then inquires whether any gentleman would wish to examine the candidate further ; and any one that wishes to do so, proceeds and examines, until he is satisfied of the deficiencies, or proficiency of the candidate. The candidate is then desired to withdraw. The gentleman who examined, is called upon to state, whether he considers the candidate qualified or not. If he is satisfied, he expresses his opinion to that effect, and proposes that the candidate shall have the diploma. If that is not seconded, it falls to the ground, but if it is, (and it is usual for the gentleman who has assisted the examiner-in-chief, to second the proposition,) it is then put to the vote, and the president desires the gentlemen who approve of it, to signify their assent by holding up their hands. The president does not vote, as there are nine other members ; and thus there may be five on one side and four on the other. If there are five who hold up their hands, it is not now thought necessary to take the noes ; as there can be but four. There was formerly this difficulty. We have some very kind-hearted men, who did not think it right to hold up their hands either one way or the other. They did not think the candidate quite fit, and they did not think him quite unfit ; and the result was,

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that a candidate has been approved by merely two hands, those of the proposer and the seconder being held up, while no man thought it right, from humanity towards the young man, to hold up a hand against him. But of late an alteration has taken place upon this point. We reckon as ayes those hands only which are held up; and the hands not held up, as noes; by which we arrive at a much fairer conclusion for the public. Now and then a little compunction occurs, and we reconsider the matter, and have the student back again. We had an instance of this the night before last. Only four hands were held up; and one examiner said, he was not quite sure whether he did not intend to hold up his hand. The student was brought back, and was examined by that gentleman, who was soon satisfied of his deficiency.

We have been accused lately of having rendered our examinations much more severe, from fear of this Committee. Now the fact is, that it has been the mere accidental circumstance of making that change in the manner of taking the sense of the examiners, which has led to the appearance of the examinations being more severe than they used to be. There has not been the slightest difference in the nature of the examination. On the contrary, I think they have been rather milder, if anything. Formerly we rejected one in 14: it now amounts to one in eight: so that probably we may have doubled the rejections. I believe in the three last years, 1831, 1832, and 1833, the examinations amounted to 1,298, and the rejections to 92. I have a statement of the hospitals, as well as of the schools of anatomy from whence they came, which statement I will beg leave to deliver in, as a matter on record. (*See Appendix, No. 11 and 12.*)—The proposition for conferring the diploma on the candidate having been carried, he is then called in, and informed that he is approved. He then pays to the secretary the sum demanded, 22*l.*; 21*l.* for the diploma, 1*l.* for the stamp, and waits in the anti-chamber, until the oath is required to be administered. They formerly paid 30 guineas, and in the old company, in 1748, 40 guineas: therefore, there is a great diminution in the amount. When a candidate is found deficient, it is put to the vote, what his future studies are to be. There is, however, a standing order of the court of examiners, that when a gentleman is referred, he must study, for six months, anatomy and surgery. For his anatomy, he must bring a certificate of having attended demonstrations, and of having dissected; he must attend a hospital; and if there are lectures on surgery delivered during the period, he must attend them, and also chemical lectures, if any are given at the hospital. It often happens that young men are exceedingly alarmed, and sometimes so much so, that they faint, or sit like statues, unable to answer a single question. I asked a man the other night, "What brought him before us?" He could not answer the question, and at last said, "He did not know." I believe if I had asked him his name, he could not have told me. We allow such candidates to retire for an hour or two, to recover their faculties, if they can; and if they come in again, and look just as frightened as before, we give them leave to come up the next day of examination; or if a man has answered two or three questions, and we think his inability arises more from fear than ignorance, we tell him, that he may come up again, when he likes; but we seldom find that they come up again quickly. They wait four or five months, until they have qualified themselves a little better.

When the whole business of examination is done, the successful candidates are called in together, and an oath is administered to them; which oath, I believe, a great many do not give themselves much concern about, when they do take it. When a Quaker comes, he begs to affirm; but we had the other night a gentleman who said he was a seceder. I asked him what he meant. He said, he did not know what a seceder was; but that he was a seceder, and could not take the oath. I said, "You are perhaps a Quaker?" He said, he was not. I asked him, what the Lord Chief Justice would do with him as a witness, in the King's Bench. He said, his Lordship would make him take the oath. I told him, he must do the same; on which he said, he could not; we returned him his money, and he went away, and we have seen no more of him. I think it would be just as well, if the oath were done away with.

It was fixed, in the year 1746, that, for each diploma, half-a-guinea should be paid to each examiner, or that five guineas should be divided amongst the court of 10 examiners. The five guineas are paid, whether the candidate is rejected or not: so that there is no gain or loss from passing or from rejecting; but if we shorten the time, by letting a candidate come up again in less than six months, the court receive no fee for this second examination. We examine but 10 candidates every night,

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night, unless there is some particular emergency, which induces a gentleman to beg the grace of being examined out of his turn: and we are always willing to accede to any fair request, and in this way there may occasionally, perhaps, be 11 examined. The sum, then, paid to the court of 10 examiners for each candidate is five guineas, and one guinea is paid to each examiner, for being there at the commencement of the court, and remaining until its termination. When the whole duty is performed, and the whole number of 10 candidates is examined, (for sometimes there are but seven or eight candidates at the early part of the winter season,) it amounts to six guineas a night for each examiner, which I suppose is paid about 48 or 50 times in the year. If 1,300, which is the number of candidates examined in three years, is divided by three, it gives about 433 candidates for each year; and if that number is again divided by 10, it gives 43, for the number of meetings in each year; which at six guineas for each meeting, would yield about 270 *l.* or 280 *l.* to each examiner; but I am willing to take it that the amount of emolument received by each is about 300 *l.* a year. Now for that sum, to say nothing about getting dinner before five o'clock, I leave home before half-past five, and do not get back till half-past one in the morning. The last evening of examination but one, I had the pleasure of going to the College at half-past five o'clock, and I got home a little before two in the morning. I was at home last night by one o'clock, because we happened to have 10 remarkably good men. It is rarely much earlier than one o'clock. This amounts to a very great inconvenience. Let it be considered, that the generality of us are men who have been, or are, the most prominent in the profession, and that we are paid about six guineas for seven hours' work; whilst the public, when they employ a surgeon at a life-assurance office, give him 150 *l.* a year for one hour in the week: so that the surgeon of a life-office, who is generally not a very prominent person in his profession, (although he sometimes is,) gets three guineas an hour for examining into the health of individuals, while a member of the court of examiners receives only one guinea. I mention this, because it has been stated, that the court of examiners have done that which was disgraceful to them: that they have plundered the public: and I was desirous that the facts should be known.

4925. Besides the fees for examining candidates for admission into the College, do they receive fees, for examining principal or assistant surgeons to the army and navy?—They examine them, but get no fee; the College does.

4926. Is anything allowed them by the College for those examinations?—Nothing.

4927. If a candidate for the army or navy service wishes to be examined at an extra court, does he pay a fee?—I do not believe that such a case ever occurred.

4928. Do they get any fee for examining officers, as to their wounds, or state of health?—Nothing.

4929. Does that duty now devolve upon the court of examiners?—The two public departments examine their own officers. Formerly it devolved upon the College.

4930. Do they examine officers, claiming certificates of superannuation?—The public boards do it themselves. When a gentleman is elected into the Council, he pays twenty guineas to the common fund. As the Council meet only four times a year, according to the regulations, (although of late years we have met oftener, in consequence of various regulations which have been made; but supposing they met only four times a year), it would be five years before a man was repaid the twenty guineas he was fined, upon entering into the Council. Therefore he would be positively a loser in money by being a member of the Council till the sixth year.

4931. Each councillor gets a guinea for each day that he attends?—Yes, on public days. It was calculated seven years ago, that the president of the College of Surgeons did all his work at the rate of 7 *s.* 6 *d.* an hour.

4932. The president, *virtute officii*, is one of the court of examiners?—He, of course, presides at all the meetings of Council, and of the court of examiners; and everything is referred to the president. But if he does his duty (as he ought to have done, when the seniors did all the work or the greatest part of it), it was calculated that he would get 7 *s.* 6 *d.* an hour for his labour.

4933. The museum of the late John Hunter was given by Government to the College of Surgeons?—Yes, given in trust for the public. There have been a great many misrepresentations upon that subject.

4934. In what way are the public and students enabled to make use of that museum?—

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museum?—It was not given to the College of Surgeons, until it had been offered to the College of Physicians, who generally have more interest with Government than the College of Surgeons. The College of Physicians refused to have it, because it would require so much money to keep it up. The College of Surgeons were quite as poor, but they did not hesitate a moment in saying, that they would take charge of the collection, and do their utmost, not only to preserve it, but to make it serviceable to the public. It cost, I think, 15,000 £, which was paid to Mrs. Hunter; and Government were pleased to assist us,

In 1806 with the sum of	-	-	-	-	-	£. 15,000
And in 1810 with the further sum of	-	-	-	-	-	12,500
Making, together, the sum of	-	-	-	-	-	£. 27,500,

to erect a building to contain it. When the Government purchased the museum, it unfortunately happened that there was no catalogue; or if there were, it was a very imperfect one. Here it is: there were these two little books, and some papers contained in this cube; which was all the catalogue given of the contents of that museum, consisting of many thousand articles. This is the account of the museum handed over to us [*delivering in the same.*] The collection remained for a length of time in Castle-street, and as it was several years before the present building was completed, and longer before the collection could be arranged, it was not till the year 1814 that the museum could be got into reasonable order. The Council, desirous then of having a catalogue, applied to the only person likely to be able to make one, the late Sir Everard Home; and he, assisted by Mr. Clift, did make out a catalogue from those papers and the best of his information. It consists of three large books. They have been in the museum constantly, in various compartments of it, open to public observation. It has been said the College have taken no pains upon the subject: that the museum was left in a state reflecting on the governing body: that there was no catalogue in the museum. So far from this being the case, it is now shown not to be the fact. The College was however very dissatisfied with a slightly descriptive, and almost numerical catalogue. It therefore directed Mr. Clift, with the assistance of his son and the present assistant-conservator, Mr. Owen, to make a new catalogue; eight or nine volumes of which are now printed, and before the Committee. These are not only numerical, but descriptive; and every preparation is numbered to correspond: so that it may be found in a moment. This is not all. Many deficiencies have been filled up, and great efforts are making to render the catalogue complete. This has caused great labour, and has led to a very considerable expense; but the College, desirous of doing that justice to Mr. Hunter which his labours and his genius deserved, decided upon engraving some of the most important and most perfect of his specimens. They have been thus enabled to show to the world, that he left behind him admirable drawings and specimens of many parts which were unknown to the world at large for many years afterwards. They have recovered and preserved for him the reputation he might otherwise have lost, and all Europe must in future do honour to this British anatomist, and will place him on the highest point of elevation to which the science he cultivated has attained.

4935. The Council of the College, in April 1826, issued a printed statement, in refutation of charges which had been publicly made by certain members of the College. In this statement the following passage, respecting the Hunterian museum, occurs:

“In reference to the complaint, of the museum not being more freely and frequently opened to the public, and of the want of a catalogue, answers to such accusations are contained in the triennial reports from the board of curators to the Council; in the last of which is the following summary of proceedings with respect to the catalogue:—

“‘The following recital of facts will show the Council, how solicitous the curators have always been, that the collection should be properly explained.

“‘When the Hunterian collection was received by this College, it was accompanied by two catalogues; one explanatory of the preparations in the gallery, the other of the morbid preparations. These had been compiled by Mr. Clift, under the direction of Sir Everard Home, from old catalogues, formed under the superintendence of Mr. Hunter; as is proved by his handwriting in many parts of them. The transcript must have appeared to the curators, and must be allowed by every one, to contain a very excellent and perfect account of Mr. Hunter’s views and opinions in the formation of his collection; though it must also appear very deficient in the explanation of the individual preparations.

“‘No one, however, supposed, until within a short time, that Mr. Hunter left any other writings

writings of importance, explanatory of his collection, than the before-mentioned two catalogues.

“ ‘ On the completion of the museum, and the admission of visitors, the want of a descriptive catalogue was soon felt and expressed; and the board of curators, in the year 1813, prepared a printed syllabus, to gratify scientific inquirers.

“ ‘ The curators also consulted Dr. Shaw, who, at the instance of the board, prepared a third catalogue of objects in the department of natural history.

“ ‘ A descriptive catalogue of the preparations, which was earnestly desired by the trustees, has ever been a desideratum of great interest and consideration to the board of curators; as may be seen by its minutes.

“ ‘ The board regarded Sir Everard Home, as executor of Mr. Hunter, to be the person most proper, and best qualified to undertake the task of preparing the catalogue; which he repeatedly engaged to do.

“ ‘ At length, in 1816, it was proposed, that all the curators should become joint labourers in this great work: when Sir Everard Home declared, that it was his special duty, and that he would admit of no participation in its performance. The result of his labours was the production of a synopsis, which, doubtless, the members of the Council have perused.

“ ‘ When, in 1817, Sir Everard Home became a trustee, he resigned the office of curator; and the board, anxious for the completion of a descriptive catalogue of the contents of the museum, resolved to engage the conservator in preparing one, under their own superintendence.

“ ‘ In order to allow him more time for this undertaking, the board appointed his son to be his assistant in his ordinary duties. They directed, that the specimens of monstrosity should be removed from the closet in which they were arranged, that it might be appropriated, during the necessary time, to the receipt of books, papers, and other things subservient to the preparation of the catalogue.

“ ‘ The board decided, that the contents of the gallery should be arranged in two divisions, each containing subdivisions; which subdivisions should also contain series and sub-series.

“ ‘ The board further appointed Sir William Blizard, Mr. Cline, and Mr. Abernethy, to be a sub-committee for the special purpose of superintending the formation of the catalogue; to report to the board from time to time the progress made in it, with such observations relating thereto as they should consider proper; which sub-committee has presented to the board the description of the first subdivision of the gallery, comprehending 17 series, containing 261 preparations: which was approved by the board, and also by the trustees.

“ ‘ When, however, the conservator began his task of preparing the catalogue, he expressed the wish to obtain some of Mr. Hunter’s manuscripts; and thus did the board of curators learn, for the first time, the extent and nature of the manuscripts left by Mr. Hunter, with relation to his collection.

“ ‘ The curators, on applying to Sir Everard Home, were informed by him, that he had burned all Mr. Hunter’s manuscripts, in consequence of a promise made to Mr. Hunter to that effect.

“ ‘ Amongst these manuscripts were 10 volumes in folio: viz. nine on the anatomy of animals, and one on vegetables. That Mr. Hunter considered these books to be valuable, and not otherwise than creditable to himself, may be inferred, from three of them being placed on the table beside him, when his portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

“ ‘ It is said, that Sir Everard Home has even burned Mr. Hunter’s manuscript lectures, which he read to his class. But the curators cannot believe that Mr. Hunter could intend that these works should be burned, as unimportant manuscripts. It must, therefore, always remain a subject of deep regret, that Sir Everard Home should have felt himself bound by his promise to Mr. Hunter, to have carried destruction to the extent to which he is said to have done. Yet Sir Everard Home has not felt the same obligation to destroy all the writings on morbid anatomy; for the curators have obtained, through the interposition of the trustees, two folio volumes, and two solanders, of cases and dissections, explanatory of a considerable number of the morbid preparations.

“ ‘ These books contain a careful record of the symptoms and effects of disease during life; and the alterations of structure produced, as ascertained by examination after death. They are highly creditable to Mr. Hunter, as expressing that thirst for knowledge, which led him constantly to seek it by means which we know to be the most certain, but also the most tedious, laborious, disgusting, and unostentatious.’ ”

Is that passage a correct report from the board of curators to the Council?—Of course; it is printed by them.

4936. Do you believe the statements in it to be correct?—I know that they are correct, except that I believe Sir Everard Home (if we must make a culprit of him, after he is dead) destroyed little which was valuable. I believe he made use of it, and did not wish the record to remain behind, after he had made such use of it: I do not think there was much of very essential matter destroyed; at least, if there was, we have no positive knowledge of it; and it is now too late to rectify it.

4937. What measures did the Council take, on receiving this representation from the curators?—The Council had not much to do with it: the curators reported the matter to the trustees. I had the honour myself of a conversation with one of the

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trustees at the time, although not on the board of curators, (for in those days the curators were a close body; now it is a very different thing) and I found they could do nothing; inasmuch as the papers were burnt, Sir Everard Home saying, he was desired to burn them by Mr. Hunter in his dying moments. The Government did not think fit to take any steps against him. It was found almost impossible to make a catalogue, particularly of the gallery, which was the most stupendous thing in Europe of its kind; and the utmost difficulty, of course, existed in making out what each preparation was intended to represent. There is in the collection a preparation, among many others, of one animal, which has excited the attention of the greatest anatomists of Europe. It is called a siren, and lives in the mud in Carolina. Some of these animals have two feet, some of them four; and there have been very great discussions about it, whether it was the larva of an animal, or a distinct animal. Rosconi said it was a larva. Cuvier came to England, almost on purpose to examine that preparation alone, and Mr. Hunter and he both dissected it. The assistant-conservator, Mr. Owen, in his researches into the nature of this animal, has proved, that neither of these great men were right; and the statements made by him, in the catalogue, will attract the attention of the scientific world. The catalogue and description of the preparations in the gallery of the museum, will be sought for by every comparative anatomist in Europe. There will be nothing like it to be met with anywhere.

4938. Are you aware that Sir George Baker, one of the witnesses who gave evidence in 1796 before the Committee appointed by this House to consider and report on the expediency of purchasing John Hunter's collection, recommended, at that time, that a descriptive and explanatory catalogue should be made of it?—There can be no doubt that it ought to be made. It is tending to its completion.

4939. Was it not the bounden duty of Sir Everard Home, being as well an executor of Mr. Hunter, as a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, to supply all the papers in his possession descriptive of the collection? Is it not usually understood, that, in purchasing a collection, all the papers descriptive of it, go with the purchase?—It would be only my opinion; but I should say that it was so.

4940. Do you know whether Mr. Clift had access to any of those manuscripts previous to their being destroyed?—I believe he had. I suspect he knew as much about them as Sir Everard Home. In addition to the great delay caused by the destruction of the MS. papers, Mr. Clift had to show the museum to visitors two days, and latterly three days a week; so that he has had never more than four, and for some time but three days a week, to work at the catalogue; and the number of visitors has been very considerable. From the ready access granted to the museum, and the attention paid by the conservators to visitors, many naturalists have preferred sending the specimens they have collected, to it, rather than to any other place: more particularly as they can have them named, classed, and explained by the conservators, with little delay, and without any difficulty. This had led to a curious fact, which may interest the Committee after some of the late inquiries of another Committee. Captains Beechy, Franklin, Parry, and Ross have brought to the College of Surgeons various specimens of the "crustacea" taken from the Northern Seas. Captain Beechy's came from the Pacific side, the others from the Atlantic side. The animals were taken from the sea, and resemble shrimps; but they are of different species. Those taken on the Atlantic side agree in character; but those taken on the Pacific side, by Captain Beechy, are all of a different species, being a partial or incomplete proof, that neither Captains Franklin, Parry, or Ross have really visited the North-west passage. At all events, it renders it very doubtful, whether the sea, they visited, is the same as that which Captain Beechy traversed. If they had been the same, and the waters had flowed from either side, their animals, thus taken up, could not have been of entirely different species. The utility of a museum of this kind is easily perceived, and the expense of it is of course great. It costs the College (for the annual expense is defrayed by it) between 2,000 *l.* and 3,000 *l.* a year, and will cost more.

4941. It was estimated by the Committee in 1796 that the taking care of the museum would cost 200 *l.* a year, including 100 *l.* a year salary to the curator?—We pay our conservator 500 *l.* a year, our assistant-conservator 300 *l.*, and his income must be increased. His assistance alone is worth 500 *l.* a year: indeed I scarcely know the limit that ought to be placed to his salary. When we have completed our establishment, we shall in all probability institute a course of lectures on comparative anatomy, which, I trust, will be unequalled in Europe: and we have already considered a proposition of founding, and, I have no doubt, in the course of a year or two, we shall found and endow, various scholarships in comparative anatomy;

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anatomy ; which will lead to a taste for that study in this country, and place us in a situation very enviable in the eyes of scientific persons : for it should be recollected, that the Government do nothing for the improvement of science.

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4942. Is it not owing, in a great measure, to the assiduity of Mr. Clift, and the insight he had obtained into the destroyed manuscripts, that you have been enabled to supply that almost irreparable loss?—Yes, but it has also been owing in a great degree to the labour and assiduity of Mr. Owen, the assistant-conservator. The physiological work could only be done by a much younger man, who could labour night and day at it, with reference to all the information which has been promulgated in Europe during the last fifteen or twenty years. He has rendered himself one of the very first persons in his own branch of science in the kingdom ; and, I am proud to say, that he has been educated in the College of Surgeons, and that it is owing to us that there is such a man. I trust we shall raise up a great many others, in a similar manner. I believe we are the only institution in the empire which does devote its money in this particular manner.

To the foregoing remarks on the subject of the Hunterian Museum, I beg to add the following :

1. The Hunterian Museum of comparative anatomy is more valuable, in a practical point of view, than that at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, or elsewhere, from the specimens of the different structures being arranged so as to illustrate the *function*, not the position of the animal in the natural system.

2. It is consulted with a view to test physiological theories and investigations, as well as to learn the general subject ; and is valuable in proportion to the extent to which the several preparations are determined and described.

3. No reasoning can safely be trusted on a preparation or dissected part, unless the animal it belonged to, is known : because it must be considered always with reference to the habits of that animal, before the fact can be applied to human physiology.

4. To determine the species which Mr. Hunter dissected for the purpose of making the different series of preparations, is the principal labour and source of delay in making the catalogue now in progress : and until this be completely effected, the collection cannot come into full utility.

5. In proportion as this catalogue is completed, the College endeavour to extend its benefits beyond the walls of the museum, by means of engravings of those subjects which are most interesting and instructive.

6. As no description or figure does or can pourtray all the parts of a dissected organ, and as it is impossible to foresee how much an inconspicuous and apparently unimportant part of such preparation may hereafter be essential to the establishment of a physiological theory, the preparation itself, when well preserved, is always proportionately more valuable than an anatomical description.

7. The value and importance therefore of a connected and increasing series of such preparations, great as it is at present acknowledged to be, cannot be adequately estimated in its future results : and no event would be more to be deprecated, in relation to medical and physiological science, than a suppression or material interruption of the course now pursued by the College, in sustaining, augmenting, and illustrating the Hunterian collection.

Concerning the library I beg to add, that the College has formed a collection of books, consisting of nearly 18,000 volumes, and will add to it several thousands more, as soon as the new building, which is now in hand, is completed. One great object in rebuilding the College was, to have a library in which the books might be displayed, and made accessible to every one. It will be fire-proof, and so arranged, that in addition to its being opened every day, from ten until four, to all comers of respectability, we shall also be able, I hope, to admit our members on two or three evenings in every week ; advantages which, I am sure, every one will fully appreciate, and which cannot fail to render the library an object of great regard and interest to every person connected with us. In fine, the College of Surgeons will, in a very few years, be one of the first places a scientific foreigner will visit to on his arrival in London.

4943. Have the members or the Council of the College had any difference with the Society of Apothecaries?—None. The relations have always been of an amicable nature between the two bodies. Last year we met and acted together, each party yielding in opinion a little, so as to make the propositions advantageous to the public. There is only one little point of indifference, that the one body works by Act of Parliament, the other by charter. The one possesses the power to

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enforce its decrees, the other does not. The result is, there has been occasionally, but in a very trifling degree, a little interference on the part of the Apothecaries' Company with our province. They have not always confined their examinations to those branches which immediately belong to them; but have examined more minutely in anatomy and surgery, than we considered absolutely consistent with their proper duties. If each party were placed under an Act of Parliament, instead of one under positive authority, and the other under none, that would be put an end to. One party would not then interfere with the other, particularly if the board of examiners in pharmacy and midwifery was formed, according to the proposition I have already adverted to. I must declare, however, distinctly my sense of the admirable manner in which the Apothecaries' Company have done their duty to the public, since they have existed under Act of Parliament. Nothing would distress me more, than to see that board entirely destroyed: although it might be modified with advantage in the manner before adverted to.

4944. What bearing has the Society of Apothecaries of London on the Edinburgh College of Surgeons and on the Scottish universities?—At the present time there are very great differences upon that subject, differences which led to all the proceedings of last year regarding the Bill introduced into Parliament for amending the Apothecaries' Act; and are of very great importance. The College of Physicians, College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, of London, came to various resolutions among themselves last year, which led to the amendments in the Bill in question. They wished, I believe, that the Bill, as amended, should be carried. I was accessory, in a great degree, to the loss of that Bill, and out of pure honesty. For having promised the College of Surgeons in Dublin, that they should participate in what we did, I wrote them a letter, stating what we had done. They came over the day it was to be read a second time, and went to the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Lamb. He, in despair of pleasing all parties, sent it to a Committee upstairs, where it was lost. I wrote an anonymous paper, a thing which I never did before; and I will now give it in as my own; because I do not wish to be the author of even one anonymous paper. I forbore to put my name, not because I was ashamed of the paper, nor am I now, (except that it is a little too radical) but because I was acting with two other gentlemen; and having no time to consult my colleagues, I did not think it right to pledge them, and therefore I signed it, "An Old Apothecary," which I was. I think it states the matter in dispute between the parties tolerably truly, except that it gives the Colleges in Scotland more than they deserved. But as they would not take what was then offered, on conciliatory terms, we must now meet them fairly in argument.

[*The Paper was delivered in and read.*]

"MEMORANDA submitted to the SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Commons on the APOTHECARIES' BILL. By *An Old Apothecary*.

"1. BY the old Apothecaries' Act, no doctor in medicine of any University can practise as an apothecary in England or Wales, unless he has been examined and approved of by the Society of Apothecaries of London; and when he presents himself for examination, he is told he cannot be examined, unless he has been for five years an apprentice to an apothecary; which it is more than probable he has not: and thus, although a more highly educated and competent man, he is, by this oppressive and tyrannical Act, precluded from getting his bread, whatever country he may be of. He cannot get it in his native village, if he be an Englishman or a Welshman, without being prosecuted for it as an offence.

"2. By this same Act, a surgeon, however highly educated, or competent he may be, to act as an apothecary, cannot do so, unless he has been apprenticed to an apothecary in a similar manner: and whilst the physician and surgeon, of the highest possible attainments, are thus treated by the Apothecaries' Society, like toads under a harrow, the Master and all the Society of Apothecaries who have prosecuted these physicians and surgeons to their ruin, (and there are men in this situation at this moment, and only to be saved by this Committee,) for making up a pill, necessary after an operation, may, if they please, physic the same person to death; do the same operation, if they have not killed him before; and make up the same pill with perfect impunity.

"3. These appear to be such enormous grievances, that it is hoped a Committee of the House of Commons will feel they cannot separate, or close their proceedings, leaving them unredressed to the extent of their ability. They were hardly exceeded by the Acts of the Star Chamber in the worst days previous to the Revolution.

"4. The amended Bill now before the Committee obviates these grievances, and with the addition which it is reported was to be added, viz. 'that every surgeon should have attended the physician's practice of a general or county hospital for 12 months, or of a general or county hospital for six months, and of a dispensary or parish infirmary duly recognized by the Society of Apothecaries for another six months,' would be as perfectly just to all parties, as at present could be desired by impartial persons.

"5. The

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"5. The opposition to the amended Bill rests with the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. (The Irish College of Surgeons, it is reported, offers to withdraw, rather than create embarrassment.) They contend, that they ought to be placed on the same footing as the Universities; and that persons, possessing their diplomas, should be admitted, in a similar manner as the graduates in medicine, to practise as apothecaries in England and Wales, without undergoing an examination by the Society of Apothecaries of London; thus claiming to be placed on a higher ground than their brethren of the College of Surgeons of London.

"6. There are two great objections to this claim. For although it seems specious, that both should stand on the same footing; they would not, if the claim were allowed, be really so. The physician-apothecary is not by Act of Parliament eligible to the office of surgeon to any county gaol in England or Wales. Neither is he eligible to the office of surgeon to any county hospital; nor to that of surgeon to a parish in London; nor, it is believed, in any of the great provincial towns. These offices all require a surgical diploma, as a necessary qualification; whereas the member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, having this qualification, is eligible to them all; and therefore comes into England, be he an Englishman or not, in a very different situation to the graduate of the University of Edinburgh. This latter gentleman must seek an examination from a College of Surgeons, before he can be eligible to any of them, and thus undergoes two examinations for what the surgeon can obtain for one. The physician-apothecary of Edinburgh is, then, by no means on a footing with the surgeon-apothecary of Edinburgh; and the claim to the latter, as founded on equality, is unjust. To put them on an equality, the physician-apothecary must obtain a surgical diploma; and the surgeon-apothecary must either become a graduate of the university, or be examined by the Society of Apothecaries of London. They will then be both eligible to the same appointments, and not otherwise. They will then be fairly, what are called, general practitioners, having each undergone two examinations, and be on a par in that respect with the surgeon-apothecary, educated in England.

"7. The English College of Surgeons objects to the admission into England and Wales of the members of the Scotch College of Surgeons, unless they have undergone two examinations, in either of the ways above-mentioned, as they may think proper to choose; because their members are obliged to undergo two examinations, and, as they and the Society of Apothecaries maintain, greatly for the advantage of the public. If a Scotch physician wishes to practise surgery legally in Scotland, by obtaining the diploma of the College of Surgeons, he is obliged to undergo their examination; the College of Surgeons will not receive his degree in physic, as sufficient qualification, without it; and on the other hand, if a member of the College of Surgeons wishes to become a graduate of the University, as a physician, the University will not receive his diploma of surgeon as a sufficient qualification; but will force him, not only to undergo the required examinations, but also to show that quantum of study by the bed-side of the patient, under the physician of the hospital he has attended, which may have rendered him fit to practise as such. If the University of Edinburgh will not receive the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh as a sufficient qualification in physic, why should it be received as such in England? It is a good qualification, in England, in surgery—it is not worth while to dispute it, as far as regards the art and mystery of an apothecary; but this art and mystery of the olden time did not include, as it does now, the practice of physic; and consequently any examination of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in that branch of the profession, ought to be considered, like similar examinations of the College of Surgeons of London, as very useful things, and be worth just as much; but not equal to a regular examination in medicine.

"8. The education of a member of the Scotch College of Surgeons may be begun and completed in three years. No fixed age is required for obtaining the diploma; he undergoes only one examination, and pays 6*l*.

"9. The education of a member of the English College of Surgeons, being also a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, requires at present six years to be employed in some kind of professional study; that the person be 22 years of age; that he undergoes two separate examinations by two distinct bodies, and that he pays 28 guineas.

"10. The difference between the two is great, more particularly as the three years of study required by the Edinburgh College may be passed altogether in England, and the candidate need only go to Edinburgh to be examined. It is feared, therefore, that if English students, on obtaining the one diploma from Edinburgh or Glasgow, were admitted to practise as apothecaries in England and Wales, instead of being obliged to obtain two, as at present; the temptation would be irresistible, and many Englishmen would desert the provincial schools of England, as well as those of London; not because they could learn better, but because they could learn enough to obtain a diploma, at half the expense of time, money, &c., and for one examination. By requiring a second examination in London by the examiners appointed by the Society of Apothecaries, a sufficient, although not a perfect check, is established to prevent this; inasmuch as the English College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries appear to rely upon the superiority of means (not of men) in the English schools of surgery, as a sufficient set-off against the bonus still remaining in favour of the Scotch surgical diploma, as compared with the English one.

"11. If the interests of the public, as arising from the extended course of study of five or six years, and the two separate examinations, be not considered (and the claimants have not said that the three years' study, and the one examination answers better for the public than the five or six years' study and the two examinations), the matter in litigation becomes

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one of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is a mere squabble between a few professors in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and a few more in London, and the great provincial towns in England, which shall get most money from the education of the students; which College shall get the money accruing from the diplomas; and the question is, will the Legislature sanction a race between the parties, to see, which shall be able to manufacture a surgeon-apothecary, or general practitioner, in the least possible degree of time, at the least possible expense, and at the earliest possible age? In the year 1813, when the demand for surgeons in the army was greater than the recompensing power, a sufficient number of men, duly qualified by examination, could not be obtained to hold commissions as surgeons; the Government had recourse to the experiment of trying men who were unable to obtain a proper qualification by due examination, and to these they gave only a warrant. They were found so destructive, however, of human life, that this warranting of gentlemen to kill was soon withdrawn, and the qualifications required for admission into that service have become greater than before. If it has, then, been found necessary to secure to the army practitioners who have shown their capability by at least two examinations; surely the public at large is entitled to something like a similar safeguard; and although a free trade in mercantile articles may be desirable, a free trade in the destroying of human life is certainly not usually contemplated by reasonable men. There is no country in Europe that has not restrictions on this point; but Great Britain and Ireland have the fewest.

"12. If these, then, be the only points in litigation in the amended Bill; which is not one of general education, but is merely intended to remedy the manifest and acknowledged defects and oppressions of a former one; the Committee can only in reason ask for evidence on the points in dispute between the parties; and if the gentleman, representing the claimants, was examined by any member of the Committee, the questions being furnished by the opponents or defendants, evidence, to the perfect conviction of every member, would be adduced in two hours; and, if printed, every member of the Legislature could make up his mind on the facts of the case without the least difficulty. The amended Bill would then be found to give to all parties every privilege they were fully entitled to, and to some of them rather more; but to none of them less. It gives to the public no more than a fair and reasonable protection. It does away with all monopoly, and will give comfort and happiness to many a poor and helpless man, who is suffering under the oppression of the present Apothecaries' Act. Two hours' loss of time to the Committee would be nothing; to these poor men they would lead to everything; they would secure to them in all probability a life of comfort instead of one of destitution, not caused by any fault of their own, but by an Act of Parliament, which it will be an indelible disgrace for a reformed House of Commons to allow to remain for another session on its Statute-book. The writer of this paper has no personal motives; he is not affected in any way by the old Bill, and is only actuated by feelings of justice and of commiseration for those who have suffered, and are now suffering from its oppressive enactments. He will, for his own part, be quite satisfied, if every clause be struck out of the amended Bill, which is supposed to give influence to any corporate body, provided those remain which give these innocent and suffering men relief."

There are additional points in reference to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the University of St. Andrew's, which are not stated in that paper: and upon this matter, it is not on the part of the Council of the College of Surgeons, but on the part of the physicians and surgeons of the great hospitals of England, particularly Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, &c. that I speak. They consider themselves greatly aggrieved by the pretensions set up by the Faculty of Glasgow and the University of St. Andrew's. It appears to me, that before any extension of privileges is granted to these two bodies, it should be shown in what respects they are more competent than the English schools in question. With regard to the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, they claim to be a College of Apothecaries also; since the surgeons, who formerly in a great measure composed their Council, practised also as apothecaries, and were competent to exercise the power of examining in that branch of the art.

4945. Is it not in their charter?—Yes, and consequently they have the right and power of examining and certifying under that charter in pharmacy for Scotland; but those who seek in the present day for a new grace and favour, seek it not on the foundation of an old charter, but on principles consistent with the general feeling and sentiments of the public of the present day.

It is my duty to draw the attention of the Committee to the circumstance, that about 100 Irish gentlemen annually receive our diploma; and, whatever may be their competency in their profession, they are not entitled to be appointed surgeons to county infirmaries in Ireland. Our College has always been on the greatest terms of amity with the Dublin College of Surgeons; who were good enough to say, that rather than embarrass the matter relating to the amended Bill of last Session, which we appeared to have so much at heart, they would withdraw any opposition to it, provided it did not include their College in any way whatever. This we were quite willing to have done, if the Bill had gone further in the House of Commons.

4946. To

4946. To what do you attribute the circumstance of 100 Irish gentleman applying for their diploma to London, in preference to the Dublin College?—Principally to their not having received such a preliminary education, particularly in Greek, as will enable them to pass the classical examination of the Dublin College. I cannot attribute it to the expense of their professional education at Dublin.

4947. You stated several objections to the election of the Council of your College being given to the members generally. Have you any further remarks to make on that subject?—I find that there have been 16 or 17 elections into the Council in the last 10 years. Now if the members were canvassed generally as often as that, we should soon cease to be a peaceful body, and become, in all probability, a political one, like the Ecole de Médecine of Paris, and, I fear, equally troublesome. I very much deprecate such a measure, if anything can be substituted for it.

There is one thing I should wish to state, in regard to the value of the diploma. It has been said in various places, that the diploma was not in that estimation in the country at large, which it really ought, and which, I humbly venture to say, it does possess. A certain gentleman is reported to have stated in a certain place, "that he could not coincide in thinking that the certificate of the College of Surgeons or of the Company of Apothecaries was, as regarded the holder of it, such a proof of his proficiency in medical science, as ought exclusively to be received as a test of his qualification; and the fact was, that the candidates passed by either of those bodies were required, previously to entering into the medical department of the army, the navy, or the East India Company's service, to undergo a strict examination, as was the case also with graduates and members of the universities and colleges of Scotland and Ireland; so insufficient a test of their proficiency was the certificate from those two bodies considered." Now if all the different Members of Parliament, now in this room, were to recommend a gentleman as a candidate for the medical service of the army, the head of the medical department would examine him as to his qualifications; and of those he examines, he selects the best. The candidate is not examined, because he is a member of the College of Surgeons, or of the Apothecaries' Company of London; but it is an examination which every man, no matter who he is, or where he comes from, or what his medical honours are, must undergo; and, what is more, every gentleman in the service must undergo examination repeatedly. For the head of the medical department examines every man, when he promotes him; in order to see, what he has forgotten or learnt; and if so able a man and so competent a physician as Sir David Barry, whom you have examined, being member of the College of Physicians in Paris and of London, and fellow of the Royal and other Societies, were now to wish to return to the service, as deputy-inspector-general of hospitals, he must submit to the same examination as a candidate for the service must do, provided the director-general chooses to inflict it upon him: he does not stand in a different situation, on the point of examination, from the candidate who presents himself for the first time to enter the service. As to the question, whether a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, of Dublin, or of London, stands in the same situation, in regard to the army medical service, as a graduate in physic of one of our universities; the fact is, a doctor of physic, whom I will suppose also to be a fellow of the College of Physicians of London (which in these countries is considered as the highest medical qualification a man can have), would not, as such, be enabled to get into the army. He is positively excluded by the King's Order, unless he is, or has been, also a member of one of the Colleges of Surgeons: that is a *sine quâ non*, to enable a man to offer himself as a candidate for the medical department of the army. I beg to put in the King's Order, dated July 29, 1830, and signed H. Hardinge, No. 4 of the Regulations: "No medical candidate who has not passed his examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, shall be eligible for this commission."

4947.* Was that the first time that it was requisite he should be a member of the College of Surgeons?—No; but it was the first time the positive order was given. Formerly, physicians were admitted into the army department; but they were found so deficient for general service, that their admission was forbidden; and now a gentleman must begin with the diploma of one of the three Royal Colleges of Surgeons. In the year 1810, the certificate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh was not received at all, by the navy. Now, however, diplomas of the three Colleges are received. It is an indispensable qualification to enter the navy, as an assistant-surgeon, that the candidates should be examined by us; but before the assistant-surgeon is promoted, the physician of the navy, Sir William Burnett, always sends

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him back to us to be re-examined, and he also examines him in physic. Passing an examination at 22 is very different from passing it again at 28. He may pass a very good book examination at 22; but he will be a much better practical man at 28, although he may have forgotten some anatomy.

4948. In the regulations of the College respecting the education of candidates, was it intended to exclude summer courses of lectures from recognition?—It was, at one time; on the ground that they were never well and thoroughly delivered.

4949. Are there not important courses of anatomy given in the summer?—No: there are courses; but they are not generally so complete and perfect as the winter courses. They may be, but generally they are not so.

4950. Are not the summer courses delivered in London of as much importance as the winter courses delivered in many places in the country?—Certainly; and that was one point that I believe I ought to have brought before the Committee, in regard to the Anatomy Act. Some of the teachers in London have complained to me that, during the summer, they have not been supplied with subjects, under the Act, as efficiently as they ought to be: for although I do not quite approve of anatomical courses in the summer, yet, in a place like London, there ought to be, at that season, two or three demonstrators, to give instruction to gentlemen who stand in need of it. For instance, at the College, about a month ago, we rejected a gentleman from Dublin, and desired him to study anatomy. He said, there were scarcely opportunities for studying it during the summer. Now this should be rectified.

4951. At present, do you recognize the winter courses only?—The winter courses only. But we should be glad to see demonstrations in practical anatomy carried on during the summer, to a moderate extent in the small schools.

4952. Are there not many teachers, unconnected with the great hospitals, who if summer courses were recognized, would be glad to deliver them?—I think they would wish to do it; but I do not think it advisable that they should be allowed.

4953. Why not, if they were adequately supplied with subjects; if their schools were provided with such preparations as you think necessary to teach anatomy properly; and if in other respects they were well qualified?—If a student who comes from the country, works steadily from October till the end of May, or from the end of September to the end of June, I think it desirable that he should be allowed to return to his friends for one or two months in a season; and one does not wish to encourage schools of that kind which would prevent this indulgence taking place. I do not mean to say that it would interfere with the other teachers; for I do not care who gets the money; but I look to the advantage of the student.

4954. If four years passed in a druggist's shop, considered as a preparation for general practice, deserves to be regarded as time mis-spent, why does the College persist in recognizing the period of such attendance in the shop as time employed in the acquirement of professional knowledge?—Because 11 men will always beat 10, when it comes to the matter of holding up of hands; and men have different opinions. I can only say, that I have tried the question in the Council more than once, to do away with that system; and so have other gentlemen; but the majority is in favour of six years; four of them years of the shop, as the question is stated.

4955. Is the board of examiners bound to examine a man who presents himself to them to be examined respecting his knowledge of surgery, whether his education be such as the Council have prescribed, or no?—I believe there is an opinion of a barrister to that effect; but we have never acted upon it; we have always chosen to act on bye-laws, sanctioned by judges and chancellors; and I believe no one would think it prudent to go to law with us about it.

4956. Without a law empowering you to require of candidates that they shall have completed a certain course of study, can you lawfully impose upon them that condition?—I think not; if any gentleman refused, I think we should require more than merely our own will and pleasure, to enable us to enforce it.

4957. Have the candidates ever refused to comply with any regulations of the Council, requiring them to have studied additional branches of medical science, as the condition of their being allowed to proceed to examination?—No; nothing is so painful as to be obliged to refuse to examine, for want of proper certificates. Young men come every day to say, that they must starve if we insist on their staying in London to complete the courses required. I have stated that, through negligence, I gave a false certificate. The young gentleman who deceived me, has completed his time; but he has not the money to pay for his diploma,

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diploma, nor for anything else ; and is very miserable from having been compelled to remain in town so long. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

4958. Have any remonstrances reached you, on your requiring more than is required by law?—They dare not dispute with us ; but students would endeavour to do without a qualification, if we were to require too much. We are obliged to keep up, year by year, to what the public can bear, and to what we think we can do reasonably. Last year, we increased our demands, and next year we shall probably require more, according as the state of public opinion will allow us to do.

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4959. You state, that as one of a minority in the Council, you have been unwillingly compelled to recognize service in a druggist's shop, as time employed in the acquirement of professional knowledge: the Apothecaries' Act requires the service of an apprenticeship to a regular apothecary, as a necessary condition to being admitted to examination at Apothecaries'-hall?—I think that a great hardship ; it is one of the things I object to in the Apothecaries' Act. I think, as far as pharmacy goes, two years is sufficient to be employed in that occupation ; and that after two years, a man should go to those studies which are to enable him to practise with advantage to the public.

4960. The apothecary of the present day, being usually a man of better education than the druggist, will not the student have learned more in his shop than in that of the druggist?—Rather less ; for the shop of the apothecaries of the present day is a private one, and, for advice or medicines, scarcely anybody goes into it once a week. The student is engaged, so far as I know, in making up simply the medicines which are prescribed by his master, or the prescriptions that fall into the hands of his master's employer ; whereas the druggist has an open shop, and the lad being engaged in making up a greater variety of prescriptions, more effectually learns the art of mixing medicines. And this, after all, one would say, is the real occupation of an apothecary, of the pharmacien of the French : though the English apothecary is not the same thing as the French pharmacien.

4961. Did the court of examiners, previous to 1813, determine without rule, in each particular case, whether the education of the student was sufficient to make him acquainted with surgery ; and if they thought it sufficient, did they pass him without examination?—I believe that they did require that he should have studied, and, when he came up, inquired of him the nature of his education ; and if they thought it insufficient, they rejected him.

4962. Does the paper now produced present a fair sample of the questions that might be put to a candidate by your court of examiners?—[*A paper being shown to the Witness*] :

“ Have you ever dissected ?

“ Suppose you take off the skin of the neck, what do you first see ?

“ Taking off that, what next ?

“ What nerves and veins accompany the carotid artery ?

“ Describe the mode of tying it ?

“ The course and branches of the par vagum ?

“ How are the constrictors of the pharynx one with respect to the other ?

“ Where does the trachea commence and end ?

“ What prevents a piece of food getting into the larynx ?

“ What are the ligaments of the ankle joint ?

“ In compound dislocation of the joint, what is the state of the fibula ?

“ If called to that accident, and you found that the tibia had been dirtied on the ground, what would you first do ?

“ How would you treat it afterwards ?

“ How would you proceed to take up the external iliac artery ?

“ What are the relations of the femoral artery ?”

—If I had the examining of a man upon those questions, I will venture to say that he would prove himself a tolerably good anatomist. There are questions much more severe ; but there is enough in that paper for an hour's examination of any man ; and more than he can answer, unless he is a good anatomist. If the Committee will be pleased to call up the gentleman who furnished the paper, and to allow me to examine him before the Committee, I would convince them, out of that paper, that he had got enough. The paper is, I suppose, a copy of the questions put to some gentleman, who has a good memory.

4963. Are your examinations entirely *viva voce* examinations?—Yes.

4964. Do you not consider that a knowledge of medicine is essential to good surgical practice?—Decidedly ; they are inseparable.

4965. How is it then that the candidates for the diploma of the College of Surgeons

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Surgeons are not examined in medicine?—We do not consider that to be quite our province; and we do not wish to trespass on the province of others, more than we can help. We do occasionally examine in medicine; but as it is considered that medicine is properly the subject upon which general practitioners should be examined by the Society of Apothecaries, we think it unnecessary to take upon ourselves their duties. With reference to a surgeon only, we leave him to his fate; knowing that he will never get salt to his porridge, unless he does obtain the necessary qualifications, and a great many more than we could possibly require.

4966. Is it necessary for a person applying to be an assistant or principal army surgeon, that he be a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries?—No, it is not; and that is a reason why the director-general generally examines him as to medicine, and the diseases of the particular climate to which he is going.

4967. In the present year, “application was made to the Court of Exchequer to set aside a verdict obtained by a surgeon for medicine and attendance on his patient, who had been afflicted with a disease of the eye, palpitation of the heart, &c. It was sought to set aside the verdict, on the grounds that the plaintiff was a surgeon only, and not an apothecary, and had no right, therefore, to compound medicines. For the plaintiff, it was maintained, that he had acted purely as a surgeon, and some medical men were called to show, that the complaints were surgical. Baron Bayley did not see, why the plaintiff should not be allowed to dispense such medicine as was incident to his practice, as a surgeon. The mere fact of administering medicine did not make a man an apothecary, unless it was his chief business.” Now seeing that, under this decision, the administration of medicine in a surgical case, and receiving payment for that medicine afterwards, belong regularly to a surgeon’s business, is it not proper that the College of Surgeons should examine their candidates respecting the proper medical treatment of surgical diseases?—We always do. Suppose a man has a disease of the bladder, and cannot pass his urine. We say, “What would you do?” The candidate replies, “I would pass a catheter into the bladder, and draw off the water.” The next question is, “Suppose you could not do that, what internal medicines would you administer? What internal treatment would you have recourse to?” Then he tells us, perhaps, he would give him calomel and opium. We ask him the effect of calomel and opium, separately, and combined, and the doses. Then we may ask him, “Are there any other internal means?” He says that there are. We satisfy ourselves that he is so far qualified, and go on to suppression of urine, from defect of secretion. We ask what disease it will give rise to; and what would be the cause of death. He tells us, death would occur, probably, from an affection of the brain. We ask him what medical treatment he would adopt under those circumstances. He describes, first, the surgical treatment, by opening the bladder or urethra, so as to allow the urine to flow: then the medical treatment he would adopt, to prevent or arrest injury of the brain. He would probably say, that he would bleed his patient, and treat him as for an affection of the head. As far as the medical practice relating to surgery goes, we always examine upon it. We might ask, for instance, “If a man has a stricture in the urethra, which has been roughly handled, and has, in consequence, a paroxysm, resembling an ague; what treatment would you adopt?” Then perhaps we should inquire, where he had seen agues treated, and the difference between the two complaints. I never heard an examination on the small-pox; we leave that to the Apothecaries’ Company, as a part of their province: but I am satisfied every man who practises surgery, should study physic.

4968. Being of that opinion, do you not think the principles of medicine should form one of the subjects of examination by the Surgeons’ College?—They constitute a part of their study; but it does not necessarily follow that that should constitute a part of their examination, as there is another body for that purpose.

4969. Previous to the passing of the Apothecaries’ Act in 1815, was the College in the habit of examining in medicine?—I was in France and Spain in those days, and do not know what they did. I can answer personally only for the last few years.

4970. Do you approve of the decision of the judges of the Court of King’s Bench, in old times. Jenkins, a surgeon, at the instance of the College of Physicians, was brought up before Sir John Popham, chief justice of the King’s Bench. “What,” said the chief justice, “did you never procure the seal of the College of Physicians, to justify your practice?” “No,” said Jenkins, “but I practised, as a surgeon; and, in that art, I used the inward medicines I considered necessary.”

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"In such case," answered the chief justice, "a physician ought to be called in, it being on no account lawful for the surgeon to invade a physician's province?"—I would reply, by stating another case: Homer says, when the Greeks at the siege of Troy were suffering from disease, and dying like dogs, they applied to the priest of Apollo, to pray to the gods to help them: but when they were wounded, they went to Machaon to cure them. I put that statement against the other, as showing the state of surgery in more ancient days.

4971. It appears that, subsequent to this decision of the Court of King's Bench against the surgeons, they presented a petition to the House of Commons, containing this allegation: "That for every hurt, appertaining to the surgeon's care, a patient must be forced to maintain a surgeon, a physician, and an apothecary;" and the petition was rejected?—I think they were great rogues in those days, all three of them.

4972. Have not legal decisions, such as those adverted to, tended to make a wider separation between surgery and physic than is for the public good, and than would have taken place but for such legal interference?—No; the separation arose from religious circumstances entirely, both among the Arabians, and among the Christians. Law has had little to do with it.

4973. Would not fining and imprisoning the surgeon, if he invaded the physician's practice, tend to separate the practice of physic from that of surgery?—I do not know that it has done so. A physician claims, and is justified in so doing, that he has a right, as a doctor in medicine, to practise surgery, although he may know nothing about the matter. Our idea is, that a surgeon has an equal right to practise physic; and it is possible he may have an equal reason for doing so.

4974. Are you aware that in the universities, where they claim the right to give licences to practise in surgery, the practitioners are licensed under this restriction: "*Quod fines artis tuæ non excedas, neve medicinam practices?*"—It is only a proof of that which I stated before: "Give the doctors authority, and they will be sufficiently despotic."

4975. Do many young members of your College go to practise abroad, in the colonies and elsewhere, who have never become licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries?—I believe many go without being members of our College; or indeed of any body whatever.

4976. Do many obtain the diploma of your College, who afterwards go to practise abroad in the colonies, without being members of the Society of Apothecaries?—I think it is exceedingly likely. There is one young man I am acquainted with, who is going to the colonies, and I understand he will not go to the Company of Apothecaries to be examined. But that should not be permitted. It is an error.

4977. Why is it an error?—The law of the land should provide, that he be examined by the apothecaries' board. We do not profess to examine a man in botany, pharmacy, chemistry, or general medicine.

4978. Judicious medical treatment, you say, is essential to the proper treatment of surgical cases. Is not a knowledge of the properties of drugs, and of their doses, essential to an understanding of proper medical treatment?—That is the only argument gentlemen can advance for making a poor fellow stay four years in the shop; in which he learns the properties, and qualities, and appearance of drugs, and something in regard to the use of them. I have done my best to reduce the four years to two; but we are 21 in the College, and 11 will always beat 10 at a show of hands.

4979. Are you of opinion that an examination in pharmacy would be a useful addition to the examinations of the College?—No: I think every medical man should be examined before the examiners of the Society of Apothecaries, or any board which may replace that, before he comes to the College of Surgeons. In the education of my own son, the first thing I did was, to send him into the apothecary's shop of an hospital for a year; and to let him there learn to compound medicines. He goes on with that study for a longer period if necessary, until he feels his proficiency upon that point. He then follows the physician's practice, as well as the surgeon's; for no man can practise well as a surgeon, who is not competent, in a general sense, in medicine, as a physician.

4980. If a knowledge of pharmacy is essential to the understanding of the medical treatment of a surgical case, why should the College of Surgeons devolve the examination in pharmacy, and its kindred branches of knowledge, to a corporation entirely stranger to itself?—We do not. With regard to pharmacy, we consider, that if a person has been three years in a druggist's or apothecary's

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cary's shop, he is qualified upon the point of pharmacy, which is a very minor part of the profession, and which it is scarcely possible he can be unacquainted with : and that if our time were unnecessarily taken up to so little purpose, we should not get men of that standing which it is usually expected the examiners of the College of Surgeons should be, to do the duty. There are many evenings when, after sitting seven hours at a stretch, I should be glad to give a guinea to be allowed to go for half an hour, and break stones in Lincoln's-inn Fields.

4981. At the examinations of the Society of Apothecaries, is apprenticeship to a licentiate of the company, considered a sufficient test of a candidate's proficiency in pharmacy ; or is an examination therein considered indispensable?—They are instituted for the express purpose of examining in pharmacy. That is a special part of their business. We examine, as surgeons : and that is the difference between our College and the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

4982. Is it not reasonable that the College of Surgeons should examine on every point, essential to the good practice of surgery?—No, not on those minor points, not essential to the good practice of surgery. We must examine upon the whole range of medical science, if we were to do that.

4983. Is it in order to spare the examiners, then, that the examination in pharmacy is omitted?—It would be impossible to go into the whole of the studies of any individual, without prolonging the examination indefinitely. It would be impossible for all the parties concerned ; it would not be fair to the individual.

4984. Would not a remedy for that be found, by providing junior examiners, instead of the seniors who are now upon the examiners' board?—No : I think not ; for the examination of those gentlemen would not carry the same weight with it, neither would the diploma of the College carry so much weight, as it does now. And this arises much from the names of the gentlemen who sign the diploma. If one of us is absent, a student frequently comes and says, " I should be very sorry to have my diploma framed and exhibited in my shop, without your name being attached to it. Will you have the goodness to sign it for me ? " It is a certificate, that he has been examined by men of a certain calibre and authority in the profession.

4985. Look over the list of the present Council, and state, how many of the present Council are teachers at any of the larger medical schools, or are hospital surgeons in London?—Myself, surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, and teacher of surgery. Mr. White, surgeon of the Westminster Hospital. Mr. Andrews, surgeon of the London Hospital. Sir William Blizard has retired. William Lynn, ditto. Sir Astley Cooper, consulting surgeon at Guy's Hospital. Sir Anthony Carlile, surgeon of the Westminster Hospital. Mr. Thomas, not surgeon to any hospital, but formerly demonstrator of anatomy in Windmill-street. Mr. Keate, surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Mr. Vincent, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's. Mr. Samuel Cooper, professor of surgery in the London University. Mr. Copeland, surgeon to no hospital, nor teacher. Mr. Howship, teacher of surgery in his own house, and surgeon of St. George's Workhouse. Mr. Briggs, surgeon to the Lock Hospital. Mr. Lawrence, surgeon and teacher of surgery at St. Bartholomew's. Mr. Brodie, surgeon to St. George's. Mr. Travers, to St. Thomas's. Mr. Earle, to St. Bartholomew's. Sir Charles Bell, to the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Swan, to no hospital, formerly to Lincoln Hospital. He came from the country, and we elected him for his very great anatomical labours. Mr. Stanley, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, and lecturer on anatomy.

4986. How many members of the present Council have been general practitioners?—I believe, there have been two.

4987. How many of them have been army surgeons?—There are three. Mr. Keate, inspector-general of hospitals : Mr. Cooper, a staff surgeon : and myself.

4988. Sir William Blizard was formerly surgeon to the London Hospital, before he resigned?—Yes, he was : also formerly teacher of anatomy ; and he has been a very able, as he is a very honest man.

4989. Are you aware, that the examiners of the College of Surgeons, Dublin, receive no remuneration for examining?—I should say, with great respect, the more silly they, for doing the business for nothing. Every man should be paid for his labour. With regard to the Society of Apothecaries, their examiners, I conceive, should be paid as we are ; and the examiners in Dublin in a similar manner.

4990. The mode of remunerating the examiners of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, is at the rate of half-a-guinea an hour?—I think that is the proper mode for paying mechanics, but not surgeons. *G. J. Guthrie, Esq.*

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4991. Are you aware of a proposition, made in 1790 by the master of the old corporation, Mr. Gunning, that 500 *l.* a year should be provided by Government, and distributed amongst the examiners, in lieu of all fees?—Yes. I believe that would have been pretty nearly equal to the sum received at the present moment, if reference be made to the duties performed. At that time they each received about 40 *l.* or 50 *l.* a year, but they did not do the duty as we do it now. They always had a very good dinner provided, before they began; and they very soon settled their business afterwards.

4992. It was considered that a change was requisite; and Mr. Gunning's plan was proposed as an expedient to prevent a misapplication of the funds of the corporation in providing dinners for the examiners?—I should be very happy to give the document of 1790. I think that after the date of this document, there was a proposition of that nature: but it was not acceded to by the rest, and never went further, than a mere statement addressed by Mr. Gunning to the Council, on what he considered their delinquencies: and I very much approve of what he said.

4993. Are you aware that at the Universities, and at the College of Physicians, some of the examiners are selected from the junior men?—Yes, because, I believe, they find it advantageous and necessary to employ them in that way: though, in that case, the candidates look only to the degree and not to the document, and the names of the examiners who examined them; whereas at our College, I maintain that it is the document, with these particular names annexed to it, which is considered of so much importance by our members.

4994. From the age of 22 to 35, the period in a surgeon's life when he seldom has obtained much practice, how is he usually occupied?—Some are occupied in study, some in idleness.

4995. Those who really aim at getting forward, are employed, during that period of their lives, in close application to the study of the principles of their profession?—Yes; and when they have attained it, if they mean to keep their place, they must work just as hard, to the last hour of their lives.

4996. Are there not many of them who, when they become engaged in practice, are not so good anatomists as they were when prosecuting their studies?—There is no doubt of it. All the book anatomy will be lost: and that is the value of practice. A man loses his book anatomy in two years. It is the reason why we all teach surgery, if not anatomy, for many years. A man must learn, if he wishes to teach well.

4997. Seeing that juniors who are diligent, are occupied from the age of 22 to 35 in the science of their profession, would not they be better qualified for examiners, than men who are so fully engaged in practice, and so much advanced in life, as the 10 seniors of your Council usually are: and might not a portion at least of the examiners' board advantageously be made to consist of such juniors?—Theoretically, the answer is, yes: practically, no. Because those young gentlemen know the profession only theoretically: the others, practically. A person would not have recourse to the advice of a gentleman of 23, where he could get the advice of a man of undoubted ability of 43; unless he had a particular presentiment for that gentleman.

4998. Would not a certain proportion of such juniors, learned in the theory and science of their profession, conjoined with seniors, more skilled in the practice, form a better board than the present, for conducting the examinations?—No, it would be only advantageous to young men, who would like to get some share of the profit; but in no way advantageous to the student.

4999. Could not the juniors, without injury to their practice, apply more time than the seniors to the business of examination; and would they not readily do so for a less remuneration?—I do not think the remuneration in science is of the least consequence; nor that the juniors would do it so well. I would wish to make a provision for the retirement from the examiners' court of gentlemen, who would feel it onerous to continue in it, when their memories were not so perfect as at the preceding period. If I am asked whether a man of 25 is not better than an old man who has lost his memory, my answer is, yes; but for a court of examiners, a man of middle age is much better than a young man under 35.

5000. Your answer supposes that the court of examiners is to be composed of young men only: now the former question, to which you refer, contemplated a certain admixture only of juniors with seniors: the juniors for science and theory,

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the seniors for skill and practice?—I do not think it would make the matter better. It might do as well. A young man can examine as well as an older man; but the public have not the same confidence in his opinion practically.

5001. From 22 to 35 cannot they without much injury to any little practice they may have obtained, devote more time to the examination?—I dare say they can devote more time to it; but I see no advantage in that.

5002. Is not the expense necessary to the maintenance of the Hunterian collection a difficulty with which the College, in case of any changes that might be proposed in the qualification to be required of candidates, would have to contend?—No difficulty at all. We have above 12,000 *l.* a year, of which we save 3,000 *l.* a year, after paying the expense of that collection.

5003. Have there not been periods in the history of the College, when in consequence of the expense of the maintaining of this collection, it was doubtful whether you would be able to raise your income to a level with your expenditure?—Decidedly; and by adopting the course I have declared to be the best, they have been brought out of these difficulties; they are forming the finest medical and anatomical library, they possess the best museum in Europe, and they have raised surgery to the high pitch at which it is at the present moment. In addition to this, they have obtained an income of between 12,000 *l.* and 13,000 *l.* a year; and I do not think I could give better reasons for maintaining, that the present mode of proceeding is the best.

5004. It appears from a return made to this Committee, that the sum paid to examiners in the period of the last ten years amounted to 26,261 *l.* 9 *s.*, and that the annual sum paid to each examiner is now about 300 *l.* Would not the juniors be very willing to examine at a less rate of remuneration?—I would find many men who would do it for 50 *l.* a year each, or for anything you would give them.

5005. The question is, not only whether it can be done cheaper, but whether from the junior members of the profession there cannot be selected excellent men, who will perform the work of examination at a less expense?—My answer is, that science should never be put up to auction: that a man must be paid according to his talent, and his estimation with the public.

5006. Could not examiners, between the ages of 22 and 35, be chosen out of the large body of members, who would be fully competent to that duty?—There is no doubt that junior surgeons could be obtained at the present moment, and who would be quite willing to take the chance with others, if their places were given to the lowest bidder; but I must protest against scientific surgery being treated in that manner.

5007. Among gentlemen from 22 to 35, could not men be selected, perfectly competent to conduct the examinations?—In that way I answer, yes; but without consideration for the money or remuneration.

5008. Would not such juniors be perfectly willing to act as examiners for a salary of 100 *l.* a year each?—They would be willing to do anything for half the money; many of them are learned, but poor.

5009. Who is it that you think attaches value to the diploma, from the names annexed to it? the parties examined, or the public?—Both the individual and the public. Gentlemen have frequently come to me, and have said, “I was under the care of Mr. So-and-so. I saw your name attached to his diploma, and had confidence in him accordingly:” this being a gentleman to whom I happened to be personally known, and to whom, perhaps, I had an opportunity of rendering a service. It is a circumstance continually occurring, I have no doubt, to all of us.

5010. Is it not the usual mode of certifying diplomas, for the president of the College to affix his signature to them?—All the court of examiners sign the diploma.

5011. If value is attached to the names affixed to the diploma, where would be the difficulty of directing the president and seniors, as a part of their official duty, to attach their names to it?—They would be great rogues, if they attached their names to the certificate of a candidate, at whose examination they had not attended.

5012. Suppose it was a bye-law of the College, that on the examiners certifying that a party had passed a good examination, the president and seniors should, *ex officio*, attach their names to his diploma. Would not that answer all the purposes which you think are answered, by annexing to the diploma the names of men

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of character and standing in the profession?—I should call it a gross fraud upon the public; and I would not myself be guilty of so dishonourable a proceeding.

5013. If it was a matter of form, prescribed by the bye-laws, that the president and seniors should affix their signatures to each diploma, would there be any dishonesty in their doing so?—I think so. I think the public would deservedly turn us out of our offices in consequence of it.

5014. Even if the certificate of the examiners, appointed by the College, declared the individuals perfectly competent to pass?—I would resign my place in the College, before I would be accessory to such a bye-law being made; or I would never observe it, if it were made.

5015. From the list returned by the Council to this Committee, of the number of candidates examined, and approved, or rejected, in each of the last 10 years, it appears, that in 1823 about one-eleventh, in 1827 one-fourteenth, and in 1830 one-twenty-fifth of the candidates were rejected. How do you explain this diminishing proportion in the number of rejections?—It is accidental. I think the other night we rejected five out of nine; and last night we passed the whole 10; the night before we rejected one out of the 10.

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Jovis, 1^o die Maii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Clift, called in; and Examined.

5016. WHAT situation do you hold at the College of Surgeons?—Conservator of the museum. *Mr. William Clift.*

5017. Have you ever held any other situation in the College?—I have held no other situation.

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5018. When were you first appointed to that situation?—In the beginning of 1800.

5019. Were you appointed by the trustees of the museum, or by the College? By the College.

5020. Where was the Hunterian collection placed, at the time you were first appointed?—At No. 13, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

5021. Was that the house in which Mr. Hunter lived?—No, but it communicated with it. He had the whole extent of the premises, from Leicester-square into Castle-street.

5022. That was the house in which Mr. Hunter's collection was originally deposited?—Yes.

5023. And after Mr. Hunter's death, it was continued to be rented, for the purpose of holding the collection, till a new room should be built for its reception?—Yes; it remained there, till Midsummer, 1806; and between Midsummer and Michaelmas, as at Michaelmas the lease expired, the collection was obliged to be removed from thence to Lincoln's-inn-fields.

5024. At the time of its removal, had the new room in Lincoln's-inn-fields been built?—No.

5025. When was the new building begun?—In the year 1806.

5026. By what time was it completed for the reception of the collection?—At first, the collection was deposited in the dwelling-house. When half the museum had been built, the collection was conveyed into that half, there to remain, until the house should be pulled down, and the remainder of the new building should be completed.

5027. By what time was the building completed?—It was completed, so far as to be open to visitors, some time in the year 1813.

5028. The trustees recommended to Parliament in 1806, that a grant of 15,000 *l.* should be made towards building the College, on the Council of the College binding themselves to complete the buildings according to the plans within three years, and also to provide, out of the funds of the College, against any ulterior expense. But when those three years had expired, the building yet remaining incomplete, Parliament in 1810 voted a further sum of 12,500 *l.* towards the completion of the building, on the Council undertaking to make good any deficiency, out of the funds of

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the College. From the removal of the collection in 1806 until the completion of the building in 1813, did the collection remain almost inaccessible?—Quite.

5029. It was in a store-room in fact?—Yes, in the dwelling-house, from the top to the bottom.

5030. While the collection remained in Castle-street, was it accessible?—Yes; but very few visitors came. They were generally brought by members of the College.

5031. Between 1800 and 1806 had you access to it yourself?—Yes, I was constantly employed in it.

5032. Was any large part of it at that time contained in packages, and incapable of being displayed, from want of room?—No, it was displayed very much as at present.

5033. When you first were appointed conservator in 1800, what manuscripts of Mr. Hunter, in any way descriptive of, or relating to the collection, were there in the museum in Castle-street?—There were 24 fasciculi, relating to the gallery preparations, *i. e.* the physiological part of the collection; two separate volumes relating to the pathological series, and one other volume relating to the fossils.

5034. Had you any knowledge at that time of the existence of other manuscripts of Mr. Hunter relating to the collection, than a very general and imperfect catalogue descriptive only of the principle on which it had been formed?—Yes.

5035. Had you ever seen any of those manuscripts?—I had seen, I believe, nearly the whole.

5036. Were any of those manuscripts descriptive of the pathological preparations?—Yes.

5037. What did they consist of?—Of the history of very numerous cases, relating to particular pathological specimens.

5038. The history of the cases of the patients, from whom those preparations had been taken?—Yes.

5039. Were there distinct references in those papers to the particular preparations in the collection?—Not very frequently.

5040. Were there such references, that a good anatomist and physiologist, having access to both preparation and manuscript, would have been enabled to connect the one with the other?—Certainly.

5041. Has the loss of the original descriptions of those cases greatly reduced the interest and value of the corresponding preparations?—There can be no doubt of it.

5042. Are you of opinion that, since the Government had purchased the collection for the public, all the papers and manuscripts, bearing any reference to that collection, ought to have been given up with it, as public property?—I cannot help thinking that that was the purport of the following expressions in Mr. Hunter's will:

"I also give to the said Matthew Baillie and Everard Home all my collection of natural history, and the cases, and other things belonging thereto, or used therewith, upon trust that they offer the same to sale in one entire lot to the Government of Great Britain," &c. &c.

These should be considered part and parcel of it, and ought to go with it.

5043. Before your appointment as conservator of the museum, had you access to the collection?—From the time of Mr. Hunter's death, the 16th of October 1793; and before that, during nearly two years, while I was Mr. Hunter's apprentice.

5044. Although not regularly appointed conservator, had you the care of the collection from 1793 to 1800?—The entire charge of it.

5045. At the period of Mr. Hunter's death, and for some time afterwards, were those manuscripts deposited with the collection?—Yes, in an ante-room.

5046. Your understanding was, that those descriptive manuscripts ought to have gone along with the collection?—Clearly so.

5047. At what period were those manuscripts removed away from the collection?—Shortly before the collection was transferred to the College of Surgeons.

5048. When were you first made aware that those manuscripts had been separated from the collection?—When the collection was about to be delivered into the possession of the College by the executors of Mr. Hunter.

5049. So long as the collection remained in Castle Street, was it in charge of the executors of Mr. Hunter?—Only until the beginning of 1800, when it was transferred to the College of Surgeons. The trustees of the museum then received

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it from Mr. Hunter's executors, and forthwith resigned it into the hands of the College. *Mr. William Clift.*

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5050. Before the separation of those manuscripts from the collection, were you informed of the intention of any party so to separate them?—Those manuscripts were taken by me in a cart to Sir Everard Home's house, by his order. It was understood by the trustees, that Sir Everard was the only person who could make a catalogue of the collection, and he always expressed his intention so to do.

5051. At the time of transferring those papers to Sir Everard Home's house, did he express his intention to make use of them for a time, in preparing from them a catalogue of the collection? Did anything pass between him and you upon that subject?—Nothing passed.

5052. Had you any conversation with Sir Everard at the time as to his removing them?—No.

5053. Did he express to you that he merely removed them for the purpose of preparing a catalogue?—Sir Everard said, that those papers, being a very large proportion of them loose fasciculi, were not fit for the public eye; and therefore he should take them into his keeping, for the purpose of using them in describing the collection.

5054. Did you make any remark upon that?—No.

5055. Were the trustees, at the time of their taking possession of the collection, made aware of the removal of the papers?—This was, in fact, just before the trustees took possession of the collection. I do not believe they were made acquainted with it at that time.

5056. At the time of the removal of the collection to Lincoln's Inn-fields, in 1806, did you in any way communicate with any members of the Council of the College respecting the existence of the manuscripts, descriptive of the preparations?—I do not believe that any inquiry was made of me upon that subject.

5057. Did you, knowing of the existence of the manuscripts, inform any of the members of the Council of the College of their existence?—I believe not.

5058. Would it have been possible for you between the period of 1806 and 1813, even if you had been so inclined, to have availed yourself of the manuscripts, by comparing them with the preparations?—It was almost impossible.

5059. In 1813 or subsequently, when the collection began to be put in order in the new building, were you appointed to assist in arranging it, and in preparing the catalogue?—It was entirely done under Sir Everard Home's direction.

5060. Whom did he employ?—Myself.

5061. Did he, while so employing you, give you access to the manuscripts which he had removed?—They were not necessary at that time.

5062. Why not?—Because, in the general arrangement of the collection, we were guided by the above-mentioned fasciculi. The preparations were numbered. We had merely to get them into their places, according to the three folio catalogues which from 1794 down to 1806 had been prepared, two by myself, and a third by Dr. Shaw.

5063. Do those three catalogues relate to the collection generally?—Yes.

5064. That was a sort of general catalogue, explanatory of the principle of arrangement?—Yes.

5065. But not entering into the history of each particular physiological or pathological preparation?—No.

5066. When was it that this general arrangement of the collection on the shelves of the new museum was completed?—It was completed, in a manner, in 1813.

5067. When was it that, in case you had had access to the manuscripts that had been removed, you would have been in a condition to make use of them, for the purpose of commencing a descriptive catalogue, giving a detailed account of each particular preparation?—Not till 1817.

5068. Being in 1817 in a condition to commence such a catalogue, what steps did you then take to obtain access to the manuscripts, wherefrom you might have obtained the information requisite for drawing it up?—It was not expected that I should do that, but Sir Everard Home.

5069. But you were engaged in doing so under his direction?—Under his direction.

5070. Did you in 1817 represent to him, that in order to complete this catalogue, it was necessary you should have access to the original manuscripts?—No, because the catalogue was supposed to be the work of Sir Everard.

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5071. Did Sir Everard Home employ you to draw up the catalogue?—Merely to transcribe whatever he pleased to direct. In 1817, he began to re-arrange the collection, so as to bring every preparation into its relative position; because that was not the case originally.

5072. What do you mean by putting it into its relative position? Do you mean merely arranging the preparations in proper order upon the shelves?—Yes.

5073. In arranging them in their proper order upon the shelves, did he supply the description of each particular preparation?—No.

5074. Did it occur to yourself at the time, that in order to make a complete description, it would be necessary to have recourse to the original manuscripts?—Without doubt, it frequently did.

5075. When did those reflections first suggest themselves to your mind?—When the manuscripts were first removed.

5076. When the period of 1817 arrived, had you any communication with the members of the Council relative to these manuscripts?—I think not.

5077. When did you first have any communication with, either the Council, or any individual members of the Council, respecting the manuscripts which had been removed; and impart to them those reflections on the subject which had suggested themselves to your own mind?—In 1823.

5078. Did Sir Everard Home repeatedly promise the board of curators to draw up a descriptive catalogue?—He was constantly urged, quarterly, by the trustees to make progress in it.

5079. The College in one of its publications stated, that in 1816 it was proposed that all the curators should become joint labourers in this great work (that is of drawing up a descriptive catalogue), “when Sir Everard Home declared that it was his special duty, and that he would admit of no participation in its performance:” do you know anything of that?—Every word of that is perfectly true.

5080. Did you hear him declare it?—Certainly I did.

5081. On what occasion did he make that declaration?—The trustees had been frequently urging the board of curators to make progress in the catalogue; they saw that no progress was making in it, and therefore they became anxious on the subject.

5082. About what period did that take place?—I think it was in 1817; which was the cause of Sir Everard making the new arrangement of the preparations, I before mentioned.

5083. Then in the publication before referred to, the College says, “the result of his labour was the production of a synopsis.” What synopsis is that?—A very slight description of the general arrangement, printed in 1818.

5084. Not at all entering into the particular history of each case?—No, merely heads of series.

5085. Did Sir Everard Home resign the office of curator in 1817?—I do not recollect the year; but it was when he became a trustee.

5086. Did this happen; viz., that the board of curators, anxious for the completion of a descriptive catalogue of the contents of the museum, resolved to employ the conservator in preparing one under their own immediate superintendence?—Yes.

5087. Then about 1817 were you specially appointed by the board of curators to supersede Sir Everard Home in the preparation of the catalogue, and to prepare it yourself?—No. It was still understood, that Sir Everard was to have the direction of making that catalogue.

5088. Will you state, as nearly as you can recollect, what orders at that time you received from the board of curators?—I do not recollect that I had any.

5089. Then things remained on the same footing as before, so far as your own appointment went?—Exactly.

5090. Was your son employed to assist you about that time?—Yes.

5091. It is stated that “the board further appointed Sir William Blizard, Mr. Cline, and Mr. Abernethy, to be a sub-committee for the special purpose of superintending the formation of the catalogue.” About what time did that happen?—I do not recollect.

5092. Did you receive your orders, then, from Sir William Blizard, Mr. Cline, and Mr. Abernethy, as well as from Sir Everard Home; or did you continue to receive them from Sir Everard Home alone?—Entirely from Sir Everard Home. I believe that that Committee was appointed, more with the intention of urging Sir

Sir Everard to do that which they considered that nobody else could so effectually do. Mr. William Clift.

5093. It is stated, "When, however, the conservator began his task of preparing the catalogue, he expressed a wish to obtain some of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts; and thus did the board of curators learn for the first time the extent and nature of the manuscripts, relative to the collection, left by Mr. Hunter." When did that pass?—I think not till 1823.

5094. From 1817 to 1823, had you ever access to the manuscripts which Sir Everard Home removed?—Never, except such as he brought with him to compare with specimens in the collection, for his own special purposes.

5095. What do you mean by his own special purposes?—When he was preparing for his lectures, or drawing up papers for the Philosophical Transactions.

5096. In giving him assistance in the arrangement, did you ever ask him to let you have access to the manuscripts, to enable you to draw up descriptions of any particular preparations?—No.

5097. Between the time of his removing the manuscripts, 1800, and the period of 1823, when you expressed a wish to obtain the manuscripts, had you ever any conversation with Sir Everard Home on the subject of the manuscripts?—During the whole of that period, Sir Everard was so intent on writing papers for the Philosophical Transactions, that very little else, in the way of the collection, was thought of by him; because he always made his engagements in this way an excuse to the trustees for not having proceeded with the catalogue, saying, that we were employed in making out the subjects which were but imperfectly understood.

5098. On what occasion, and in what terms, did you convey either to the Council, or to the board of curators, the information you possessed, respecting the existence and removal of those manuscripts?—Though I believe all the members of the board had a very imperfect knowledge of the nature of those papers, yet they knew that Sir Everard had in his possession all Mr. Hunter's manuscripts.

5099. In what way did those members of the board of curators obtain a knowledge of the existence of those papers?—Through Sir Everard Home himself, while he was a member of that board. Besides which, almost all of them had been acquainted with Mr. Hunter, and must have known of the existence of a large mass of manuscripts. After the destruction of the papers, Mr. Cline stated to me, on Mr. Hunter's own authority, that Mr. Hunter had written a Treatise on the Diseases of the Bones, which he intended for publication. Drawings, intended to illustrate this treatise, and made by an artist who lived in his house, Mr. W. Bell, are preserved in the museum.

5100. From conversation with individual members of the board of curators, are you satisfied they had a knowledge of the existence of those manuscripts?—A very imperfect one, of their extent.

5101. From conversation with them, had you reason to know that they were aware, that there were manuscripts, relating to the collection, in the possession of Sir Everard Home?—They did not know the extent of those papers.

5102. Do you believe, from conversation with them, that they were aware that there were papers relating to the collection in the possession of Sir Everard Home?—I do not know that, before the destruction of the papers, I ever had any conversation with any one of them upon the subject.

5103. Then from what is it that you were led, in a former answer, to state, that the curators had some notion of there being papers of this kind in Sir Everard Home's possession?—No doubt from conversation at some period or other.

5104. When was it that you first received any information as to the destruction of those manuscripts?—I think in July 1823.

5105. Was that before or after the curators made application to Sir Everard Home for restoration of the manuscripts?—Before.

5106. What knowledge did you first obtain of the circumstance; and how did you obtain it?—From Sir Everard himself.

5107. State all that you know about it?—Sir Everard Home began by telling me, that an accident had very nearly occurred at his house: that it had been nearly on fire: that the engines came, and the firemen insisted upon taking possession of his house. They saw the flames coming out of the chimney. He did not wish to admit them, but they insisted upon being admitted. I asked him, how it happened; and then he told me, that it was in burning those manuscripts of Mr. Hunter.

5108. Where did this conversation pass?—On our road to Kew. There was a monthly meeting, called the "Medico-Botanical."

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5109. A sort of club?—Yes.

5110. That was the first intimation you ever had of the destruction of any of the manuscripts?—Yes.

5111. What were your feelings at the time of receiving that information?—I can hardly describe them. I said to him, “I hope, Sir Everard, you have not destroyed those ten volumes relating to the gallery.” He said, “Yes.” “And Mr. Hunter’s lectures?” “Yes.” And then I mentioned perhaps 20 others, that I had a very perfect recollection of.

5112. Will you go on and describe the state of your feelings, and what passed?—I can hardly describe them, because I felt that all those hopes that I had entertained, were entirely frustrated and destroyed. I considered that my life had been spent in the service of that collection, and I hoped to have lived to see those papers beneficially employed. When I had made inquiry respecting the principal of them, and he told me they were all gone, I said to him, “Well, Sir Everard, there is only one thing more to do.” He said, “What is that?” I said, “To burn the collection.”

5113. Did anything further pass?—We had very little conversation after that, for a very considerable time.

5114. Did you consider that an irreparable injury had been done to the collection?—Certainly.

5115. In the course of this conversation, did you ask Sir Everard what had led him to take this step?—I knew that that week Sir Everard had received back from the printer the last proof of his second volume of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy; and that he had used those papers very largely in the composition of that work.

5116. Can you state, from the knowledge you obtained of the manuscripts, while you had access to them, that Sir Everard Home had largely used their contents in the composition of the volumes which he issued under his own name?—Yes.

5117. Did you ask Sir Everard at the time, what had induced him to destroy the manuscripts?—I do not know that I did.

5118. Did you make any observation to him, as to the motives which in your opinion led him to destroy them?—No.

5119. When was it, after having obtained this information, that you made any communication on the subject to any of the trustees or curators of the museum, or to any of the members of the Council of the College?—I suppose it might be four or five days afterwards.

5120. To whom did you first communicate it, and in what way?—To the chairman of the board of curators, Sir William Blizard.

5121. Was it at an official meeting of the board, or to him in private?—To him in private.

5122. When did you next hear from the board of curators upon the subject?—There was a board called very quickly, in consequence of that.

5123. Were you called before that board?—Yes.

5124. Was Sir Everard called before that board?—Not at that time.

5125. What passed between you and the board of curators at that meeting?—I do not recollect the particulars. When Sir Everard Home told me of the destruction of the papers, I asked him what he had destroyed; and he told me, yes, yes, yes, with respect to a number of the manuscripts in succession. I asked him, whether he had destroyed those relating to the pathological preparations, and he said, “No, I have some of those.” Then, at this board of curators, I mentioned that circumstance to them, that those were, according to his own confession, still in existence; and they of course did not need my advice, to apply to Sir Everard for those papers.

5126. Did you advise them to apply to Sir Everard for any papers that remained unburned?—Yes.

5127. Did they follow your advice immediately?—Yes, immediately.

5128. Was a letter written?—Yes.

5129. State as nearly as you can, the date of the meeting of the board of curators, at which you first officially made to them the communication respecting the loss sustained?—That I cannot recollect. It was in 1823; and I think it was in July that the papers were destroyed; and of course this board was in a very short time afterwards; it might have been within the same month.

5130. State, according to the best of your recollection, what the papers were that

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that were destroyed?—I cannot pretend to give an account of half of them, from recollection. At the time, I had, and have now memoranda of, I believe, all the manuscripts that I did recollect at the time, giving the titles of all the papers destroyed that I knew once existed.

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5131. Will you refer to any memoranda you have on the subject, and state, as nearly as you can, what the papers were that were destroyed?—Among them were nine folio volumes of dissections of animals, viz.: Vol. 1. Ruminants. Vol. 2. Animals, Sine Cæco. Vol. 3. Monkey and its Gradations. Vol. 4. Lion and its Gradations. Vol. 5. Scalpris Dentata. Vol. 6. Anatomy of Birds. Vol. 7. Of the Tricoilia. Vol. 8. Anatomy of Fishes. Vol. 9. Anatomy of Insects. There was one volume on the Natural History of Vegetables. There were also a great number of fasciculi, among which were the following: Introduction to Natural History, numerous Physiological Observations; Comparative Physiology; comparison between Man and the Monkey; On Muscular Motion, being subjects of Croonian Lectures; Effects of Extracting one Ovarium upon the number of Young produced; Experiments on Ewes, with a view to determine Impregnation and Uterine Gestation; On Monsters; On the Skeleton; Dissection of the Tapir; Dissection of the Armadillo with nine Bands; Animals from New Holland; Piked Whale; Bottle-nosed Whale, Fin-back Whale, and Porpoise; Worms in Animals of the Whale tribe; Bell-Barnacle; On the Eel; Anatomy of the Holothuria; Anatomy of the Siren of North America; Account of a Unicorn Fish, from Hispaniola; The Earth Worm; Progress and Peculiarities of the Chick; Description of Rymsdyk's Drawings of the Incubation of the Egg; General Observations on Insects, The Bee-tribe, Humble-bee, Wasp, Hornet, and on Beetles; Anatomy of the Silk-worm; Anatomy of the Moth; Red-piped Coral. On Fossil-Bones, two parts; Observations on Surgery; Observations on Scrofula and Cancer; Lectures on the Principles of Surgery; Cases with *post mortem* examinations; Cases, where no *post mortem* examinations were obtained; Two Solanders of Cases, written out separately and fairly.

5132. How many of the papers were recovered by the curators, on application to Sir Everard?—There were two volumes in folio.

5133. What proportion was that of the whole of the papers relating to the preparations in the collection?—Perhaps a tenth part.

5134. Do you find anything in reading Sir Everard Home's Lectures, that in any way supplies the loss as regards the description of preparations in the museum?—It is a mere general description; it seldom refers to particular specimens.

5135. Were you old enough, at the time of Mr. Hunter's death, to have any conversation with him on the subject of these papers, so as to know whether he attached any value to them?—I was Mr. Hunter's apprentice: I came to him in February 1792, and remained with him till his death, on 16th October 1793. During that period, I was employed every evening in writing for him, and many of those manuscripts were in my own handwriting. I had no conversation with him on the subject; of course, because I was but a boy, and had merely to transcribe what he gave me to transcribe, in the same room with him.

5136. Were you at all employed in taking care of the collection?—All day long.

5137. Did he ever mention the manuscripts in your presence?—I do not recollect that he did; I suppose, because I saw them every time I went into his study; they were in cases in his study. I frequently transcribed portions, from loose notes, into some of those volumes which he would take down for the purpose.

5138. Did you ever hear any hint from him, previous to his death, of his wish that those papers should be destroyed?—Never.

5139. Subsequently to his death in 1793, up to the period of the removal of the manuscripts in 1799, did you ever hear, either from Sir Everard, or from Dr. Baillie, his co-executor, any hint whatever of any directions that Mr. Hunter had given for the destruction of the manuscripts?—Never.

5140. Did you ever hear any expressions from Sir Everard or from Dr. Baillie, during that interval, that they regarded the manuscripts as belonging to the collection?—I do not think I heard any observation one way or the other; because the thing was so palpable, that it did not require any.

5141. Will any industry that you or your fellow-labourers at the museum can bestow upon it, ever repair the loss which it has sustained by the burning of those manuscripts?—Not entirely; it is impossible.

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5142. Will some of the preparations be rendered wholly useless, by the loss of the accompanying description?—It is very frequently necessary to re-examine the organs of animals that are daily presenting themselves, to throw light upon the specimens, and to prove what they really are; because many of them are utterly unknown: many of them have been re-discovered, as it were, by these means.

5143. You preserve the unknown preparations, and discover by degrees what they are?—Yes, a very great proportion.

5144. What proportion now remain that are unexplained?—It is exceedingly difficult to say; perhaps there may be, of all kinds, a thousand; I mean of wet and dry.

5145. Is it in the pathological department of the collection that the loss is most irreparable?—No, it is chiefly in the comparative anatomy.

5146. After your interview with the board of curators, what steps did they take?—In the month of August, the trustees met as a matter of course; and those circumstances were reported to them by the board of curators.

5147. In the interval, before that meeting, was Sir Everard Home called before the board of curators?—I am not aware. I rather think not.

5148. Were you called before that meeting of the board of trustees?—Yes.

5149. Did you make a statement to them of what had passed between you and Sir Everard?—I stated in substance what I have stated to this Committee, and everything in the list which I have read now.

5150. What steps did the trustees take?—I believe Sir Everard Home did not attend that meeting; they wrote to him, to request that he would send all such papers as remained in his possession, relating to the collection.

5151. Did they require an account from him of the papers he destroyed?—Not then.

5152. When did they?—On receiving his answer.

5153. Did you see his answer?—Yes.

5154. What was the purport of it?—That he had destroyed them entirely.

5155. Did he give his reasons?—That having used them for the purposes of the collection for so many years, and, as a winding-up of his executorship, he had, according to a promise he had made to Mr. Hunter, destroyed them.

5156. What took place upon that?—The letter was so worded that you would have taken it for granted, they were *all* destroyed. This letter was read to me by the trustees. I said, "Sir Everard told me that he had not destroyed them all;" and therefore, that they ought to write to him, to ask for those that had not been destroyed. They said, "How can we do so? because his letter expressly states, that they are all destroyed."

5157. What was your observation?—That either Sir Everard had told me an untruth, or they were all destroyed; and then I told them what parts, he had assured me, were not destroyed. They wrote to him, accordingly, for those papers, and he sent them, such as he pleased.

5158. Do you conceive that, if according to Sir Everard's statement, Mr. Hunter had given him directions to destroy them, after they had been made available for the purposes of the collection, Sir Everard had complied with those directions, by extracting from those papers all the valuable information they contained relating to the collection itself, and applying such information to describe and illustrate the preparations in the museum?—Certainly not.

5159. Therefore, according to his own statement, he had destroyed them, before he had complied with the directions of the testator; if indeed those directions were ever given?—Certainly.

5160. Did Sir Everard Home ever state, where and when those directions were given by Mr. Hunter?—I do not think he ever mentioned to me, where Mr. Hunter gave those directions; but I heard it stated, I do not know whether by himself or by whom, that it was when Mr. Hunter was dying; which I knew could not be true.

5161. State why you knew it could not be true?—I had a conversation with Sir Everard afterwards, in which I stated that it could not be true, that Mr. Hunter when dying gave any such directions: because I was the last person in his family who saw him alive, and I knew that Sir Everard was not present at his death.

5162. Where and when did the conversation between you and Sir Everard, to which you are now alluding, take place?—At the College.

5163. How soon after the first conversation which took place on the way to Kew?—It was probably five or six months afterwards.

5164. On

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5164. On what occasion was it?—In consequence of what had passed between him and the trustees. *Mr. William Clift.*

5165. Was it in the presence of others?—No, alone.

5166. How did the conversation arise, and what was the nature of it?—It was a very rambling one, an hour and a half long, I believe.

5167. Did Sir Everard begin the conversation with you, or did you begin with Sir Everard?—He came to the collection.

5168. What was the purport of the conversation?—It was the only conversation I ever had with him, after the first conversation on the destruction of the papers.

5169. State as nearly as you can what the conversation was?—It was entirely on the subject of these papers. He told me, that I must have known that those papers were not fit to be submitted to the public eye, because they were in such a state. He said the spelling was not very correct. I said, that I did not consider my eye the public eye; that he knew very well, that if this catalogue ever was to be made, the labour must have come to my share; that he would have been very welcome to all the credit, so that the thing had been but done.

5170. Did Sir Everard Home say anything to you about the time and place when the directions were given to him by Mr. Hunter to destroy the manuscripts?—Yes; he said at the time of Mr. Hunter's death, when he was dying; and I said, "that is impossible."

5171. What was his remark upon that?—He made no answer.

5172. Did he leave the impression with you, that such a direction had been, or that it had not been given?—If he had sworn it, I would not have believed it.

5173. The curators having informed the trustees of this loss, and you having informed the trustees that there were certain papers still existing, according to Sir Everard Home's statement made to you, did the trustees make a second application to Sir Everard, and what was the result of that second application, if made?—A very small parcel, in the first instance, was sent by Sir Everard to the trustees. Those papers were put into my hands, to see how far they were applicable to the purposes of describing the collection. Some of those papers referred to others that I knew did exist, and those were a very small proportion of those that I had a perfect recollection of.

5174. Was a second application made, for more?—Yes.

5175. Did that extract more?—Yes, a much larger parcel.

5176. Was there any further application?—I am not sure.

5177. What was the duration of Mr. Hunter's illness?—I believe, not a minute.

5178. Did he die of a disease of the heart?—Yes.

5179. Were you employed by Sir Everard in making drawings for his papers in the Philosophical Transactions, or in other publications?—All my life, from the time that I was first acquainted with him, till the time of this unfortunate occurrence.

5180. Till the time of this conversation in the chaise on the way to Kew?—Yes.

5181. Did that entirely interrupt the friendship that you before had with Sir Everard?—Entirely; I had no other cause whatever than that.

5182. What is your reason for supposing that the manuscripts of Mr. Hunter were used by Sir Everard in preparing papers for the Philosophical Transactions or other publications, bearing his name?—Because I frequently transcribed parts of them.

5183. Do you mean that you frequently transcribed parts of Mr. Hunter's original papers or drawings into the papers which were to appear in Sir Everard's name?—Some of the drawings also; some of the original drawings, are still in the collection.

5184. When Sir Everard Home made his first avowal of the destruction of the manuscripts, did he appear to have made it involuntarily, or by mistake; or how did it happen?—I do not know; but it was I believe, to see how I should take it.

5185. Did he make this confession at a time when he was much pressed by the curators to complete the descriptive catalogue?—There was a regular application to him on the subject every quarter, as will be seen by the minutes of the board of trustees.

5186. Was it therefore necessary for him, either to show that he had proceeded in completing the detailed catalogue, or to give reasons for his not doing so, and restore the papers?—I said before, that those papers were destroyed immediately

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after his receiving the last proof sheet of his second volume. I was not aware, till a considerable time afterwards, that the title-page expressed what it did: it stated, that those lectures were a catalogue raisonné of Mr. Hunter's collection, which I had not the slightest conception of.

5187. Was any meeting held for censuring Sir Everard Home, or for excluding him from the Council?—Not to the best of my knowledge.

5188. You do not know of any vote of censure passed upon him?—Not that I am aware of.

5189. Did he continue to be a member of the Council until near the day of his death?—I am not sure. He died a trustee of the museum.

5190. Were any applications made to his executors, to inquire whether there were any remaining papers of Mr. Hunter in their possession?—Yes.

5191. Successfully or unsuccessfully?—With considerable success.

5192. Have manuscripts been recovered of any importance?—The volume that was mentioned, respecting vegetables, is one; and there were some that were possibly Sir Everard Home's, that also threw light upon many of the preparations. Those were duplicates of some of the papers of Mr. Hunter.

5193. At the time of the last recovery of papers from Sir Edward Home, during his lifetime, did he state that those were all the papers he had remaining in his possession?—Yes.

5194. Did this volume on vegetables refer to a part of the collection?—Yes, many of the observations did.

5195. From those observations, have you been able to explain some of the vegetable preparations, in a way that you could not have done without them?—Certainly.

5196. Is there anything further relating to this deplorable transaction, that you wish to state to the Committee?—I do not recollect anything further.

5197. You do not know whether the Council of the College came to any resolution on the subject of Sir Everard's conduct?—No, I do not.

5198. To your knowledge, was the nature of the loss communicated to the Government, by the trustees?—I never heard of any such communication.

5199. Did the destruction of those papers happen before, or after the death of Sir Everard Home's co-executor, Dr. Baillie?—It was immediately previous to Dr. Baillie's death.

5200. How long before?—Perhaps a month or two months. He was so ill, that it was impossible that he could have interfered, even had he known of the circumstances. He might have been considered as not acting in the business; because Sir Everard very rarely communicated with him. Sir Everard was Mrs. Hunter's brother, and took all the active part.

5201. Was any communication made to Dr. Baillie upon the subject, previous to his death?—No, certainly not.

5202. On Sir Everard Home's stating to you, that he had destroyed the papers, when did he state that the destruction had taken place?—I believe that very week.

5203. Has it not very greatly added to the time and labour required of the conservator to describe the collection, the not having access to the manuscripts descriptive of the preparations?—Most undoubtedly, it has in a very material degree.

5204. Has it not made it extremely difficult to determine, what the undescribed specimens really were?—I felt, that if I could have described the collection in Mr. Hunter's own words, the public would have been better pleased with it; and whether Mr. Hunter was right or wrong, I should have felt that I had done my duty in describing the collection in his own manner. It might have been altered or improved by any one who thought himself competent to do so; but without that assistance, it altered the case entirely. We were then obliged to trust to our own resources, and our own knowledge, instead of that of Mr. Hunter.

George James Guthrie, Esq., again called in; and Examined.

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5205. ARE you aware, that in the examinations of candidates for a degree in physic or surgery at the university of Paris, the examiners are three in number, two of whom are professors, and one is an agrégé; and that a doctor is eligible to the office of agrégé at the early age of 25 years?—Yes; but then the agrégé may happen to be a middle-aged man.

5206. They must be full 25 years of age; and they are generally from 25 to 40?—Yes; but I am not very favourable to any French modes of proceeding, as applicable to this country.

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5207. Is 10, the present number of examiners of the College of Surgeons, greater than is necessary?—The number of examiners is not too great at the present moment, according to the constitution of the College; because it is from the celebrity of the examiners, and the value that the public attach to the diploma, in consequence of that celebrity, that persons come before us for examination. If there were an Act of Parliament which forced every body to be examined, it might then be a question with how small a number the work might be done.

5208. At the examination of each individual, is it desirable to have so large a number of examiners present, as 10?—I think it renders the examination more formidable; I think it is more just to the public, as it secures the utmost impartiality; and I think a man is better satisfied, at having the fiat of 10 men of respectability, than he would be, if he were tried and condemned by simply three, four, or five.

5209. Ought not some respect to be had to the expense of employing so numerous a board, considering that it costs the College 3,000 *l.* a year?—I do not think the expense should be considered at all, provided the business is well done, and satisfactorily to the public.

5210. If it could be equally well done by half the number of examiners, and at half the expense, would not that be preferable?—I do not think it would be done so effectively, or so satisfactorily to the public; and I do not consider the saving money as of the slightest consequence, in a matter of science, in which the public health is concerned.

5211. Suppose the examination could be as well conducted by five as by 10?—The thing may be done, as far as regards mere examination, as well certainly by five men as by 10; but if the public are not so well satisfied with it, it is not so well done by five as by 10. There are many great public authorities, in whose salaries, by parity of reasoning, a reduction might equally take place; but it would not be so satisfactory to the public.

5212. You have advised that the proceedings at the College should be public. In the publicity do you include the examination of students?—No. The proceedings of the Council I recommend to be public, in order that every man may stand before the profession in his right point of view; that no misrepresentation may take place of his conduct to his disadvantage, in order to give an undue preference to another: and I think the profession at large would be highly satisfied to know what is going on in the Council, and I think they ought to know it.

5213. Are you aware that under the new regulations at Oxford, it is provided, that examinations of candidates for medical degrees, shall not be secret, but that all graduates of a certain standing may be present at them. Is not publicity, to that extent, advantageous, as a check upon the examiners?—I have no objection personally to the examinations being public. The evil, I think, would be this: that very few young men, in consequence of the peculiar habits of Englishmen, would be able to meet an examination in public of that kind. I think that instead of rejecting one out of seven or eight, we should, probably, for some years to come, reject one out of every two or three. I think it would have the effect of preventing the examiners from exercising, as they now sometimes do, a little consideration and mercy, on account of the character and temperament of the candidate, or various other circumstances connected with his particular case; and I do not believe that, upon the whole, it would be more advantageous for the public, than the manner in which it is now done. It is one of those things which, if there were an Act of Parliament enabling the Secretary of State to make and annul regulations from time to time, I should have no objection to try.

5214. Are you aware that the examinations before the Dublin College of Surgeons are open to all the members of the College; and that no bad consequences have followed from that degree of publicity?—I believe they are; but they are under very different circumstances with respect to age and education.

5215. Do you mean that the candidates, in this case, are older and better educated?—Yes.

5216. It has been observed, that having constantly the same examiners, is productive of this inconvenience: that the nature of the questions that will be put by each examiner, and the answers that will satisfy him, become well known: so that the grinders, as they are called, prepare their pupils, not to give such answers as best

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accord with the actual state of science, but to suit their answers to the character of the man who may happen to examine them?—There is no inconvenience arising from it. Every man in this world is entitled to have his own opinion, and we have all of us different opinions upon different parts of surgical science. Now when I happen to know (and I am not a grinder) that there is a difference of opinion amongst the examiners upon any surgical subject, I always state that difference to my class. A good teacher gives every difference of opinion, and attributes it to its lawful owner. He should say, “Although I advocate one mode of proceeding, Sir William this, or Sir David that, recommends a different one.” I therefore give my own opinion, and I add the opposing authority. Now when a young man presents himself to the court of examiners, if he gives an improper answer in surgery, we ask him, “Where were you taught that?” and if he says, “I was taught it by my teacher,” we say, “We do not dispute the right of your teacher to instruct you in any way he thinks fit; but you will now be pleased to state the received opinion;” which if he cannot give, we consider that he has been very badly taught, or that he has paid no attention; and, in all probability, if he makes two or three mistakes of the same kind, we reject him.

5217. Does it often happen that, at a special court of examiners, several candidates present themselves to be examined?—There has been only one special court in this last year.

5218. At that court, was there more than one applicant?—Only one.

5219. It appears that by the Bill of 1797, it was provided that five examiners should form a quorum; the president and, as they then intended to term them, four censors?—Yes, six constitute a quorum now.

5220. Then if six are sufficient for a quorum, would it not be better, in order to save expense, that there should be six, and no more?—No; when I was in the army, we thrashed 10,000 men with 6,000 once or twice; but we would rather have had another 4,000 to help us.

5221. Would it not imply some incompetency on the part of the board, if six veteran examiners were not a match for 10 raw students?—No; it means that we are able to do any quantity of work required of us, but we do not want to do more than such reasonable proportion, and in such way, as will be satisfactory to the public.

5222. By the Bill of 1815 it was provided, that the president and four examiners should form a quorum at any special court?—In the first place, the reason for having 10 is, that some of us may be necessarily absent. If any patient of mine was seriously ill, and my presence was necessary, I would not leave him to go to the court of examiners; and that may happen to any two or three of us. Some of the examiners may also be ill. And in a special court, where there is only one candidate to be examined, it is very possible that every examiner might not think it necessary to attend. It appears however that, at the only special court that was held last year, they all did attend, except one. I believe that to be the fact.

5223. Are not some of the same branches of medical science included in the two curricula of study, prescribed by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries?—Yes.

5224. Does the preparing for separate examinations upon the same subjects before these two boards of examiners, involve the applicant in any additional trouble and expense?—We ought not to examine upon the same subjects, and we do not; but perhaps they do.

5225. Does that involve the applicant in any additional trouble and expense?—No. For instance, a gentleman, the other day, was examined by the Apothecaries’ Company upon the origin, course, and distribution of the fifth pair of nerves, a subject of great anatomical intricacy. Now I submit, that this was a question they had no right to put to him, being an interference with the anatomical branch of a surgical examination. I know it was done out of great kindness to the individual. It was to enable him to get through some kind of examination; but still it was not what they are authorized to do.

5226. If the two boards of examiners each examine on the same subjects, and conduct their examinations differently, may not a student be under the necessity of attending lectures on the same subject, twice over?—No.

5227. If the College of Surgeons is to continue to omit from its examinations certain parts of medical science, would it not be better that it should come to a distinct understanding with the Apothecaries’ Company upon what branches of science each in future shall examine; so that the courses of study prescribed by the

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two boards, taken together, may form one comprehensive and complete curriculum, neither omitting, nor unnecessarily repeating, any subject of importance?—We have come to that understanding.

5228. Have the Apothecaries' Company agreed to a proposition made to them by your College, that they shall omit examining upon those branches of science, on which you examine?—Yes.

5229. Then do they propose to omit from their examinations anatomy and physiology?—Yes, generally speaking.

5230. What was the date of that agreement?—When we presented the amended Bill to the House of Commons last year: and if that amended Bill had been carried, the arrangement would have been finally concluded. That amended Bill was the result of a meeting between the president of the College of Physicians, and the president and vice-presidents of the College of Surgeons, with the master and two of the court of examiners of the Society of Apothecaries. We discussed our grievances, and decided how the business was to be done for the future, each party making such emendations, and demanding such deductions, as they thought right, and which were inserted in that amended Bill, with one addition which was to have been added, in Committee, to clause B., viz.: "And of having also attended the physician's practice of a general hospital or county infirmary for 12 months, or for six months the physician's practice of a recognized practical infirmary or dispensary, and for six months of a general hospital or county infirmary."

5231. Was this understanding contingent upon the passing by Parliament of the amended Bill?—Yes.

5232. Accordingly, the Bill not having passed, the understanding has fallen to the ground?—Not actually. The arrangements were thought so good by both parties, that I believe they are really acted upon; although neither would, at any time, consider the agreement so binding, that, in case of a desire to examine a man upon any one subject, they would not exercise the right of doing it. But they do not generally do it.

5233. They having agreed to forbear examining on certain subjects, did you agree to exercise any similar forbearance?—No. We only added to our regulations.

5234. What was the College of Surgeons to add or to omit?—To omit nothing.

5235. Then the omission was to be altogether on the part of the Apothecaries' Company?—Decidedly; as they did not object to any part of our examination.

5236. What was it that the College was to add to its regulations?—They were to demand, that the student should positively be educated in pharmacy and the practice of physic. The paper which I gave in yesterday, specifies the additions that were to have been made in the House of Commons.

5237. Was it proposed, as one of the results of these omissions and additions, that the expense to the students should be reduced?—No: we thought of no such thing. I do not think that the expense of medical education, at the present moment, is too much. It is less, I believe, than it was 35 years ago; and I see no good reason for diminishing it. On the contrary, I would almost say, that I see better reason why it should be increased than diminished.

5238. The College, you state, has very properly altered its regulations respecting teachers, their recognition not depending now, as it formerly did, upon their connexion with, or acknowledgment by, the medical establishment of an hospital, nor on the locality of the school, but on the teachers being, or not being, adequately provided with preparations for teaching?—Yes.

5239. What expense must a teacher incur, to provide himself with an adequate collection of preparations?—It is an expense both of time and money, to make a museum. If there is one to be bought in the public market, perhaps, from 500 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* might suffice for that purpose; but they are seldom to be bought. The truth is, that when a school is turned over, the teacher receives a certain sum for, what is vulgarly called "the good will;" and the person coming-in either receives the museum, or the right of using it, subject perhaps to the power of sale by the proprietor, whenever he has an opportunity of selling it. If a man begins on his own account, he generally begins with nothing: and at last, if he is a zealous man, he works up, and gets a good museum: and then only is he competent to be a teacher of anatomy. He is before only a demonstrator, and his certificate should be received as that of a demonstrator only.

5240. The College having determined not to recognize any person as a teacher, unless he be provided adequately with a museum for teaching, have they, to pre-

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vent any capricious exercise of judgment on their part, caused a catalogue to be drawn up, exhibiting the minimum of preparations, which they think necessary, for teaching?—No: but we have provided that, under such circumstances, a deputation from the Council shall inspect the museum, and make a report to the Council, whether they (being good judges of such matters) think it a competent museum for the purpose of instruction.

5241. To prevent a capricious exercise of judgment by the same individuals, or that fickleness of purpose that is apt to arise from changing the persons who are to decide, would it not be better for the Council to draw up a list of preparations as the minimum which every teacher, claiming to be recognized by them, should in future be required to possess?—The thing is impossible, particularly with regard to the morbid structures; inasmuch as many of them might not be obtained in the course of two, or three, or four years. If we see that a man is industrious, and is endeavouring to make his museum what it ought to be, we are liberal towards him, provided upon the whole it seems to be satisfactory.

5242. Are there not many preparations that are easily obtained, and which every teacher might reasonably be required to possess. These might be considered as indispensable; while a catalogue of others of more difficult acquirement might be recommended to the teacher?—The Anatomy Act has prevented that very arrangement from being made: for as every man is to be buried, and there must be a declaration that he is buried wholly, it is difficult to procure every thing that might be desired. I maintain that every student should take with him into the country at least half a skeleton of dry bones, and half a skeleton with the ligaments attached.

5243. By the charter which Queen Elizabeth granted to the College of Physicians, they or such persons as they might appoint, were empowered to receive annually and to dissect the bodies of four executed felons, on condition that they should observe all decent respect for the same, and afterwards, at their own expense, bury such bodies?—That only shows that our ancestors did not know how to make better provisions than ourselves.

5244. Have all the large hospitals in London a collection of preparations attached to them?—Yes.

5245. Are those collections usually the private property of the teachers?—Not always.

5246. What hospitals are there that have a collection, belonging to the hospital?—I believe, the museum at Guy's is very much the property of the hospital. I have some doubt about the museum at St. Thomas's. At other hospitals, the collection has generally been sold from teacher to teacher, for a small sum. In some, the collections belong to three or four individuals; but they are not likely to be removed.

5247. The Commissioners for inquiring into the Scotch Universities have condemned the practice of the collections of apparatus or preparations, used for teaching the classes of a university, being the private property of the professors; since from the value attached to a collection, as an instrument for teaching, the property in it, which a professor may have, enables him to support with undue weight the appointment, as his successor, of any individual, to whom he may think fit to assign the collection?—In regard to a university, the thing is different from a hospital in London.

5248. Is it not equally desirable in both cases, that the person to be appointed a teacher, should not be so, on the ground of his happening to have the property of a collection, but on the ground of his superior good character, science, and power of communicating his knowledge to students?—The fact of the matter is, that they will always have the best men in the best situations in London. There is very rarely an exception to the contrary. A person who has a museum, and owns a school, will only put in a man who can bring a class: just as the best actor fills a playhouse. And that is the reason, why certain physicians and surgeons of hospitals do not get into a school: the other teachers will never let a man in, who, they know, will not make it pay: and therefore they take care to keep out any but good teachers; for if they did let them in, the students would not attend, the teachers would get no money, and the school would be at an end.

5249. Does the appointment as teacher, to some of these schools, frequently depend, in a great measure, upon the capital which the gentleman coming in can command, for purchasing the good-will, as you call it, of the gentleman going out?—Not at all. At the large hospitals, the treasurer and the governors often appoint. I believe, at St. Bartholomew's, the treasurer and the committee; at Guy's, I believe,

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I believe, the treasurer alone appoints; and he has so much the interest of his hospital and of his school at heart, that he would not put any man in, for any consideration, unless he was satisfied that the man so put in would maintain the character of the school. There is a great misunderstanding upon this point.

5250. On what is the misunderstanding?—That people are put into schools upon any other reason than their capability. Money will not get a man into a school in this town: and so much is that observed, that, in most of the new schools, every teacher, on coming in, is obliged to sign an obligation, that he will retire, if a certain number of his colleagues, finding that he is not competent for his office, request him to do so.

5251. Is not a certain capital necessary to purchase a museum, and is not the good-will also supposed to be conveyed with the museum?—Sometimes.

5252. In the schools of anatomy attached to some of the larger hospitals, is it an uncommon thing for a teacher, coming in, to pay a sum of money to his predecessor, going out?—I think the thing has been done, and I do not think it unreasonable, as far as regards a teacher of anatomy. If the teacher who retires gives up to his successor a museum, in adding to which he has laid out a considerable sum of money, besides any allowance that might be made for that purpose by the hospital, he may with propriety receive payment for it.

5253. Are army or navy surgeons, if stationed anywhere in this country, permitted, while so stationed, to engage in private practice; a surgeon in the Guards, for instance, residing in London?—Yes. The King desires that the surgeon shall do the duty of the service he belongs to, first, but allows him to employ his vacant time as he pleases; and would rather that he should employ it in his profession, than in idling in the street, or in gambling.

5254. Is not the education of an army surgeon such, that he must have a competent knowledge, not only of surgery, but of pharmacy and midwifery?—No; an army surgeon is no midwife.

5255. According to the present regulations of the army medical department, is he not examined in midwifery?—No, not unless the director-general pleases to do it. It would be a monstrously inconvenient thing for a surgeon of a regiment to be midwife to the regiment too.

5256. But in pharmacy he must be competent?—Certainly.

5257. Would a surgeon to the Guards be admissible into the Council of the College, while serving in that capacity?—Yes, on the understanding that he would not go abroad, or that he must resign his situation if he did. We would give him leave of absence for six or nine months; but he must be present at his post at the end of four quarterly courts. He cannot be absent more than one year.

5258. As a surgeon of the Guards, does he not of necessity practise pharmacy?—No, because as a surgeon of the Guards, he has an assistant, and other persons again under that assistant; and they may do that duty for him.

5259. May he not do so?—Yes; and so may I now, as the President of the College, if I please; and so I do, when I want physic for myself.

5260. If a surgeon in the Guards practised pharmacy, would he be disqualified for admission into the Council?—If he practised pharmacy with regard to the public, and for money, he would.

5261. But he may practise pharmacy, in regard to his regiment; and nevertheless be admitted into the Council?—Yes. I do not know any example, of late years, that we have, of a surgeon of the Guards being upon the Council, except Mr. Knight: and he had, I believe, left the Guards, before he was placed upon the Council.

5262. Is it an objection to a person's admission upon the Council, that he dispenses medicine to his own patients?—Yes.

5263. Have not many gentlemen, who either are, or have been in the Council, been in the practice of dispensing medicine to their own patients?—It is no objection to them, having done so; but it would be an objection to them, if we knew that they continued to do so.

5264. Do you believe, that a large number of those gentlemen who are qualified to be elected into the Council, as professing to confine their professional practice to surgery, do not confine it strictly to surgery, but embrace in it a large proportion of purely medical cases?—Their practice is very much medical. If a man comes to me, one day with a disease of the urethra, and the next morning with a pain in his stomach, I profess to be able to cure one disease as well as the

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other; and every surgeon, in my opinion, ought to understand well the business of an apothecary, and to have a good knowledge of the business of an accoucheur.

5265. Does surgery any longer mean what it did a century ago?—I do not believe it does. Every science and every art has improved since that time; but it means what it did 17 or 18 centuries ago. I believe that Celsus, as well as Galen, but particularly Celsus, was both a physician and a surgeon.

5266. When you have a number of men of education, deeply versed, by dint of hard study and labour, in all those branches of medical science upon which medicine and surgery in common depend, would it not be very unreasonable to exclude them from practising in any department of either art for which they are qualified, and in which they or the public may be desirous that they should practise?—It would be very unreasonable indeed to exclude them from practising, but not unreasonable to exclude them from the honours of one particular branch.

5267. If you admit them to the practice, and they become eminent therein, why should you exclude them from the honours?—I would not exclude them from the honours of the branch in which they were practising; but I would not give them the honours of a branch which they do not practise.

5268. Was not a large portion of Mr. Abernethy's practice of a medical kind?—So is my own; and so is every surgeon's in London.

5269. Do you think it is reasonable that it should be so?—The public demand it.

5270. And you all practise thus, under the title of surgeon?—A surgeon, as I said yesterday, does everything.

5271. Then if a person becomes eminent in the practice of medicine, though under the name of surgery, why should he be excluded from those honours to which you refer?—Because he must be also eminent in surgery, as well as in medicine; his medical qualification would not entitle him to a place in the Council; it is his surgical qualification that brings him there.

5272. Are you aware that the surgeons to many of the county hospitals are men at the head of the midwifery practice in the places where those hospitals are situated?—They are, I believe; they must be so, in fact; for they could not live, if they were not.

5273. For example: the senior surgeon to the Worcester Infirmary is the leading practitioner in the branch of midwifery at Worcester?—I dare say he is; he ought to be.

5274. Do you suppose that this gentleman, from his practice of midwifery, is a less competent person to practise surgery?—I cannot give an opinion upon an individual.

5275. Upon general principles?—No, not at all. The midwifery does him good.

5276. Then why is such a person, in consequence of his practising midwifery, to be disqualified from entering into the Council of the College of Surgeons?—He practises midwifery, in order that he may get enough money to enable him to live reputably; and therefore it is a proof that he has time enough to do so. But it is one thing in regard to living, and another thing with regard to obtaining the honours of a profession. When a man seeks for the honours of his profession, he must adopt that course of proceeding which his seniors, for years before him, have considered the right road to obtain those honours. It is so in the law, and, I believe, in the church, and I do not see why it should be different in surgery.

5277. The question is, not whether that has been the course of his seniors for years before him, but whether such a course is reasonable or not?—I think it is very reasonable.

5278. Why do you think it is reasonable?—Because I think it is for the advantage of the public that it should be so. For whatever may be said upon the matter, these gentlemen do not, and cannot pay that strict attention to surgery, which they ought to do. And the result is, that although many improvements are made by surgeons in the country, the great advance in anatomy and surgery is due to the surgeons of the metropolitan cities.

5279. By excluding surgeons, practising midwifery, from the honours of the profession, may not this effect be produced: that they pay less attention to improving surgery than they otherwise would do?—No; it arises from the fact, that a midwife has not the time required to be given for the purpose; and consequently does not attain that high degree of knowledge which we expect from a surgeon.

5280. But in case he overcomes the difficulties of his station, and attains that high degree of knowledge that you expect from a surgeon; would you then think it

it reasonable that he should be excluded from the honours of his profession?—It is not his profession; his profession is midwifery. He may have all the honours of midwifery that he pleases.

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5281. He has passed your examination, and paid his fees, and is acknowledged member of your College; and will you not call him a surgeon?—I say he is surgeon, but he is an accoucheur also, and therefore paying less attention to the practice of surgery.

5282. In the Bills of 1815 and 1816, was there not a clause requiring a person to be a member of one of the three Colleges of Surgeons, before he should be allowed to practise midwifery?—Yes.

5283. Is it likely that Parliament would entrust the power of regulating midwifery to the Council of a College, which holds fast to a bye-law for excluding practitioners in midwifery from their own body?—I believe the Parliament could not do a wiser thing, than to entrust the power to the College of Surgeons; it would be done faithfully, honourably, justly, and advantageously for the public; and we would be ready to answer for our conduct upon any occasion whatever.

5284. Was not this one of the points upon which Lord Thurlow assailed the court of assistants in 1797, considering it presumptuous in them to claim to regulate midwifery, excluding as they did practitioners in midwifery from their own court?—I believe that Lord Thurlow was very wrong-headed upon that occasion altogether.

5285. Does not the practice of midwifery belong rather to surgery than to pharmacy?—To surgery, decidedly. It is the public that stands between the midwife and the College of Surgeons. The public say, “A midwife you are, and a midwife you shall be, and nothing else;” and there never was yet, as far as I know, a very eminent midwife, that was a very eminent surgeon.

5286. Is not this the substance of the opinion of Mr. Pollock, your counsel: that he does not dispute your competency to examine upon midwifery, as a part of surgery: but that you cannot institute an examination upon midwifery alone?—Arising from certain words in the charter, which says, “You shall examine in surgery;” and midwifery is only a branch of surgery.

5287. Have you any doubt, that your Council, in subjecting applicants for the diploma of the College to an examination, may, if it pleases, examine them in midwifery, as a part of surgery?—I have no doubt of it, and we do it constantly.

5288. Can you give any reason why the examination in midwifery should be referred to the Apothecaries’ Company?—I have given only my private opinion; and that private opinion is upon this ground: that we are nearly equally divided upon the subject, and when that is the case, it is not usual for a majority to press a point against a large minority; and as we cannot, or will not admit accoucheurs into our body, I am desirous that they should be placed in a body of corresponding estimation, in the public mind, and of corresponding emolument; and therefore, instead of having two such gentlemen attached to our College, we would send three, as our deputies, to examine at Apothecaries’ Hall; and the surgeon-accoucheurs, as a body, would, I think, be very much pleased and satisfied with such an arrangement in their favour.

5289. If the College of Surgeons is to send deputies to Apothecaries’ Hall to examine in midwifery, why should not the Society of Apothecaries send deputies to Surgeon’s Hall, to examine in pharmacy?—Because the Society of Apothecaries is in a false position, under existing circumstances. The society never should have had the power of appointing examiners at all; and it was a gross error on the part of Government to have given it to them. We, the College of Surgeons, did oppose them in the first instance, and it was only in consequence of receiving a letter from them, saying, that they would not interfere in any way with surgery, that we did agree not to oppose their Bill. The President of the College of Physicians told me, that if he had been president at that time, they never should have had that authority: and I can only say, that if I had been president of the College of Surgeons at that time, they never should have had it, as far as lay in me, either: and I wish that an alteration should take place in the constitution of the board. I believe the alteration would give no dissatisfaction; for we should send the same men to that board, that are now selected by the Society of Apothecaries. The board is not a board of apothecaries; it is a board of highly educated men, many of them excellent surgeons; many of them very good physicians, although they have no degree; and all of them, I dare say, very good apothecaries; and therefore I coincide in the feeling, that it would be well to let other branches of the profes-

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sion assist in the appointment of the board, as well as the Society of Apothecaries ; which, really and truly, should never have had anything to do with it, except as far as pharmacy is concerned.

5290. Did not the Apothecaries' Act arise out of a demand on the part of the public for practitioners, well qualified to practise in all the departments of physic, surgery, and pharmacy?—No, it arose out of the circumstance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer wishing to levy a tax upon the little glass bottles, in which they sold their physic ; they met together to resist this tax ; and when they got together, they thought they would do something else, besides the business they assembled upon : and, from one step to another, they proceeded, until it ended in the Apothecaries' Act.

5291. Were the College of Surgeons to assign to the Apothecaries the right to examine in midwifery, would not the public attribute that assignment by the College to a consciousness on their part, that by refusing to admit practitioners in midwifery into their Council, they had incapacitated themselves for examining in that branch of practice?—Decidedly ; I believe that I could, if I pleased, examine a person in midwifery, and ascertain his qualifications very well. But when I had done so, the public would laugh at me, and tell me, that I had no practical acquaintance with the subject ; and therefore, as an honest man, I prefer referring it to those who are competent, from practice, to do it. I beg to say that the court of examiners of the Apothecaries' Company have done their duty admirably, and for the advantage of the public ; and I would let no surgeon take out his diploma at the College of Surgeons, till after he had been examined by the board appointed by the Society of Apothecaries ; and whether the master and wardens of the Apothecaries' Company appoint the ten examiners, or whether all the three bodies do it between them, I think it of no importance ; and I have no particular wish to interfere in any way. They will always appoint men of honour and character to the situation.

5292. In a former answer, you grounded your objection to the admission into the Council of practitioners in pharmacy or midwifery, upon the occupation of their time in pursuits foreign to surgery. Does not the same objection apply to those practitioners in surgery, a large portion of whose practice consists in the treatment of medical cases?—Surgery and medicine are the same thing ; and a man must understand one to be a good performer in the other. That is the plain matter of fact. But we do not elect him into our body, unless he is also prominent in surgery.

5293. According to your own admission, he may be eminent in surgery, although he practices pharmacy or midwifery?—No.

5294. You think it impossible?—Yes, in the present state of public opinion.

5295. You stated two grounds of objection, one of which was, that he is so occupied in the practice of pharmacy or midwifery, that he cannot be prominent in surgery ; and therefore ought not to be admitted into the Council?—I would rather say that he is not, than that he cannot be. A practitioner in midwifery or pharmacy may be as able a man in any art or science, as any other ; but if the public will not employ him in that branch, and if he has no opportunity of acquiring knowledge in that branch, and does not devote himself to it, it is not reasonable that he should claim the honours which those men attain, who do devote their time, from morning to night, for that purpose.

5296. With respect to the proportion of candidates rejected by the College, it appears to be about 1 in 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Now, since 1826, the proportion rejected by the Society of Apothecaries has varied from about 1 in 4 to one in 5, or 1 in 6 ; which is a much larger proportion than that which the College has rejected?—I suppose the students paid more attention to anatomy and surgery, than they did to physic, chemistry, pharmacy and midwifery.

5297. May it be owing to their examining more strictly than you do?—It is possible. I do not know.

5298. Was your attention ever called to the circumstance, that the proportion of rejections by the Society of Apothecaries was much greater than that by the College of Surgeons?—We do our duty, without considering what other people may do. We leave them to perform theirs to the best of their ability, and we hope that we do ours strictly and honorably.

5299. You have stated that in your opinion it is impossible by legal regulations to put down irregular practitioners?—I know they do it in France ; and I should be glad to see the legislature do it here ; but my own opinion is, that they would not be able to do it.

5300. Does

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5300. Does not the history of the attempts to put down quacks, made for two or three centuries by the College of Physicians, and their utter want of success in effecting their purpose, afford a practical proof that it is almost impossible?—I think it could not be done in this country. I think the House of Commons would not entertain the question for half an hour.

5301. You have stated the hardships that those labour under, who have been put to a great expense in obtaining a regular medical education, when they find themselves undersold by persons whose education has been less regular and less costly?—Or who are not duly qualified at all.

5302. In order therefore to place, as nearly as may be, the regularly qualified practitioners on a level in point of advantage with the unqualified, is it not desirable to reduce, if possible, the expense of good medical education?—I think the expense of good medical education is at present rather too low, if anything.

5303. Is it not the case, that the more expensive you make it, the more unequal you make the competition between the educated and the uneducated practitioner?—No, I do not think so at all. If you impose a law upon one party, you are bound to give him your protection. Therefore, if you impose any expense of education, you ought to give him an adequate protection. But if you take men from that class of society who cannot afford a reasonable degree of expense in their education, the probability is, that you will find them wanting in many of those qualities and qualifications which ought to exist in a respectable practitioner. The object therefore is, to have a respectable man, and a man that can afford a moderate degree of expense in his education.

5304. Have you not admitted, that any attempts to put down irregular practitioners, by force of law, must end in failure?—Quite so.

5305. And that the irregular practitioner, in competing with the regular one, possesses the advantage of being able to afford to undersell him?—The fact is, that, by an irregular practitioner, we mean a charlatan, a quack. But the sort of practitioner I am alluding to, is a druggist, a person unqualified, who keeps an open shop: and I have recommended, that such a person should not be allowed to practice out of doors, but to give medicines only over the counter; and if he breaks through that regulation, he should be prosecuted; and he would then be prevented from practising in any other manner. It is not this person whom the law cannot touch. It is the irregular practitioner, the quack, whom a great many persons resort to, that the law cannot reach.

5306. The higher you raise the expense of medical education, the greater inequality you make in the rates of charge that the regular and irregular practitioner, looking to remuneration for their outlay, can severally afford to be satisfied with?—Theoretically you do; but practically you do not.

5307. Have the goodness to explain your last answer?—The position is a good one, as stated generally and theoretically: but it is a bad one, if it is reduced to practice; because everybody knows in a country town, that an irregular practitioner is an unqualified person, and that the regular practitioner is a qualified person: and they will in general go to the qualified person. If you insist upon a man of superior qualification living in such a town, you must give him an adequate protection; and the consequence of the protection is, that you prevent the other man from doing that which he is not qualified to do. But if you do not have a man with a certain degree of education and knowledge, he will then degrade the character of the profession to the lowest state to which it can possibly arrive; and that is neither for the honour of the profession, nor for the advancement of science, nor for the good of the public. If you coerce one party by regulations, you must do the same to the other.

5308. As to the irregular practitioners, is not their name Legion; and if you try to lay one class of them, the druggists, will they not rise up in some other shape?—No. If the Legislature will give me authority for one year, I will promise them to do it.

5309. Even if Parliament could ever consent to do so, the inquisitorial power which it must delegate, in order to give you a chance of success, would cause a resistance that would probably defeat you. But suppose that the authority you were invested with, was confined to that of prosecuting persons, for practising under a professional title which did not belong to them: that is, for instance, for practising as surgeons, if they were not surgeons: for practising as physicians, if they were not physicians: and that due pains and penalties were attached to any such false assumption of title?—That is exactly what I want to do.

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5310. Would the authority wherewith you would wish to be invested, exceed the authority requisite for putting down those who might practice under a professional title, falsely assumed?—The power I should wish to have entrusted to me, would only extend so far, as to make the general practitioner a duly qualified person, in the various branches of the profession he purposes to practise: and I would confine the druggist to the degree of practice I have already mentioned, namely, prescribing in an emergency over the counter: but I would not allow him to go out to visit patients, unless in situations where no qualified person was to be found. I think, however, that this could only be effected by an Act of Parliament, containing general enactments, and leaving it to the different bodies to make bye laws, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

5311. It appears then that the power you would wish to be entrusted with, is something more than the power of putting down those that practice under a false title: because you would punish the druggist, not for practising under the title of physician or surgeon, but for practising physic or surgery?—I would not object to any gentleman in Europe calling himself a physician or a surgeon; but when he came to practise, if he had no qualification, I should say, “Sir, I will not let you practise without one.”

5312. Then it is for the practice you would punish him?—It is for doing mischief to the King’s subjects. I wish to give them a protection.

5313. You have stated, that you thought it desirable that a druggist should undergo a certain education?—An education sufficient to qualify him for a druggist.

5314. Is not the applying for the diploma of the College of Surgeons a voluntary act on the part of candidates?—Entirely voluntary.

5315. Excepting so far as they may look forward to appointments, either in the army, or the navy service, or in county gaols, or in some hospitals and infirmaries; in which cases, the possession of a diploma from the College is a necessary qualification?—A man cannot enter the navy or the army, without his being examined by the College of Surgeons; and he never will be surgeon of a hospital, for the same reason. He cannot be surgeon to a county gaol; and I have no hesitation in saying, that he ought not to attend the poor in any parish whatever; and lastly, he is a man of no repute with the public at large, unless he has that qualification.

5316. Then to a certain extent, it is voluntary; but to a certain extent also, it is compulsory; as he will be excluded from certain situations, if he does not possess your diploma?—The King has made it in one point compulsory, public opinion has done the remainder.

5317. Seeing that applying for the diploma of the College of Surgeons is, to a certain degree, a voluntary act on the part of the applicants, and yet that a large proportion of those that intend to practise, apply for it; may it not be concluded, if a competent board were appointed for the purpose of examining druggists, and of conferring a diploma on those who could pass examination; and obtaining such diploma were not made compulsory, but it were conferred on those druggists who chose voluntarily to apply for it; that a considerable proportion of druggists would apply for such diploma, as a mark of credit and respectability, and as a recommendation of them to the public in their business?—I think they would: they are very respectable men generally.

5318. Would such an examination, to be voluntarily undergone by those who wished for the diploma, be preferable to making an examination compulsory upon all druggists?—Yes, I think it would have a very good effect; but I beg to say, that I have no desire myself that it should be done; I only represent it, in my capacity as President, as the wish of many members of the profession.

5319. One mode which you recommended, of placing the regular practitioner on a level with the vendor of secret medicines, is, to put a high *ad valorem* tax on secret medicines. If bread pills were sold, and taxed *ad valorem*, would not all the difference between the price and the cost of the pill be still clear profit?—If they both sold bread pills, they would both stand upon the same footing, which is now, I believe, sometimes the case. I order bread pills, occasionally, myself; and I sometimes find that they produce just as serious effects, as the pills made of very potent ingredients. Nerves will do a great deal on many occasions. When I say that I occasionally order bread pills, I mean, that when I find a patient in the hospital, complaining of the effects of a medicine which I know cannot produce those effects, I order bread pills, and desire the students to mark the result: and the

the patients often complain of their severity. Imagination does a great deal in physic, little in surgery. Concerning the *ad valorem* tax, it is not my own opinion that I now state, but that of the gentlemen who wish for some protection of that kind. My own opinion is, that it does not signify a straw whether there is such a duty or not.

5320. Was there not a bye-law of the old corporation, under which the King's sergeant-surgeon was entitled, as such, to be admitted into the Council on the first vacancy that occurred?—I believe there was. The fact is, the College of Surgeons has often been obliged to have recourse to particular interests; and when the corporation in 1745 obtained its Act of Parliament, it did so through the interest of Mr. Ranby, who was then the sergeant-surgeon to King George the Second. Mr. Ranby made his bargain. He said, "I do not belong to your corporation; but if I obtain for you this favour, you must not only take me into your corporation, but you must make me master;" and then he exerted himself with the Government of the day, and got an Act of Parliament, and was immediately elected master: and he, in return for this favour, on the day of his election, presented the College with a very large silver cup, which we have.

5321. Did not Sir David Dundas, under that bye-law, make a claim to be admitted into the Company?—He did.

5322. Was not a clause introduced into the charter of 1800, confirming to the sergeant-surgeon that right?—Yes, it was the same thing again. They found it was necessary to have the support and influence of Sir David Dundas, and therefore they were obliged to yield, as they did to Mr. Ranby.

5323. Was not this clause omitted in those parts of the charter of 1800, which it was sought to confirm by the Bill of 1815?—I believe it was left out.

5324. Then it was not till the charter of 1822, that a clause was introduced, restricting the previous right of the sergeant-surgeon?—I believe, not till then. The charter of 1800 expressly provides for the sergeant-surgeon. There have been alterations ever since the year 1746. The sergeant-surgeon from that time took the right of master; but they altered it and changed it.

5325. Before the charter of 1822, would the sergeant-surgeon have been entitled, upon the first vacancy, to admission into the court of assistants and court of examiners?—Yes.

5326. Was Sir David Dundas admitted a member of the court of assistants?—No, not till the charter.

5327. When was Sir David Dundas admitted?—In 1800.

5328. Do you know whether he quitted the practice of pharmacy, in consequence?—No, but I believe that he promised to do it.

5329. To whom was the promise given?—It was understood.

5330. Does it appear from the charter of 1800, or otherwise, that he was to be admitted into the court of assistants or court of examiners upon giving that promise?—No, there is no record of it; none but his coming in. The charter was obtained by private arrangement and bargain. Sir David Dundas made his own terms, and the College agreed to them, as far as his admission was concerned.

5331. Were any complaints made by any other sergeant-surgeon of the alteration made in the rights of the sergeant-surgeons by the charter of 1822?—There was no complaint, that I am aware of. When Sir Patrick Macgregor was appointed the third sergeant-surgeon, he wanted to succeed by virtue of that office. But the Council replied, that there were only two paid sergeant-surgeons; and that therefore they would not give to the third, who was a supernumerary, the privileges of the others. He succeeded on the vacancy made by the death of the second sergeant-surgeon.

5332. Was Mr. Ware, the oculist, a member of the court of assistants?—Mr. Ware was a surgeon.

5333. Is not the instance of Mr. Ware an exception to the rule you stated, that no surgeon, applying himself to a particular, limited, branch of the profession, even though he practised as a surgeon at the time, would be admitted into the court of assistants?—No, I did not say so. I merely said, that no branch practitioner would be admitted: that is, a man that confines himself to one branch. There are three of us in the Council, who are all in a similar situation to Mr. Ware, viz. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Travers, and myself. We have been, or are, surgeons to hospitals for diseases of the eye, as well as men practising general surgery.

5334. What better reason can be given why persons practising general surgery, and also applying to the particular branch of eye-surgery, should be admissible into

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the Council, than that general surgeons, who also practise midwifery, should be admissible?—The diseases of the eye do not now constitute a particular department, unless a man practise it alone.

5335. You were understood to say, that neither an aurist, nor an oculist, would be admitted into the Council?—We are neither of us oculists. You could not offer us a greater insult, than to call either Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Travers, or myself, oculists: because it implies a knowledge of the treatment of that one organ, the eye, only. We are surgeons, and nothing more, nor less.

5336. Do you know that the College of Physicians, which requires of the candidates for its licence, that they shall have studied medicine for two years at the seat of some university, comprehend in that rule any university whatever, at which there is a medical faculty, whether at home or abroad?—I do not know the regulations of the College of Physicians.

5337. Admitting such to be the practice of the College of Physicians, is not it at variance with the conduct of the College of Surgeons in the case of Mr. Bennett, when they refused to recognize his school of anatomy at Paris?—If the two things are unlike, they are at variance. I have stated the reasons why the College of Surgeons refused Mr. Bennett, and they were approved by Government.

5338. Will you repeat those reasons?—That if we had recognized Mr. Bennett's school of anatomy, we should have done all in our power to encourage young men to desert the schools of anatomy in this country, and to go to a foreign country to obtain that knowledge which they ought always to acquire at home: by which means, we should have repudiated the study of anatomy in England, we should have caused our schools to decay, instead of being elevated, and we should have deprived ourselves of the high character which, I maintain, English surgeons have over the whole world, as great anatomists as well as surgeons. We should have placed in the hands of the French, ultimately, the instruction of our British youth, and when a time of war came, and we wanted those men, and more particularly wanted that course of instruction, we should have found that we had it not within ourselves; that our own folly and negligence had deprived us of the means we ought to have had for the service of the country; and further, to judge of the policy of our conduct by the result which has followed from it, by persisting that we would have schools in this country, we at last obtained the interference of a very honourable gentleman, who has rendered us the most important services; and we shall soon have the schools of anatomy on the best possible footing. The result proves the judgment and wisdom with which the College of Surgeons acted.

5339. In the petition presented by the Council of the College of Surgeons to the Privy Council, in opposition to granting a charter to the London University, there occurs this passage: "Your petitioners are firmly convinced, that the occupation of teaching, and the power of examining and conferring degrees, ought to be exercised, as they now are, by distinct institutions; and that the union in one and the same institution of these discordant attributes, must be attended with danger to the public welfare, on the numerous occasions in which the interest of the teacher and the duty of the examiner would interfere with each other." Does not the very objection, here stated by the Council, lie to the constitution of its own court of examiners; of which court most of the members, either as hospital surgeons, or as lecturers, combine in their own persons the said discordant attributes, of examining for, and conferring diplomas, and of being occupied in teaching?—No, there is no one teaching in the court of examiners, but myself: and I am only in that situation, because, in truth, I am a sort of military teacher, and get no pay for it. I would not continue to teach one hour, if it were not for the return which I feel myself bound to make to the medical department of the army, for the great favours they have conferred upon me. I owe my situation in this town to the young men that served with me in Spain, and to the medical department of the army since: and therefore I remain a teacher, that when they want assistance, they may have an opportunity of coming to me without paying for it, and of finding a friend when they most need his assistance.

5340. Are not a majority of the examiners either teachers or surgeons attached to public hospitals?—The majority are hospital surgeons.

5341. As hospital surgeons, do they not take pupils at those hospitals?—Yes.

5342. As taking pupils at the hospitals, may they not, in an extended sense of the word, be considered as teachers?—In the extended sense of the word; but not in the sense in which it is employed in the petition.

5343. Does not the same objection lie to the members of the court of examiners, and

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and to the professors of the London University having authority conferred upon them to grant diplomas or degrees: namely, that they are occupied in teaching; and that in the discharge of their official duty, as examiners for diplomas or degrees, they would have to examine and sit in judgment on their own pupils?—No, because the court of examiners, as hospital surgeons, do not examine the pupils from their own schools. I beg leave to present to the Committee the list of last Friday's examination, to show that the name of the school is attached to each student; and I avoid calling upon the surgeon of that hospital to take that student, and request another examiner to examine him: so that no hospital teacher examines his own students, and that is another reason why there should be 10 of us.

5344. But although a member of the court of examiners does not examine one of his own students, does he not vote on the question of his being passed or rejected?—Since the new regulation has been adopted as to the mode of voting, if he be present at the court, he must vote one way or other.

5345. Since the members of the Council of the College of Surgeons are most of them either lecturers or hospital surgeons, are they not, in framing regulations for the recognition of hospitals or schools, and in deciding whether particular hospitals or schools shall be recognized, often called upon to act as legislators or as judges upon questions or cases, in which they themselves are interested?—No; I think there is a great difference between 10 men of different institutions, and of different places, acting together; and four, or five, or 10 men of the same institution acting together. I think the one must be just towards the public, and the other may be unjust. Besides, that is not the great reason of the objection made by the College of Surgeons to the London University having what they claim. It is only a part of it.

5346. Is it not desirable that the court which is to frame regulations for the recognition of schools and hospitals, and is to decide what particular schools or hospitals shall be recognized, should be above the suspicion even, or the risk of having it imputed to them, that they were framing regulations, and deciding upon cases, with a view to their own particular interests?—I do not believe that any man can be above suspicion; but I know that no man should deserve it; and I am quite sure we do not deserve it.

5347. Has it not been imputed to the Council that they were interested?—Yes, and in most instances most falsely imputed.

5348. Has it not been imputed to the Council by a gentleman who is now one of that very body?—It is very possible; but I believe he is very sorry for what he did then, and I do not think he would do it again, if it was to come over again: and as I told you before, in consequence of his having done so, I gave him my black-ball, when it came to his turn to be elected into the Council.

5349. Does not the circumstance of such an imputation being thrown upon the Council, by a gentleman, so distinguished in his profession as the gentleman alluded to then was and is, backed as he was in his opinion by a large number of the members of the College assembled in public meetings both in town and country, serve to prove, that the Council of the College, placed in such a position, was not safe from such an imputation?—No: all that arose out of a piece of nonsense about a back-door, and a front-door. I would not go in at the back-door myself. The other points referred to had nothing whatever to do with the business. Mr. Lawrence is a highly respectable man, and a very able surgeon; but I believe he was in error upon that occasion.

5350. Do you mean to say that the only allegation contained in the petition of the members of the College of Surgeons upon that occasion, was confined to the simple grievance, of their being let in by the back-door instead of the front-door?—No; but having got together upon one point, they thought they must then bring up all the other grievances they could find.

5351. Do you mean that that was the principal point?—I believe that was the principal grievance with the London members, and the principal cause of their going to the meeting.

5352. Did you not state that the persons attached to the country hospitals or schools had really substantial grievances to complain of at that time, on account of their hospitals or schools, by the regulations of the College of 1824, being refused recognition?—I never said so. I never said a word upon this subject. I am ready to do so.

5353. Did you not state that the country hospitals were at that time, many of them, superior to some of the London hospitals, which afterwards were recognized?—No, I never said that; but it is true: and I should say, superior to some London

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hospitals, not which were afterwards recognized, but which were then recognized. I do not hesitate to say, that my own little hospital at Westminster was not equal to the hospital at Manchester; but that is not the reason of recognizing it: it involves other important questions.

5354. In point of fact, was not that one of the foremost grievances alleged by the then petitioners against the conduct of the Council; namely, that by the regulations of the College, those country schools were excluded from recognition?—That was one grievance; but many of the persons that assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, did not care a straw about the surgeons in the country.

5355. You have stated that there are some advantages attending middle-sized hospitals; what do you mean by middle-sized hospitals?—Those that contain from 150 to 250 patients.

5356. The gentleman that was before referred to has delivered his opinion, that a small number of well-selected cases to which the attention of the student is urgently called, is calculated to afford him more instruction, than a crowd of patients hastily examined?—Yes, that is quite true. But you cannot get that small number of well-selected patients, unless you have a large number in London to select from; and in order to obtain that large number to select from, the persons who apply, must be sure that there is a competent degree of comfort for them, and that they will be sure of reception when they thus offer themselves. I am quite satisfied, that if I could choose out of London, and take the cases as I pleased, a hospital of 100 patients would be better than one of 200. But in order to get 100 good cases, as things are at present, you must have a hospital to hold 200; because one-half or two-thirds of them will be only, what are called, common cases, or not advantageous for instruction. And this arises from the state of the science. We have now so educated our men, that diseases are not allowed to remain as they used to do. We actually do not see many diseases now, that were very prevalent 25 years ago.

5357. It appears that Mr. Abernethy, in an address by him to the Council, which you have laid before the Committee, admitted that at the time those complaints were made, many of the country hospitals were good (which means that they were sufficiently extensive) for teaching; but that the College did not change their laws, until the recognized hospitals were likely to overflow with students. Now does not this seem to admit, that the recognized hospitals should overflow, before the College would recognize any other hospitals?—That is calling upon me to answer for Mr. Abernethy, which I cannot well do. I must state that, in those days, the body of the Council had very little to do with a paper of that kind. Certain gentlemen concocted it, brought it down, and put it to the vote; and we, at the lower end of the table, had very little to do with it: and if I could have prevented it, that paper never should have been printed. This was changed soon afterwards, and different views were taken upon the subject. I myself always thought it wrong that those schools should not be recognized, and I led the opposition upon the subject, and caused them to be recognized; and therefore I am of a very different opinion from what is stated in that paper.

5358. The words are:

“The court of examiners knew, that many of the provincial hospitals of this country presented a larger field for the acquirement of practical knowledge, than is to be met with in some of the metropolitan hospitals, which it has recognized as schools of surgery; and often deliberated on the propriety of receiving certificates of attendance on such provincial hospitals, as testimonials of proper professional education. It had hitherto been withheld from so doing, from knowing, that in order to profit by opportunities of acquiring practical information, a student must previously possess a knowledge of the structure and functions of the various organs and parts of the body, of the nature of diseases, and of the principles upon which they ought to be treated. Yet as soon as the court perceived, from the great influx of persons into our profession, that the recognized hospitals were likely to overflow with students, so as to impede the ready acquirement of practical knowledge, it decided to admit certificates of attendance on provincial hospitals upon certain conditions.”

Is not the principle, upon which the Council are here stated to have acted, of making the recognition of county hospitals to depend, not upon their excellence as places of instruction, but upon the overflowing of the students in the recognized hospitals of London, an incorrect principle of action for the Council to proceed upon?—Decidedly; I opposed it, because it was incorrect.

5359. Does not that statement admit, that the College at that time did follow an improper rule of action?—Exactly; I opposed it for that reason. I have already said, that doctors are bad legislators, of which this is only an additional proof;

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proof; and further I beg to say, that the opinion which has been quoted, was only the private opinion of Mr. Abernethy. G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

5360. At present is the evil in a great measure remedied?—It is entirely remedied. 1 May 1834.

5361. And the present rule of action which the Council follows, is this, that if the school or hospital possesses adequate means for affording good instruction, it will be recognized?—Decidedly, without reference to anything in London.

5362. Then was not that a substantial grievance which the provincial hospitals, at that time refused recognition, had to complain of?—Decidedly; I fought their battle myself.

5363. Then the matters complained of in the surgeons' petition of 1826 were not simply the not allowing them to enter their own College, except by the back-door; but the surgeons of the provincial hospitals had substantial grounds of complaint?—The back-door was a substantial ground of complaint too, although it was a silly one. I said that the principal one which the London gentlemen met about, was the back-door; and that there were many others introduced at the same time.

5364. Does not this advantage attend the recognition of the provincial schools, that young men are put to much less expense for their education?—I quite agree that they ought to attend provincial schools for two seasons, and the London school for one. We have also discussed the question, whether we will not allow four years of education in a country school to answer, without coming to London at all; and particularly with reference to Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool: but it has been agreed to defer the consideration of it a little longer; because if we granted it to one country school, the others would apply for it immediately, and we know that they are not all in a fit state for it. But in due time, we shall reconsider the matter; and I have no doubt that we shall do what is just.

5365. To enable teachers to enforce the attendance of students upon hospitals or lectures, would it not be necessary to make the regulation for attendance general for all medical schools and hospitals; since otherwise the students would desert the school where discipline was the most strict, for that school where it was the most lax?—Certainly, the regulation must be general; and it ought to be under the observation of some competent authority.

5366. Does not Mr. Abernethy, in the paper before referred to, allude to some want of cordial co-operation between the Council and the court of examiners? His words are the following:

“I was indeed much surprised when I found that this Council refused to identify itself with the court of examiners, or with its committees. This refusal is one of the proofs of that want of cordial co-operation which seems to me necessary at the present juncture, and it has been productive of inconsistencies in the paper sent forth by this Council, which have been ingeniously displayed to the public.”

—No; it was between the young men at the bottom of the table, and the old ones at the upper end of it.

5367. The having a close corporation therefore does not secure harmony?—No; 21 doctors cannot easily be assembled to discuss any question, and remain in a state of harmony long; and the object of my recommendation of giving a dinner occasionally to the doctors examining the druggists is, that they may get into good humour again with one another; which is very necessary sometimes.

5368. If a certain proportion of general practitioners were admitted into the Council, would not a Council so constituted be better judges of what regarded the interests of the 8,000 members of College who are general practitioners, and of the education of those who are intended to be so, than a Council composed exclusively of those who practise surgery only?—My view of the case is this. The general practitioner is educated in two parts; he is educated, first for the board of examination appointed by the Apothecaries' Company, and secondly for the board of examiners of the College of Surgeons. He undergoes two examinations, and he is all the better for it. He owes allegiance to two bodies. I wish that the 10 examiners at our board should be composed of those gentlemen, believing that they would examine better in materia medica, pharmacy, and midwifery, than we should do; and I believe that we can examine better in anatomy, physiology, surgery, animal chemistry, and that part of medicine connected with surgery. But I would make every surgeon, and every general practitioner, undergo both examinations.

5369. If there be an impression on the part of any teachers in the private schools

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schools, that their pupils do not meet with as fair treatment before the examiners of the College as the students from the schools connected with larger hospitals, setting aside the question whether those imputations are correct or not, what would be the best method to satisfy those teachers and the public that your examiners are exempt from partiality, and thus to prevent such imputations being cast upon the examiners?—Show them the list, I have had the honour of laying before the Committee, of the students that come from each school, and the number rejected, and let them see whether there is any variation. It is to meet that very question I laid the list before the Committee.

5370. As long as it is known that the majority of your examiners are connected in one way or another with the schools annexed to the larger hospitals, and are therefore parties interested in the success of those schools, is the medical public very likely to give you credit for perfectly disinterested conduct, and for not occasionally moulding it to suit your own benefit?—I believe there is not a man deserving the name of a gentleman in the profession, who charges us with anything like such a piece of injustice; nor a teacher in a private school of any kind who will venture to say that he believes such a thing has taken place. I should be sorry to think that there was a man filling such a situation, who would so reflect upon his brethren. I can only say, for my own part, that I have never seen an act of injustice committed, whilst I have seen some acts of favour done towards the students of the small schools.

5371. Would a desire to support the dignity of the College be a good ground for excluding practitioners in pharmacy and midwifery from the Council?—I think it does support its dignity: but it does what is of more importance, it advances the science of surgery, and produces good to the public.

5372. The number of members of the College, who practise surgery only, being about 200, and the number of other members, who are general practitioners, being about 8,000, is it likely that so large a majority as 8,000 will continue satisfied to be excluded from the Council, and to see the government of the College exclusively entrusted to the small minority of 200?—I believe it is as satisfactory to them as any other mode with which I am acquainted. There is no mode that I am aware of (and I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the wishes of the profession) that appears to me more likely to give satisfaction, and to be of equal advantage to the public.

5373. One of the difficulties you anticipate, from allowing the members at large to elect the Council, is, that army and navy surgeons would seldom or never be elected. Would not that difficulty be avoided, if provision were made, that a certain portion of the whole Council should consist of members who were or had been army or navy surgeons?—If there is no war, there may be no men eminent in that line. There might not, at the moment, be an army surgeon proper to be elected.

5374. Looking at the number of surgeons in the army service, and to the small number that would be required to officiate as members of the Council, do you think that such a difficulty is ever likely to occur?—I do not think it is likely to occur; but I do not think they would wish to have any such exception made, or any distinction further, than that the heads of the army and navy medical departments, when surgeons, should *ex officio* be members of the Council; but then only, when it came to their turn to be elected upon it.

5375. It may be collected from the petition presented to Parliament in 1797, in opposition to the Bill of that date, what were the substantial grievances at that time complained of by the members of the corporation. There are, amongst the matters prayed for in that petition: “that all the officers be elected annually by ballot of the members of the corporation, and that there be no disqualifying bye-laws regarding the practice of midwifery and pharmacy”?—That is very true: but it is a very radical proposition, and a very absurd one, as to the annual ballot.

5376. Are you aware that upon that occasion the members of the College offered to withdraw their opposition to the Bill, if the court of assistants would consent to introduce into it these provisions?—Yes, they were rejected upon that occasion by the Council. The same party have done it since again, in 1817 or 1818.

5377. Have you ever considered whether, as the charters of 1800 and 1822 do not contain any clause for disqualifying practitioners in midwifery and pharmacy from being elected into the Council, a bye-law, declaring such persons to be ineligible whom the charters have considered as eligible, may not possibly be illegal, as abridging the right of the members of the Council to choose and appoint out of the members

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members of the College such persons to be of the Council as they may think fit?—I would not trouble myself by considering whether it may be illegal, as I believe it to be just. I have already stated that I never would have any enactment certain; that every bye-law should always be under the control of the Secretary of State; and it is the beauty of the Anatomy Act that it is worked by his authority.

5378. What alterations have of late been proposed to be made in the bye-laws of the College, respecting teachers in anatomy and surgery, practitioners in midwifery, the officers of the College, the managers of its museum and library, and respecting donations and communications made to, and Transactions to be published by the College?—They are contained in a paper or formulary which I now lay before the Committee.

5379. Does nepotism prevail to any extent in the disposition of the situations of teachers or medical officers in the London hospitals?—I think there has been a great misunderstanding upon that subject. The treasurer or governors have almost invariably appointed the best man. I have a son educating for the profession, and if I can present him some seven or eight years hence, and he shall be found by the governors of the hospital competent to take my place, I should expect, and I think not unreasonably, that, if he were quite as good as any other man, they would give him the preference. If he were not as competent, I should wish them to reject him.

5380. Do you think that the system in the French hospitals, of electing by concours to these situations, is a good one?—I do not approve of any of the French arrangements, as applicable to this country; and I would reply to that question in words published the other day. A Frenchman said, "We give our situations, and you sell yours." And I believe they give them just as unfairly, as we are said to sell them; and that is the result of the concours. They give them politically, and they tell us, that we sell them for private advantage; and I do not think that, upon the average, they produce better men than we do. We are willing to show against them.

5381. Is not the progress which surgery has made during the last 70 or 80 years in this country, more attributable to individual exertion than to the exertions of the College?—Those individuals have nearly all been members of the Council, and members of the court of examiners; and they have done it both individually and collectively.

5382. Were not those who practised in London compelled, so long as the old Act and Charter were in force, to become members of the College of Surgeons, in order to entitle them to practise in London?—No. Some very great lawyers disagreed about it. I find that, at different periods, there were three opinions on one side and two on the other; and the corporation never thought it right to prosecute. There was a very great doubt about their right to prosecute. I beg to give in these opinions since 1748.

Veneris, 2^o die Maii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Clift*, again called in; and Examined.

5383. HOW was it that you became so intimately acquainted, as you appear to have been, with the nature of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts, that were destroyed?—After Mr. Hunter's death, they were placed in my charge, from the beginning of 1794 till 1806, when the collection was transferred to the College of Surgeons. I had the key of the cases which contained them, and free access to them. Mr. *William Clift*.

5384. You know that many of them related to the preparations?—I had the collection left in my charge, and I was anxious to make myself acquainted with the nature of their contents; and they related chiefly to that subject.

5385. What use did you make of the opportunities thus afforded you of becoming acquainted with the contents of those manuscripts?—I had, I may say, no other books to read at that time; and having possession of them, I frequently

Mr. William Clift. availed myself of the opportunity to read them. I was never restricted from reading them, or from making any extracts, I thought proper, from them.

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5386. You stated that many of them were, in fact, in your hand-writing?—Yes.

5387. Did Mr. Home ever restrict you, in any way, from reading the manuscripts?—Never; I had the key of them.

5388. Then from having seen them during Mr. Hunter's lifetime and afterwards, you know that they related, many of them, to the preparations in the museum?—Entirely to the subjects of the museum.

5389. Had you made any extracts from the manuscripts?—As I said, I was not restricted in the least, and thinking there was a great deal of useful information in them, I made large extracts from some of them.

5390. What proportion of the papers have you been instrumental in preserving, in substance, by means of those extracts?—I hope nearly half.

5391. Have those extracts been made available in those instances where the originals are lost?—Many of them are entirely lost, except for those memoranda.

5392. And they have been of great use in determining what those preparations were?—Certainly; they were their histories.

5393. Did Sir Everard Home ever make, to the curators or trustees of the museum, any denial of the statements you made to them on the number and contents of the manuscripts?—No, not a single denial.

5394. Up to the time of the destruction of the manuscripts, on what terms of intimacy were you with Sir Everard?—I looked upon him as one of my oldest and best friends; to that hour, we had never the slightest disagreement.

5395. After this period?—When I became acquainted with this unfortunate event, it put a stop to that intimacy which before existed. I had no other cause whatever of complaint against Sir Everard; he was always very kind to me; but I felt that it was a paramount duty that I owed to Mr. Hunter's memory, who had taken me from poverty and obscurity, and brought me up, or was endeavouring to do so, to do all that I could, to endeavour to restore that which was otherwise lost.

5396. You considered the obligation you owed to the memory of Mr. Hunter, to the trustees, and to the curators, superior to any private obligation which you might have been under to Sir Everard Home?—Clearly that was my only object in mentioning the subject, which I wished it had never been necessary for me to mention.

John Yelloly, Esq., M. D., again called in; and Examined.

J. Yelloly, Esq.
M. D.

5397. ARE you able to state whether the late Sir David Dundas, after he was elected into the court of assistants, and became master of the College of Surgeons, continued to practise pharmacy?—From my intimacy with Sir David, and my frequent visits in his family, I had a most complete conviction that he did so. In order, however, to make sure of the fact, I wrote on the subject to my friend, his son, the present Sir William Dundas, and a letter which I received from him yesterday, enables me to state positively the following facts. The late Sir David Dundas was appointed serjeant-surgeon in 1791. The Surgeons' Company had at that time a bye-law which provided, that, upon the first vacancy after the appointment of a serjeant-surgeon, he should be admitted into the court of assistants and court of examiners, and chosen master of the Company. But the Surgeons' Company, availing themselves of another bye-law, which prohibited admission into the court of assistants of any person who practised pharmacy, refused to admit him into the court of assistants, on the ground that he was a practitioner in pharmacy. Sir David, hereupon, took the opinions of six counsel, as to whether he should apply to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus, requiring the Company to admit him: but as three of the counsel were for it, and three against it, he forbore to apply. When afterwards, in consequence of some act of negligence, the late corporation was dissolved, and it became necessary to apply for a new charter, which was to erect the corporation into a college, the name of Sir David Dundas was particularly mentioned, his cause having been taken up, unsolicited, by Lord Thurlow, who insisted on Sir David's being *ex officio* one of the court of assistants and examiners; and his name was accordingly inserted in the charter of the College, as one of the court of assistants, and to succeed to the court

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court of examiners on the first vacancy. Sir David continued in the practice of pharmacy for many years after he was thus appointed a member of the court of assistants, became a member of the court of examiners, and afterwards succeeded in his turn to the mastership of the College.

J. Velloly, Esq.
M. D.

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Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., called in; and Examined.

5398. WHAT official situation do you occupy in the College of Surgeons?— I am in the court of examiners. Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.

5399. What other official situations in London do you occupy, connected with your profession?—I am sergeant-surgeon to His Majesty, and consulting-surgeon of Guy's Hospital.

5400. What view do you take of the present system of surgical education in England, and do you think it stands in need of improvement?—If I had a son to educate to the profession, I should give him a preliminary education, which should continue to 18 years. Besides what boys are generally taught, that preliminary education should comprehend Latin sufficient for medical purposes, enough Greek for him clearly to understand the derivation of the terms employed in science, (as it facilitates exceedingly the acquirement of medical knowledge,) and mathematics to a certain extent, to teach him how to reason. Having thus educated him in a preliminary way, I should put him for seven years to some hospital; and whether he was bound apprentice, made an articulated student, or was a pupil at the hospital, would be of no importance; but he should continue for six years, at least, if not for seven, studying the profession at that hospital.

5401. Would you fix him at one hospital in preference to giving him the run of several?—I should hold it to be a dangerous thing to enter a young man at one hospital, and to allow him to attend another at a distance; the temptations to pleasure and vice being so numerous in London: but where two hospitals are closely conjoined, as St. Thomas's and Guy's, it is quite right that he should be a pupil at each.

5402. Might not one branch of art or science be better taught at one hospital, and another at another?—If so, I would certainly give him permission to attend that other. During the period of his being a pupil at the hospital, I should make him attend lectures on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica. He should also attend medicine and midwifery; surgery in principle, and surgery in practice; pathology, including morbid anatomy; and should go into the apothecary's shop of the hospital for 12 months at least.

5403. Is not the apothecary's shop of a large hospital one of the best schools of pharmacy?—It is. There he would learn the manipulation of medicines, and acquire a knowledge of the appearance of drugs, without which he would be in danger of poisoning his patients; and I therefore think it a very essential point of education. Whilst he was engaged as a pupil, I should be disposed to send him for a season to Edinburgh, principally with a view to his following a course of clinical teaching, which, as there taught, I consider as highly valuable. I state this from my own experience of its advantages: for although I attended Mr. John Hunter's lectures, before I went to Edinburgh, I do not think I acquired such substantial knowledge of practical medicine anywhere, as from Dr. Gregory's clinical lectures. The mode in which the reports were made, and the manner in which he dilated upon those reports, once or twice a week in the evening, gave a degree of information which I do not think can be acquired, unless the same system be imitated in the London or other hospitals. It is now pursued, I believe, in many of them. After having passed a season at Edinburgh, he should spend, I am disposed to think, the seventh or last year of his education, abroad; and that would bring him to the age of 25.

5404. What advantages would attend the year's study abroad?—It must be said that, on the Continent, the opportunities of obtaining the *matériel* for dissection have been greater than in this country: but I do trust that, by the operation of the Anatomy Act, in a short time, we shall have the same facilities here. Since, however, a man, before he can be a surgeon, should perform a very considerable number of operations upon the dead body, he will have an opportunity on the Continent, from the facility with which bodies are there obtained, to make himself quite master of operative surgery, so far as the dead can teach him. After he has thus completed his education, I should make him undergo the following examinations. First, an examination in medicine, at a board to be constituted

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by the College of Physicians. Secondly, an examination in materia medica, pharmacy, botany, and chemistry, before the Company of Apothecaries. Thirdly, an examination of three days' continuance before the examining board of the College of Surgeons: the first day's examination to be in anatomy and physiology, that of the second day in pathology, and that of the third in the operations of surgery.

5405. Ought the examinations in anatomy to extend to comparative anatomy, as illustrative of human anatomy?—I think that comparative anatomy should be very well understood, if the student is to have a proper knowledge of physiology: which cannot be obtained but through the medium of comparative anatomy. Of men thus educated I should wish to form a distinct body: and they might be called Bachelors, or Fellows, in Surgery. From these, I think, the Council of the College ought to be chosen. I do not consider that they would be a very numerous body; perhaps 50 persons would be almost the maximum; and therefore, I think, they might also be trusted with the election of the Council. From this body also, in my opinion, as far as could be, the lecturers upon anatomy and surgery, and the surgeons of hospitals, should be formed. This I think exceedingly important; that the men who are to teach, should be so grounded, that their knowledge might be beyond dispute: and that the poor in the hospitals should not be exposed to the risk of being attended by persons who are in the slightest degree deficient in their professional education. Then, I think, surgery will have a rank; because it will have a proper share of science, which is the best of ranks. The foregoing is the course of study which I should recommend, for those who are to be the teachers of the profession, and the surgeons of hospitals.

5406. This is what you propose for the members of a grade, occupying as high a rank in surgery as physicians occupy in medicine?—Yes.

5407. What course of education do you recommend for those who are intended to be general practitioners?—My feeling is, that the preliminary education of young men, intended for general practitioners, should continue until they were 16 years of age; and that it should be very much the same as I recommended in the other curriculum; that is, should consist of Latin, Greek, and some share of mathematics.

5408. When the preliminary education was to be completed at 16 years of age, you probably would not require of the student a knowledge of natural philosophy, grounded on mathematics, but would be satisfied with his having a popular view of the subject?—Yes.

5409. After the preliminary education, what would follow?—Then I should send him to an apothecary for three years.

5410. What would he there learn?—He would acquire the manipulation of medicine, which is absolutely essential to him; he would learn the character of drugs, without which he would be a most dangerous person; and, during this time, he would have an opportunity of seeing some practice, and performing the minor operations of surgery, such as bleeding, &c.

5411. Is not much of the time of an apothecary's apprentice or attendant frequently devoted to menial offices?—It ought not to be. I think, the apprenticeship has been so much extended, that the habits of idleness have arisen out of this extension. A man has a great deal of time before him, and treats the thing, at first, with indifference.

5412. With regard even to the minor operations of surgery, would not the practical part be better deferred, till the principles had been studied and understood?—No. I do not agree in that opinion. I have uniformly found that those men who had an opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge, as young people, have afterwards, when they came to attend lectures, acquired the principles of the profession much more easily; and I will give an example, in support of that opinion. I belong to the board of examiners of the Veterinary College. We uniformly find, that if a person, prior to his coming to the college, has been educated as a veterinarian, he is a much more efficient person, when examined, than if he has acquired his knowledge of veterinary principles and practice merely at the college. Besides the principles, he has, then, everything else to learn.

5413. You said that he should be with an apothecary for three years; would you be satisfied with his passing that time at a druggist's?—I think that the being with an apothecary, is an advantage in this respect: that the apothecary is an educated person; whereas, a man may become a druggist, without knowledge of any kind, even of the medicines that he sells.

5414. As far as the mere knowledge of pharmacy goes, might not that be acquired

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acquired in less time than three years?—With respect to the student, I think that he might acquire it in two years: but to the apothecary, it is a very great object to have a man, who has learned something of the profession, to remain with him for a time; and to him it would be a great hardship to shorten the duration of that apprenticeship. I doubt whether four years might not be better; but three years would suffice.

5415. After the three years of apprenticeship, what should follow?—Then I should send him to a county hospital for a year; and to a London hospital for two anatomical seasons; and then I should compel him to undergo an examination, respecting his acquirements; 1st, before the College of Physicians; 2d, before the examining board of the College of Surgeons (and in that examination midwifery should be included); and 3d, before the examining board of the Company of Apothecaries.

5416. Taking care that he should not be examined, on the same subject, by more than one of those three bodies?—Certainly; there would be no use in that.

5417. Ought the student to be examined frequently on the subjects of his studies, and from time to time as he advanced in his education; or once for all, when he appeared as candidate for the diploma?—During the education at the hospital, where that hospital is properly conducted, examinations proceed from the teacher; so that there are frequent examinations by the teachers, during the progress of education.

5418. Would it be expedient to prescribe to medical students a fixed order of succession in the subjects of their study, or would you allow them to determine for themselves in what order their studies should proceed?—I have always recommended them to attend to anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and the practice of the hospital, even from the commencement.

5419. You are perhaps aware, that in the course of study prescribed for degrees in physic and surgery by the University of Paris, it is directed, not only what branches of medical science, but in what order those branches of science shall be studied, during four successive years. Is that expedient?—I think it is quite wrong at once to load the mind with too great a variety of knowledge, and that it is right to keep them distinct: and there are some lectures that might be delivered in the summer months, so as to prevent the student from being puzzled by variety of subjects.

5420. Is not the way to prevent his being bewildered by the variety of subjects he has to study, judiciously to fix the order in which his studies shall proceed, so as to lead him gradually from what is more elementary to what is more complex?—All those branches of knowledge are so essential, that it is very difficult to say to a pupil, you shall attend to this, or you shall attend to that subject exclusively. I should force him to attend to anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, from the first: but students get attached to some one subject, and genius shows itself in that particular direction. Perhaps a man that was intended for surgery, becomes very fond of chemistry, and pursues it in preference to any other science: and to compel him, therefore, to take any particular line of study, would be to cramp that course which might perhaps be very beneficial to him in life.

5421. Before a person learns the disordered functions of the body, for instance, ought he not to learn what the healthy functions are?—I think they should always go hand in hand. I think a man should never neglect the practice of an hospital, for any other species of education; therefore I hold, that a curriculum which prevents a man from attending an hospital, till he has been two years studying the profession, is a very bad rule indeed.

5422. The University of Edinburgh, according to their present curriculum, allow the candidate for the doctorate to undergo, if he pleases, a certain part of his examination at the end of three years, and the remainder, upon the somewhat higher departments of medical science, at the end of four years. Do you approve of such a division in the examination?—I think it would be very desirable.

5423. You have recommended that there should be two professional grades, that of bachelor in surgery, and that of general practitioner. Do you recommend that the members of the lower grade should be admissible into the higher, after any number of years spent in general practice, or after any given course of professional study?—Undoubtedly, I would admit into the higher grade every man of talent, and every man who had been well educated, and was industrious in the pursuit of his profession.

5424. How might a general practitioner qualify himself for admission into the higher grade?—If he had pursued his studies for 25 years (perhaps under those

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circumstances you might give an additional year, and make it 26 instead of 25), but if he had pursued his profession, in the way I have mentioned, till his 26th year, I then think he ought to be admissible.

2425. If he had been educated for a general practitioner, and had entered into practice as such, how would you allow him to gain a qualification for admission into the higher grade?—I can answer that by an instance. A Mr. Norris, a surgeon in this town, a sensible and respectable man, was educated in the common way of his profession. He afterwards thought it right to attend Guy's Hospital (with a most valuable and celebrated surgeon in his time) eight or nine years; he had then attained a degree of education, which fitted him to be the surgeon of an hospital; and would, no doubt, have had a high character in his profession, if he had been surgeon to an hospital. In consequence of this education, he was admitted to be a candidate for surgeon at Guy's Hospital.

5426. If a person thus educated should think proper, in the course of his practice, to dispense medicine to his own patients, would you think it proper, on that account, to exclude him from the higher grade?—The objection I should have to such a procedure would be, that, if he were settled in a large town, and had any practice, his time would be so occupied in the manipular part of his profession, that is in pharmacy, that it would be impossible for him to combine it with surgery, as surgery is practised in London.

5427. Perhaps you are aware that many considerable surgeons in Edinburgh, though they do not keep a shop for the general sale of medicines, do dispense medicines to their own patients?—That is placing me upon rather a dangerous and delicate ground: but surgery, at the time I was in Edinburgh, was really a different profession from surgery in London. Surgery in London occupies the whole of a man's attention: he has the greatest difficulty in getting through his day; and to unite pharmacy with it, would be impossible.

5428. If it were possible for a man to unite pharmacy with surgery, would you think such union a sufficient ground for excluding him from the higher grade, and, consequently, from being eligible into the Council of the College?—I should certainly think that he could not practise surgery, as an hospital surgeon does. He might as a general practitioner, but he could not practise it as an hospital surgeon.

5429. Might not many particular instances occur, in which general practitioners might acquire such eminence, as surgeons, that they would do honour to the Council if elected into it?—There are several persons whose names I could mention, who have been both surgeons and apothecaries in the country, and have acquired a very considerable character: but still they would not be able to practise as hospital surgeons in London, and be at the same time apothecaries.

5430. Would it not be better to allow each elector to exercise his own judgment, whether any individual general practitioner had so distinguished himself in surgery, as to qualify him for admission into the Council of the College of Surgeons, than to draw a line of exclusion against all general practitioners, however eminent, as surgeons, some of them might be?—My feeling is, that it is impossible for a surgeon to practise as an apothecary, as surgery is constituted in London and in many other places.

5431. Then according to your plan, even although a person had gone through the whole course of study which you recommend as a qualification for the higher grade of surgery, yet, if he descended to the practice of pharmacy, you would consider him as inadmissible into the governing body of the College?—I certainly think it should be stipulated with him, that he should give up the practice of pharmacy, if he intended to become a thoroughly scientific surgeon, such as an hospital surgeon and teacher of anatomy ought to be.

5432. If he had once rusted the sword, would you allow him to render it bright again, and resume his station in the higher grade, should he think proper at any future time to discard his pharmaceutical practice?—Certainly; I hope we should do nothing illiberal, but admit him if properly educated.

5433. Would you object to admit into the governing body practitioners in midwifery, who had gone through the higher course of education, in the same manner as you object to admit practitioners in pharmacy?—There, I have again a particular feeling. I think that there should be a board, connected with the Royal College of Surgeons, for the purpose of examining those persons who are to practise midwifery; and the persons, so constituting the board, should be attached to the Royal College

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College of Surgeons: but I do not think that such men would be calculated to make examiners in minute anatomy and surgery.

5434. If the members of the Council of the College of Surgeons do not themselves practise midwifery, is it from them that you would select a board to examine in midwifery?—Certainly not, and I should not make choice of the members of the present court of examiners, for the purpose of constituting a board of midwifery.

5435. Would your plan then be, to have in the College a particular class, consisting of practitioners in midwifery, holding the same rank in the College as the present examiners in surgery, and whose duty it should be to examine candidates in the anatomy and functions of the uterine system?—As to the office, I think it would be better that there should be an entirely separate board. I think that the rank, indeed, is very much the same; and I hold that, as to the practice of midwifery, it is one of the most important operations in surgery, and ought not to be neglected: yet it has been grossly neglected.

5436. If there were examiners in midwifery attached to the College, what rank would you give them in the College?—I would make it a board of midwifery.

5437. Would you give them the same rank in the College with the members of the governing body of the College?—I should be very ready to receive them as a part of our Council; but I do think, that they ought not to form exactly a part of our examining body; that is, of the general body of examiners, as it is at present constituted: because I hold with regard to midwives, as I hold with regard to apothecaries; that it is absolutely impossible that they can find time to qualify themselves for that deep knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the other branches of surgery, to be fitted to be examiners in anatomy and surgery.

5438. Would you apply this rule to those only who applied themselves exclusively to midwifery, or would you extend it to all surgeons of superior education, who combined midwifery with their surgical practice?—If they have undergone the education and the examination which I have endeavoured to point out, I should say that the person who practises midwifery ought to be one of our body; that midwifery ought not to be an exclusion.

5439. You would then make exclusion to depend, not upon midwifery practice, but upon insufficiency of education?—Decidedly, and on the nature of his engagements.

5440. You would not necessarily separate the science of midwifery from that of surgery?—Not at all; on the contrary, I think midwifery one of the most important branches of surgery; and those who practise it, with the education I have mentioned, are quite equal to those who do not practise it; but if they are much engaged in midwifery, they have no time for the other walks of surgery.

5441. Do you believe, that to admit all to be bachelors in surgery, who had undergone the education and the examinations which you have pointed out, and to appoint the bachelors to be, as well the electors of the Council, as the body out of whom the Council should be chosen, would tend to remove much of that dissatisfaction which at different times has prevailed amongst the general body of the members of the College, on account of the exclusion of the great majority of them from the governing body?—I think that all rational people would see the difference between a man educated to 25 years and undergoing a formidable examination, such as I have mentioned, and a man who had not had the same advantages of education; and they would be content with that which ought to be the inevitable consequence of the difference of education.

5442. You have stated, that if a man who had undergone such superior education and examination, were afterwards to couple midwifery practice with his surgery practice, you would not consider him unfit to be admitted into the Council. Then why exclude from your Council, a man who had been similarly educated and examined, but who chose with his surgical practice to combine the practice of pharmacy?—That involves another question, with respect to the duty of the board of examiners, and the manner in which they should be constituted: and I hold, that any man who practises pharmacy, unless he has undergone the education I have mentioned, and gives up entirely his pharmaceutical practice, cannot be fitted to be a member of the court of examiners. A man who is a member of that court, must continue to study. It is not enough for him to say, "Now, that I am highly qualified in the profession, I have nothing more to learn." It is his duty to learn every day in his life, and if he does not keep up his knowledge, the boys will consider him and treat him, as an examiner, with contempt.

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5443. Is a practising apothecary in London much engaged himself in the manipulations of pharmacy? does not he devolve this manual duty entirely upon his assistants or apprentices?—I should suppose that he is obliged to superintend; that he does not give up compounding medicines entirely to young men; or those horrible poisonings that we read of, would be constantly occurring. The young people are idle, and must be superintended.

5444. Does not a large proportion of the practice of those surgeons in London, who are called pure surgeons, consist of medical practice?—No man is fitted to practise surgery, who is not a good physician; and if he does not prescribe well, he will lose half the patients that surgery gives him.

5445. Is it not one great object in very many surgical cases, by proper medical treatment to prevent the necessity of operating?—That is one, and one great object; but there is another much greater than that; and that is, that the surgeon understands irritation. If he is operating, and he understands irritation, he takes care to heal a wound, so that the constitution shall scarcely feel it. Hence the high character of English surgery. But some degree of irritation will arise; and then, if he is not able to manage that irritation well, it matters not that he has performed an operation ever so adroitly; his patient will fall a victim to the operation, if he does not prescribe medicine sagely afterwards, for the irritative fever.

5446. He would kill more by prescribing than he would save by operating?—He would be in the risk of losing a vast number of patients, for want of medical knowledge.

5447. Besides this medical treatment of strictly surgical cases, do you not believe that, as in the case of the late Mr. Abernethy, much of the practice of many surgeons consists of the medical treatment of strictly medical cases?—I will state my experience upon that subject. In the course of my life, necessarily, I was obliged to acquire a knowledge of anatomy. Physicians were constantly in the habit of consulting me respecting the nature of those diseases which were in some degree concealed and occult; and therefore a large share of my professional occupation arose from the diagnosis or distinction of those diseases, in which there was necessity for knowing the anatomy of the internal parts of the body. And that is the reason why surgeons are so much employed in medical cases.

5448. And is it not desirable that it should be so?—My opinion is, that without anatomy there can be no good diagnosis, and therefore no judgment in medicine.

5449. If it be true that much of the time of many surgeons is engaged in treating medical cases, and such surgeons, and properly so, are considered admissible into your Council, why should general practitioners be excluded from the Council, on the ground of their time being so occupied in another department of practice, that it interferes with their practice of surgery?—In a large proportion of those cases, the surgeon who decides upon the nature of the case, yields to the physician the treatment of it.

5450. Are there not very many surgeons who depend, and with good reason, upon their own judgment in such cases, and think it unnecessary to call in the aid of the physician?—A great many cases, certainly.

5451. Therefore, it is not the occupation of a surgeon's time in other matters than in treating surgical cases, that is considered to afford just ground for excluding him from the Council?—A considerable difference exists. Here is a man who practises pharmacy: he practises also as a physician in some degree, and he practises surgery. Now I say, that is a great deal more than any man is equal to, with that degree of perfection which is required of a surgeon in London.

5452. What proportion of the present members of your College would, from the education they have received, be fitted to belong to your proposed class of bachelors in surgery?—I do not consider that the education of any surgeon is at present of such a kind as that which I have now proposed.

5453. Then were it thought proper to carry your proposed plan into effect, it would be necessary to continue, for the present, the government of the College in the Council as now constituted, or in some other hands, until a sufficient number of members, educated as you propose, were trained up?—There are a certain number of men who have been admirably educated in our profession, not exactly in the way in which I have stated; but they have been so educated, that they are very fit to fill the highest situations in the profession. I do not like to name individuals, because it would be invidious to those that were not named; but I could mention

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mention some persons, very highly qualified indeed, who will be, in future time, in my belief, elected upon the Council of the College.

5454. Suppose the change to have been effected, after a certain lapse of years, what proportion of the whole body would, in your opinion, become bachelors in surgery?—I do not think more than 50.

5455. Is it the expense necessary for such an education, or what other circumstance, that would limit the number to such narrow bounds?—The expense in the first place, the impatience of youth in the second.

5456. If a person, having been educated for a general practitioner, and practised as such, chose afterwards to go through those courses of study and examination that you propose for the bachelors in surgery, would you consider him as admissible into the higher grade?—Yes; but before he was permitted to become a surgeon, such as I think a surgeon ought to be, he should give up pharmacy, as being incompatible with the proper pursuit of the higher branches of surgery.

5457. Of what number of members do you propose that the governing body should consist?—I think of 21.

5458. Would you make all of these examiners?—No, certainly not.

5459. Whom would you appoint examiners?—I think there should be an election from the Council into the court of examiners, as at present: but to have the whole of the Council examiners, would be making it too numerous: to have less than at present, would be certainly to produce a great evil, want of impartiality.

5460. Would it be absolutely necessary that the examiners should be members of the Council? Might not any of the 50 be, from their superior education, well qualified to examine?—It is not absolutely necessary that they should be members of the Council.

5461. Take the case of the College of Physicians, where the whole of the censors do not of necessity, nor in point of fact, belong to the elects of the College. Take also the University of Paris, where their agrégés are associated with the professors, for the purpose of examination?—I hold, that no examiner should be, at the same time, a teacher of the profession; and that, consequently, if you were to select from the 50 that I have mentioned, you ought not to choose any one who was at the time a teacher; because it would endanger partiality in favour of particular students.

5462. Or at any rate, it would subject the court of examiners to the imputation of partiality?—Yes.

5463. Does not an objection of the same kind lie to the appointment of persons who at the time are teachers or hospital surgeons, to be members of the body, which is to judge of the recognition of hospitals and medical schools?—The examiners are men who have arrived at a period of life when, we hope, they have a character above anything like partiality. But still, as we know that we are even now stigmatized with an imputation of that kind, we prevent its justice, by never suffering a person who belongs to an hospital, to examine his own pupils, and by each examiner having the right to put questions.

5464. The last question refers, not to the examination of candidates, but to the recognition of schools and hospitals. Was it not imputed to the Council, in 1826, by the members of the College who then petitioned Parliament, that the Council consisted of persons of whom a large majority, as teachers, as hospital surgeons, or otherwise, were connected with the hospitals and medical schools of London; and in the rules which they had drawn up for the recognition of schools and hospitals, had been biassed by a consideration of the personal interests of the members of their own body?—In answer to that question, I must say this: that the original feeling of the Council of the College of Surgeons was, that no person should be recognized who did not teach at an hospital; but so many persons arose as teachers, that the College were under the necessity of abandoning it. And in the state in which our profession at that time was, that idea was, I believe, an extremely useful one. For I hold, even at the present moment, that no man can teach the profession well, who has not an opportunity of referring to the practice of a large hospital in illustration of his lectures; not even in anatomy itself.

5465. But if the Council were composed of persons who were directly or indirectly interested in the hospitals and medical schools of London, were they not liable to the imputation of framing regulations for the recognition of schools and hospitals with a view to the personal interests of their own members?—By those who are ignorant of their rules, but not by others; because the rule is, that no man shall examine his own pupils: and with respect to the recognition of hos-

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pitals, they have been all recognized; and, of late years, the most respectable teachers of the profession have been all recognized.

5466. The rule now is, that every school is recognized, provided, in the first place, it be adequately supplied with preparations; and in the second place, the teacher can satisfy the Council, by first delivering one course of lectures, that he has the knowledge and ability requisite for teaching?—That is the rule; and I beg to observe, in explanation of what I have just said with respect to the necessity of a large hospital for teaching the different branches of the profession, that with respect to anatomy and physiology, it is absurd to teach them in London, unless you give something more than the interest which anatomy alone will furnish. It is necessary, if I were lecturing upon any particular muscle, or part of the human body, to cite some example, to show the utility of the knowledge of the particular part which I am describing: or else, were I to describe a muscle, as arising at this part, or being fixed in another, nobody would attend to it: but when I observed that inattention, I used to say, “This muscle is placed close to an artery: that artery is liable to be wounded: you will see in such a ward, at this moment, a wound of that artery. Now how would you find it? Here is the muscle; you cut to the outer edge of the muscle.” There is not a person in the theatre whose mind is not directly interested by a reference of that kind, and thus even anatomical lectures should be rendered clinical.

5467. So that you think it advantageous to connect pathology with anatomy, in order to give an interest to the subject, and to impress it upon the memories of your hearers?—I think so.

5468. In 1826, when this dissatisfaction had arisen from the rules which the Council had laid down for the recognition of schools and hospitals, Mr. Abernethy, in his address to the Council of the College, stated the following as the reasons which had guided the Council in modifying those regulations: viz. that many of the provincial hospitals of this country presented a larger field for the acquirement of practical knowledge, than is to be met with in some of the metropolitan hospitals which had been recognized as schools of surgery: but as soon as the court perceived, from the great influx of persons into our profession, that the recognized hospitals were likely to overflow with students, so as to impede the ready acquirement of practical knowledge, it decided to admit certificates of attendance on provincial hospitals, upon certain conditions.” Was the principle here avowed, in your opinion, a just one; to make the recognition of the country hospitals depend, not on their excellence, as places for giving instruction, but on the overflowing of students at the recognized London hospitals?—Certainly, it was very unwise.

5469. And the present rule you think a much juster one?—I think so; with respect to country hospitals, I wish to say a word. Country hospitals are very good sources of education for that kind of practical knowledge which a person acquires before he has studied the principles of his profession. But what I hold is, that the acquirement of practical knowledge would be of no avail, if the principles on which it is founded are not also taught. There is many a man from a country hospital (or at least that was the case) who would apply that which was necessary to a wound, and a bandage over it, in the neatest possible manner; but who, if he were asked, what a granulation is (which is the new flesh with which the sore is filled) could not explain it: because he has not obtained the principles of his profession, after seeing the practice: and without both, his knowledge never can be perfect.

5470. Are country hospitals sufficiently good schools for the instruction of the general practitioner?—I have just mentioned that they do not generally teach the principles of the profession, as well as its practice; and therefore I hold, that there are very good reasons for sending a man to London, in addition to the knowledge which he acquires in the country: for he must learn the principles of pathology and surgery.

5471. Are not parents subjected to considerably less expense, and to less anxiety respecting the conduct of their sons, in sending them to country hospitals, than to London?—Yes, but the object of parents is to make their sons good professional men; and although moral principles ought never to be neglected, yet if it be necessary, as I believe it to be, that a man should combine a knowledge of anatomy, physiology and surgery, that can only be well done in London, where opportunity of every kind is so ample. London should be attended no longer than is necessary to make a man as perfect as possible.

5472. Are there not schools for teaching anatomy, physiology and surgery, connected

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nected with some of the country hospitals?—There are; at Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, and many other places.

5473. Have you had the means of judging of the character of the system of instruction, prevailing at those schools?—Yes; it every now and then happens that men come before us, who have been educated only at country hospitals, or have been a very little time in London. With respect to the principles of the profession, we find them at a loss: with regard to its practice, they have learned a good deal; as far as they could learn it, without afterwards acquiring the principles.

5474. Is that the case with those pupils who have attended schools, such as those of Birmingham and the other towns you have mentioned, where the principles of anatomy, physiology, and surgery, are taught in connection with hospital practice?—In the country it is scarcely possible to teach those things in the way in which they are taught in London. There is such collision of sentiment, such opportunity, from the high knowledge of those who are appointed as teachers, that students acquire a degree of information in London, which it is absolutely impossible that they can acquire from country teachers. At the same time, I know country teachers who are taking a great deal of pains; but still I hold, that the people cannot acquire the same knowledge in the country as in London. I do not deny that a great deal can be taught in the country; but I do not believe that anything like perfection can be obtained anywhere but in London, or in some very large town, as Edinburgh, Dublin, &c.

5475. Are there not eminent surgeons settled in most of the large towns in the kingdom?—Yes; and I am proud to say, many of them my pupils.

5476. Gentlemen competent to teach the principles of surgery?—Yes, some of them.

5477. Then if such gentlemen were to teach the principles of anatomy, physiology, and surgery, on the same system as they are taught at the London hospitals, might not much knowledge be acquired by the pupils who went to them for instruction?—A considerable degree; but I do not think a man ought to practice a profession, till he has studied it in some place where he has had an opportunity of acquiring much more knowledge than can be obtained in a country town.

5478. In the largest country towns?—Yes, in the largest country towns.

5479. Have you any knowledge of the school attached to the hospital at Manchester?—I know members of it.

5480. If a young man has had an opportunity of going through that school, will a short residence in London suffice?—Certainly a shorter residence.

5481. In the great London schools, do the teachers generally become acquainted with their pupils?—That depends very much upon the character of the teacher. Many surgeons of hospitals are acquainted with their pupils, and others are not.

5482. Is it of advantage to pupils in a smaller hospital, that from their number being less, they have readier access to, and form an acquaintance with the teacher, and consequently have a fuller opportunity of receiving information from him?—They have not a freer access than is to be found in London. Every surgeon of an hospital, and every teacher of his profession, in London, is quite ready, after his lecture is concluded, to hear and answer every question put to him.

5483. When a class is very large, is it likely that the pupils will communicate as freely with the teacher, as when the class is of moderate extent?—If you were to ask some of the pupils, I think they would tell you, that they never found any deficiency in that respect.

5484. You were understood to state, that it was not desirable that one teacher should be the examiner, either of his own pupils, or of those of another teacher?—If it could be confined to the pupils of another teacher, then I should see no objection to it; but there would be great danger of a want of impartiality, if a man's own pupils were before him for examination.

5485. Would it be desirable to exclude from the board of examiners all persons who were teachers at the time?—I think it would.

5486. That has not been the case hitherto?—Not entirely; but very nearly so.

5487. When you were appointed an examiner, you were at the same time a teacher of anatomy and surgery?—I was.

5488. At that time you had the largest class in London, consisting of nearly 300 pupils?—I have had between 300 and 400 persons attending my surgical lectures.

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5489. Then of course it must have happened, that what you condemn in principle, must have taken place in practice, that many of your own pupils came under examination before yourself?—Certainly; but the system of examination was soon changed to the present mode.

5490. Is it now the case, that no examiner is allowed to examine his own pupils, or to give a vote upon the passing of them?—It is said, "This man, who is now coming to be examined, is a pupil of yours; I shall put him to the next examiner, rather than employ you."

5491. Does that extend also to an examiner, who is a teacher, voting upon the passing of his own pupils?—He ought not to be the examiner to his own pupil.

5492. But will he be allowed to vote for the passing of his own pupil?—Yes; but he is only one in nine.

5493. In principle, does not the same objection lie to his voting for his own pupil, as to his questioning him?—Yes, it is very likely that it might be said, "The man has a partiality for his pupil."

5494. Had not Mr. Abernethy also a large class, whilst he was examiner, and did he not examine his own pupils?—I do not know that he examined his own pupils, because I dare say, he would yield the examination to others; but he was a teacher at the time he was an examiner.

5495. Has any private teacher, not being a surgeon to one of the large hospitals, ever been appointed one of your examiners?—We have some examiners who are not connected with a large hospital; but of private teachers, I do not recollect more than one.

5496. In what light do you view the regulations adopted by the College in 1824, that no teacher of anatomy, who was not an hospital lecturer, or an hospital surgeon, or a person recognized by the medical officers of a metropolitan hospital, should be recognized by the College?—I hold that the best education is at hospitals; and therefore, if the best education be at hospitals, the desirable thing is, that hospital education should be particularly recognized.

5497. Was it not the effect of those regulations, to exclude from teaching anatomy or surgery all members of the College, except those who were hospital surgeons?—That was the intention.

5498. Did not the majority of the examiners who passed those regulations, themselves consist of hospital surgeons, or hospital lecturers?—Yes, they did.

5499. Were these regulations passed by the Council, or by the court of examiners?—I think by the Council. A regulation must go through the Council.

5500. Under those regulations, did not the Court delegate the power of judging of the qualifications of a teacher, to hospital physicians and surgeons?—Yes, they were disposed to delegate that power to the hospital physician and surgeon.

5501. Under any new constitution of the Council, would it be right that the court which was to decide upon the recognition of schools and hospitals, should consist of members who were teachers, or hospital surgeons?—I certainly think, that men, so educated and so situated, might be trusted with that office.

5502. In the new constitution of the College which you would recommend, the hospital surgeons would be elected out of those members of the College, who had gone through a superior course of study and of examination?—The Council of the College would be elected by those 50 men, and the teachers of anatomy and surgery, and the hospital surgeons, in London, would be taken from those 50 men only.

5503. Would not this restrict within too narrow limits the number of the electors of the Council, and of the persons eligible as councillors, teachers, and hospital surgeons?—I should think not.

5504. What is the whole number in this town of the lecturers on anatomy, physiology, and surgery, and of the hospital surgeons?—I should think about 35 men, or a few more.

5505. Would you extend this restriction also to the larger country hospitals?—That is a subject upon which I have not thought, who should be chosen for the country hospitals.

5506. What is the present expense of hospital attendance in London?—There are three classes. The first is the apprentice, who usually pays about 500*l.* or 600*l.*, to be boarded and lodged in the house of the surgeon to whom he is attached.

5507. Do you mean of the hospital surgeon?—Yes. The second is the dresser, who pays 50*l.* for the advantage of dressing for 12 months. The third is the pupil, who

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who pays 26*l.* 5*s.* to be considered as a perpetual pupil, but in reality, to enter only for 12 months ; because it was thought right to hold over him, if he did not conduct himself properly, the power of disposing of him at the end of the year.

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5508. For what period is an apprenticed pupil usually apprenticed?—It was seven years ; it is now, I think, reduced to six.

5509. Is it usual that he should remain in the house of the person to whom he is apprenticed, during the whole of that period?—It is expected that he should remain in the house of that person during that period. If the man does not board in the house, then the sum is 300*l.* or 400*l.*, at the consideration of the individual.

5510. Would the 500*l.* or 600*l.* include the whole expense he would have to pay for the run of the hospital?—No ; he has to enter for the lectures of different kinds besides.

5511. Will the lectures which an apprenticed pupil is required to attend, be the lectures given in the hospital to which the master-surgeon is attached ; or is the apprentice generally allowed to select, at his own discretion, the lecturers whose courses he will attend?—He enters, when he first embarks in the profession, at the lectures delivered at the hospital ; but if he chooses afterwards to attend any particular lectures, he is at liberty to do so. For example, I myself, whilst I lived with Mr. Cline, attended Mr. Hunter's lectures.

5512. What is the minimum of expense incurred by a surgical student, studying in London?—As an apprentice, it would cost him 2,000*l.*, for the six or seven years of education, before he could embark in practice. That is about the sum which a man ought to calculate that his son would spend, under such circumstances.

5513. What class of practitioners is it, whose education would cost that sum?—A person designed to be a surgeon in London, a surgeon of an hospital in London, and a lecturer.

5514. Can you give the items of which that 2,000*l.* would be composed?—The board and lodging, if he be apprenticed, is paid for at once upon his entrance ; that is 600*l.* The going to Edinburgh would cost him a considerable sum ; and the going on the Continent, according to my system of education, a further sum.

5515. Then the 2,000*l.* includes the cost of the year at Edinburgh and of the year at Paris, &c.?—Yes.

5516. Supposing him educated for a general practitioner, and in London, what would the expense then be?—I should say from 200*l.* to 300*l.*

5517. Including the expense of the licence of the Apothecaries' Company, and of the diploma of the College of Surgeons?—No, I do not include those expenses ; but 300*l.* would cover the whole, if he were a prudent man.

5518. How many months need he actually study in London?—About 15 months.

5519. What items of expense would the education in London involve?—If he be an apprenticed pupil, he pays 600*l.*, as an apprentice fee. Then he has to enter for the anatomical lectures, which would be 21*l.* ; the lectures on surgery about 5*l.* 5*s.* ; the lectures on physic about 8*l.* 8*s.* ; the lectures on chemistry about 8*l.* 8*s.* ; midwifery about 10*l.*, if he were a perpetual pupil to them.

5520. What is the expense for dissection?—The expense of anatomy is quite uncertain. It depends upon the price of subjects, whether you give 14*l.*, or three guineas. I hold that every man should dissect two bodies, at least, if not three. You may put that at nine guineas. Then materia medica would be about four guineas. Physiology is a separate course at our hospital. Two courses of physiology would be three guineas. Twelve months of surgical practice, in a recognized hospital in London, is, as I have stated, 26*l.* 5*s.* as a pupil.

5521. Then with respect to the Apothecaries' Company, can you state the expenses?—The expenses of the apprenticeship to an apothecary, I do not know. It is quite uncertain : it is sometimes 200*l.* and sometimes 300*l.*, in London. Botany is two guineas. Forensic medicine is three guineas. For the physician's practice, if not a pupil to the physician, I think it is 12 guineas.

5522. Do they usually enter as pupils to the physician of an hospital?—Usually not.

5523. What is the fee for a physician's pupil?—I believe 15 guineas.

5524. If the object of the student, in becoming an apothecary's apprentice, is merely to qualify himself for becoming a general practitioner, is he always expected

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to go through the drudgery of the shop, or will a nominal apprenticeship suffice?—He is expected to attend to the business of the shop.

5525. Does the 200 *l.* or 300 *l.* include board?—Yes.

5526. Does the following rule prevail in any of the London hospitals; that none but such as have been pupils or apprentices at any hospital, shall be eligible as physicians or surgeons to that hospital?—I am glad to have an opportunity of speaking to that point. I have a personal feeling about it. The rule at the two hospitals in the Borough (for I do not pretend to know the rules of other hospitals) is, that apprentices shall have the preference; that those who are to be subsequently surgeons shall be selected from among the apprentices. But that rule is so far departed from, that Mr. Norris, who had been a pupil, I think, at Bartholomew's Hospital, but who had also been very much at Guy's Hospital with Mr. Warner, was admitted as a candidate to the situation of surgeon, at the time that I was elected. So that the rule was not absolute, with respect to the selection from the apprentices, and the treasurer of Guy's Hospital has been heard to say, "As to the apprentices, if I do not find one that is well informed amongst them, or that I think an efficient person, I shall certainly send for Mr. Grainger, or some other man whom I believe to be so." Thus the rule is, that the selection should be from apprentices; but it is a rule that may be departed from.

5527. Has it ever happened at Guy's or St. Thomas's Hospital, that a surgeon who had distinguished himself in a country hospital or infirmary, has been chosen surgeon to one of those hospitals?—No; I do not know of any instance.

5528. Do you approve of the prevailing rule?—I think it is absolutely necessary, not that a man should have been an apprentice to an hospital, but that he should have been a regular pupil to it, for six years at least.

5529. Do you approve of confining the choice to such pupils?—I think it is a very wise measure; and I will explain what I wish. The fact is that the treasurer of an hospital, if he does his duty, knows extremely well all those men who have been apprentices. He learns their characters, from what he sees and hears of their talents and of their attention. They are therefore not strangers at the time of the election. He knows that amongst those from whom he is to select, some are very preferable to others; and he selects from them. If the men had not been educated at the hospital, they might have brought testimonials from various situations in this town, or from the country; but how could he then have formed a judgment of their characters? Those testimonials are very often surreptitiously obtained, or they are perhaps not correct. Therefore I think the system is an excellent one, and I went myself to the London Hospital, very lately, to vote for the assistant-surgeon at that hospital, because I was quite sure that the committee must know whether he was a qualified person. The fact is, that I have been accused of putting into the two hospitals, St. Thomas's and Guy's, the men who are at present the surgeons of those hospitals. They were my pupils; one of them, and only one, was my relation, when I brought him into the profession. Two of them married relatives of mine; the one, after he was an hospital surgeon; and the other, soon after his apprenticeship. There was nobody at the hospital, excepting Mr. Cline, who took apprentices at that time. I am not sure that I am perfectly correct in that; there might be one or two persons beside; but however, one of them went abroad into the army, and consequently was lost sight of at the hospital. Another settled in the country, another went to India, and therefore there were only those whom Mr. Cline and myself had educated, who could be admitted surgeons of the hospital, according to the general rule I stated. Then, from those pupils, the governors of the two hospitals selected the present surgeons; but if other men had taken pupils, it would not have appeared, as it might now appear to the public, as if some other influence was exerted in the elections: which, I do assure the Committee, with respect to St. Thomas's and Guy's, never was the case. I should have lost my situation, if I had attempted to interfere in the elections, further than to give letters of recommendation.

5530. You think, if any accusation is made, of the prevalence of nepotism in the London hospitals, such accusation is unfounded?—I dare say that many of those who have been the medical men of hospitals, have been anxious to bring their families into the same profession; and it is most likely that they would obtain a good medical education; because, from the very beginning, they are placed under a father's eye, who is capable of judging whether in the study of the profession they attend properly or not.

5531. What is the number of beds now required by the Council of your College to

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to qualify a metropolitan hospital for recognition?—I think it is more than 100 ; but that is not absolutely adhered to.

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5532. The president of your College has stated, that he blamed the Council for recognizing the Westminster Hospital, of which he was surgeon, that hospital containing fewer beds than, according to the regulations of the Council, would entitle it to recognition. What were the grounds for recognizing it, under those circumstances?—It had been long recognized, when it was much larger.

5533. Were not complaints made, that the Council had, in this instance, broken through their own rule?—I do not know.

5534. A member of your Council, in a work published by him in 1826*, has expressed his own opinion, and supported it by that of others, that a small number of well-selected cases in a small hospital, to which the attention of the students is pointedly directed, is calculated to afford the student more instruction than a crowd of patients in a large hospital, hastily examined. Are you of that opinion?—In an hospital in which a selection can be introduced, there is an advantage. I attended an hospital at Paris in the year 1792, which was connected with the Academy of Surgery in Paris, L'Hôpital de Perfectionnement, in which the patients consisted of not more than 60 beds, under M. Chopét. Those were all selected cases from the different hospitals in Paris. That was an extremely useful hospital ; yet the greater number of the students went to the Hôtel Dieu, where they could see a greater variety of cases.

5535. By what authority was the selection made?—It was made, I believe, by the order of Government. That could not be done in England ; I should think it would be impracticable.

5536. Do the certificates of attendance on lectures and hospital practice, produced by the candidates for the diploma of your college, afford, in many instances, very unsatisfactory evidence of the lectures and hospitals having actually been attended?—There is great danger of certificates being occasionally forged, as indeed they have been.

5537. The question does not refer so much to a certificate being forged, as to its being carelessly given, by a lecturer or hospital surgeon, to a pupil who has attended irregularly?—That refers to one of the great dangers of recognizing all sorts of schools ; that you may have a man who from poverty, want of principle, or some other cause, would condescend to give a certificate that was not correct.

5538. Would not any teacher, who might endeavour to enforce regular attendance, have to encounter this difficulty : that unless the rule were made general by all teachers, his school would be deserted for other schools where there was greater laxity?—I have never known it to be the case at Guy's Hospital, certainly ; and it cannot be so, if a strict examination be afterwards required.

5539. Has the treasurer of Guy's ever been requested to have a roll-call of the students made at the classes of that hospital?—I do not know ; I never interfere in the government of the hospital ; and if I were, there would be nothing so offensive to the treasurer. From the treasurer being a man of integrity, and of great zeal for the welfare of the hospital, the governors have an unbounded confidence in him. They leave, therefore, a great deal to his discretion ; and he is extremely anxious that the hospital should be raised to as high a character as possible.

5540. If there be any reasonable doubt, whether certificates given at country schools or hospitals are good evidence of attendance, might they not be backed by attestations from magistrates or clergymen, residing upon the spot, that the students had really attended?—I think that would be an abominable degradation to our profession, that the surgeon himself who gave the certificate, was not to be believed ; but that a clergyman's, or any other man's signature was to be received in preference.

5541. Have not great doubts occasionally arisen at the board of examiners, whether the attendance of pupils had really been such as the certificates declared it to have been?—I must say, never that I recollect, from country hospitals.

5542. From London hospitals?—There may have been a laxity, with respect to giving certificates in London hospitals : but that laxity, if it ever has occurred, is now very much done away.

5543. In case a doubt should exist at the board of examiners, whether any certificate

* Lawrence's Speeches, 1826, pp. 37, 38.

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certificate that might be presented, afforded adequate proof of attendance, might it not be advisable to require, as additional evidence, the attestation of a magistrate or clergyman residing on the spot?—My feeling is this. I wish to raise the rank of the profession, as much as possible, by making it a scientific profession. If you submit yourself to have your word doubted, by being required to produce any other signature than that of the medical man, who is equally respectable with the clergyman or with the lawyer in the place, I think you are subjecting yourself to a great degradation.

5544. The board of examiners having the public duty to perform, of ascertaining whether the regulations which they themselves have laid down, have been complied with, ought they not to be strict in seeing that the testimonials produced afford satisfactory evidence of compliance with those regulations?—The examiners are most anxious about it. The applicants are obliged to submit their certificates for 10 days before the examination, on purpose that inquiry may be made into the authenticity of those certificates.

5545. Considering the superior education which bachelors in surgery, according to your proposed plan, would have received, would not the junior bachelors, who would have completed their 25th year, if associated with some of the seniors, form a very competent board to examine the applicants for the diploma?—The juniors would be competent examiners; but I would not choose them as examiners immediately.

5546. To how late a date would you defer the choice of them, as examiners?—I should let them go on with teaching, for a certain time; and be surgeons at hospitals, for a considerable period; and when the time arrived, that they felt that there was no longer any necessity for their exertions as practitioners or as lecturers, then I should place them upon the court of examiners.

5547. Are you aware that at the College of Surgeons at Dublin, junior members are associated with seniors for the purpose of examining?—I did not know that.

5548. Are you aware that at the University of Paris, one-third of each court of examiners consists of agrégés, who are associated with professors?—I have been present at those examinations; I know there are much younger men examining than with us: but that pre-supposes that the older persons have forgotten what they ought to recollect, and which they can only remember by a constant perseverance in study. I am ready to say at this moment, that if I were to give up the study of my profession for 12 months, I ought not to be an examiner at the College.

5549. Did you not, in giving evidence before the Committee on Anatomy, state, that unless a person were constantly engaged in the practice of dissection, he would in a short time forget almost all that he knew, of minute anatomy?—Certainly.

5550. Is it not, then, very possible for a gentleman, who was once an excellent anatomist, if he afterwards has his time fully occupied with extensive practice, to lose, as he advances in age, his knowledge of anatomy, and thus to become unfit to be an examiner?—Certainly.

5551. In your amended constitution of the College, what provision do you make against an evil with which you are now reproached: of placing on your board of examiners persons so advanced in age, or so retired from practice, as to be incompetent to the performance of their duty, as examiners?—Whenever a man is too old to study, he is too old to be an examiner; and if I laid my head upon my pillow at night, without having dissected something in the day, I should think that I had lost that day. Therefore I do think a man must keep up his knowledge to the last.

5552. Then how do you propose to provide against the evil, of having for examiners persons very advanced in age?—It is very difficult to fix an age; because age is very different in different people: but I should think that 75 was a very good age to fix on for his retirement; and I will state why. Mr. Pott, who was a very excellent practical surgeon, was performing even delicate operations to the very latest period of his life. I think he lived to between 70 and 80 years, and was an examiner.

5553. Doubtless there may be such cases; but in devising what is most expedient for the management of a great profession, are we not rather to judge from the average of what befalls the life of man?—I must answer the question as I did before; that the moment a man abandons study, he should give up examining.

5554. Would

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5554. Would not this advantage attend admitting into your examining board a certain number of juniors; that from their being young and fresh from the study of the science of their profession, activity would be infused into the body, and a knowledge and disposition to judge favourably of the more recent improvements in science?—If you can at the same time establish impartiality, I should have no objection to it. I think it would be a very good measure; but the difficulty is in preserving impartiality.

5555. Why should a junior be more liable to partiality than a senior?—Because he is intimate with the persons that come to be examined: he is living in habits of friendship with them; and that would have an influence upon his decision.

5556. Is not a difference of a very few years, in advance of the age which is the age of medical students, sufficient to separate a man from the students as a class, and to prevent those habits of friendship and intimacy with them, out of which, you think, partiality might arise?—I think there ought to be other grades in the profession, besides those I have mentioned. I think, a man should be an assistant-surgeon at a hospital, after he had finished his education, and undergone his examinations: that in every hospital there should be assistant-surgeons. The advantage of having assistant-surgeons is, that the assistant is learning his profession in the best possible manner, and that the patients in the hospital are extremely well attended. One, if not all of those assistants, but one of them at least, should live close to the walls of the hospital, so as to be at the call of the surgery-man of the hospital, at the moment that an accident was brought in, or a necessity for his attendance arose.

5557. If no such partiality as you apprehend, should be found to have attended the admission of juniors to examine, at Dublin or at Paris, might not such admission deserve consideration?—I have mentioned the want of impartiality as one evil. I think there is another, that there would be contests arising between the juniors and the seniors; and that those contests would lead to the pupil not having a very high opinion of either; for whenever a matter is disputed, you may rest assured that the pupil's veneration is at an end.

5558. The rule in the Paris examinations is, that there shall be two professors to one *agrégé*. It is only, therefore, when the seniors are divided, that the junior's vote tells. If the proportion of juniors were fixed, say at one-third, would not your last objection be removed?—I doubt the value of the admixture. I say that when an examiner is not able to perform his duty, because he has given up study, the sooner he resigns the better: and perhaps in saying 75 years, I have gone rather beyond what is right, judging from the usual history of man; and I would reduce it to 70 years.

5559. Would you leave it to each examiner to determine for himself, whether he had ceased to study hard enough, and had lost his competency to examine, before the age of 70 arrived: or would you apply some stronger principle of correction, than the judgment a man may pass upon himself, in order to cause persons to retire who have ceased to be fit to be examiners?—There is a delicacy in that case, which it would be very difficult to encounter. I think the proper thing would be this: that where an examiner has arrived at a certain age, say 70 years, inasmuch as a man sometimes gets into age without having made himself entirely independent, there should be a certain sum devoted to the purpose of preventing his age from being an age of poverty; and that he should then be expected to resign. I have known that there have been examiners to whom the sum which they received as examiners was a great object: therefore there ought to be a sum provided for their retirement.

5560. Have there not been instances in which the sum of from 250 *l.* to 300 *l.*, which the yearly fees of an examiner amount to, has been an object to the person receiving it, and has been regarded rather in the light of a superannuation allowance, than of wages earned for valuable services continued to be performed in the court of examiners?—I am quite certain that sum has been an object to some individuals.

5561. Are 10 examiners more than enough?—No: that is a subject of which I have thought a little. The number ought not to be diminished, and I will state the reason for my opinion. When I first became an examiner, I found that the examination was conducted by two men at one part of the table, and by two men at another: and, in this way, there was a sort of division of labour, by which they got through their business faster. But it was a great evil; and I must say, that it gave an opportunity for excessive partiality. For, as only two individuals were

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employed in each examination, it led to the power, at least, of persons writing to those individuals, saying: "I wish you would examine such and such a man." The examinations are now made by and before the whole 10 examiners; and are conducted in such a manner as to render such interference impossible.

5562. The examinations before the College of Surgeons in Dublin are open to all members of the College who choose to attend. Would not such a degree of publicity as this be one of the best securities that could be devised against any partiality to candidates, in case of reducing the number of examiners?—I should think there would be no objection, so far as it is possible, to make it public; but that it would be desirable to confine the audience to the 50 men I have mentioned.

5563. Is it likely that they would have leisure to be present. Are not the junior members of the profession the most likely to attend?—It would be the men in middle life that would be most occupied. The young and the old would be present.

5564. At the examinations for a degree of medicine at Oxford, a similar regulation has recently been adopted; that all graduates of a certain standing may be present?—I see no objection to it.

5565. Would it not be an excellent check against partiality?—Yes; and it would be an admirable mode of forcing those who were becoming indolent, to keep up their knowledge as examiners.

5566. The president of your College has proposed, as a check upon the conduct of your Council, in case of its remaining, as at present, a self-elective body, that all its deliberations should be conducted in open court, that is, in the presence of such members of the College as chose to attend. Do you approve of such a plan?—I do not think it would be proper; I think it would be very inexpedient. I would allow certain persons to attend the deliberations; but as I know there is great variety of opinions in our deliberations, if the men attending were not suffered to interfere, I cannot see the advantage of their presence: and if they were to interfere, I think it would rather lead to their wishing to make themselves popular by a speech, than to be useful to the College.

5567. You have recommended that those should have a preference, as surgeons to any London hospital, who have been educated as pupils or apprentices at that hospital. Would not such a rule have the effect of excluding from London hospitals such men as the late Mr. Hey of Leeds, or Mr. White of Manchester: and could a rule that would prevent the choice of men so eminent, operate, in the long-run, beneficially for the hospitals or the public?—Mr. White of Manchester I knew, and I do not think that any great evil would have arisen from his exclusion; Mr. Hey I also knew: I have the highest possible respect for his memory, as I had for him whilst he was living: but if I am asked, whether Mr. Hey was fit to be an examiner at the College of Surgeons, I should say he was not. He was a good practical surgeon, and he was an ingenious man; but he had not that foundation in anatomy, which fits a man for the highest scientific views of his profession.

5568. Is not this one of the evils most generally complained of at present by the profession: that men who have received no regular medical education, are allowed to practise with impunity; who, as they have been at little or no expense for instruction, are able to undersell the regularly-educated practitioner?—I certainly think that no man should be suffered to practise the profession, who has not undergone the kind of examination I have mentioned, for a general practitioner.

5569. To what extent would you carry your exclusion from practice?—I would not suffer anybody to practise, who had not undergone the kind of education and the examinations which I have mentioned: for I hold that it is too late, after a man has killed another, to prosecute him for the offence.

5570. It is said that no inconsiderable portion of the practice throughout the country is carried on by druggists?—Yes; they prescribe behind their counter; that is, they sell their medicine, and give their advice.

5571. Do your principles of exclusion carry you so far, as to propose to prohibit this?—I have known chemists who are equal to it. There was a man in the Borough, a very sensible man, whom I should consider as a person who might prescribe with safety: the prescriptions of a great number of chemists would be entirely without principle, and would be very dangerous.

5572. Have you considered the exceeding difficulty of preventing druggists from prescribing

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prescribing across the counter?—There is nothing to prevent it at present, but prosecution : but prosecution would come too late, after the patient's death.

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5573. Would you then propose to give summary jurisdiction to any authority, to prevent this prescribing across the counter?—I think that if men were educated, and had the certificates and diplomas of their education, very few ignorant persons would be employed, except quacks. In all societies there must be quacks, whom you cannot prevent from practising; but they are rather encouraged than discountenanced.

5574. Again, below the druggists, and far more ignorant than they are, come the worm and water-doctors, bone-setters and others, whose name is Legion?—Yes, there are a great number of those persons.

5575. The College of Physicians, armed with summary powers of fine and imprisonment, was engaged between two and three centuries in endeavouring to put down these and other interlopers on what it considered its own peculiar province of practice; but all to no purpose, and at last it abandoned the attempt?—I am sorry to say that quacks are extremely promoted in this country. The Government support them, and that, merely because there is a certain sum accruing to Government for the sale of their medicines. Government is therefore in fault, in that respect.

5576. Admitting the end to be desirable, but looking only to the probability there is of attaining that end: would any law or summary powers, in your opinion, enable you effectually to put those down?—I acknowledge that it would be extremely difficult.

5577. Grant inquisitorial powers, and public feeling is immediately enlisted in favour of the delinquent, and against the inquisitors?—There is an objection made to any kind of control.

5578. Are not, then, the difficulties of putting down irregular practitioners by force of law, almost insurmountable?—I think that if you had good physicians, good surgeons, and good apothecaries, in every country town, and the people were informed that they were persons of education, they would go to them in the first instance. But I must say, that there are cases in which an honest man can no longer support hope; and under those circumstances, as a man seizes a straw to save him from drowning, he will seek assistance from anybody that will profess to cure him. Hence it is that there are such horrible crimes, I may say, committed by those, who hold out a hope which they have not the power to realize.

5579. Whether of the two do you consider the fit objects for prosecution: those who practise without any regular degree, diploma, or licence; or those who practise, falsely assuming some such professional title which they have no right to?—I should say of both, I would not suffer anybody to practise, who had not passed a regular examination.

5580. Is not this difficulty contingent to almost every plan for improving the standard of medical education: that at the same time that you improve, you raise the expense: and the more, therefore, you improve, the greater is the difference between the rates of remuneration at which the educated and the uneducated man can afford to practise; and the higher, therefore, is the premium offered to the uneducated man to enter into competition with the regular practitioner?—I would not have the expense of education increased for general practitioners. If he be an apprentice, he would have a less sum to pay to the apothecary. If he comes to town, the expense of his education in London, at the hospitals, would be much the same as at present; and when I speak of the three boards, of the physicians, the surgeons, and the apothecaries, I should have the sum which is now devoted to two boards, divided amongst the three: so that at least there should be no additional expense for the general practitioner.

5581. Would you require druggists to undergo any course of study and of examination?—I think they should be all made apothecaries.

5582. Does the number of voluntary applicants for the diploma of the College of Surgeons lead you to believe, were a diploma to be conferred by the Society of Apothecaries upon all druggists who, voluntarily applying to be examined for it, were able to pass an examination, say, in Latin, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, and botany, that the number of druggists applying for such diploma would be considerable?—I think not.

5583. The diploma of the College of Surgeons being so much in request by voluntary applicants, why do you think that a diploma conferred by the Society of Apothecaries on druggists who chose voluntarily to be examined for it, would not

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also be in request?—I think the advantage of a voluntary diploma to a surgeon is this: that the moment a man settles in the country, and calls himself a surgeon, his opponent says, "Oh, that man is not a surgeon; I will bring you the list. See his name is not here." And the result is, that the man is obliged to come to us afterwards, or he would have little chance of employment.

5584. Might not a rival druggist in like manner say, "Look at the list of authorized druggists, published by the Apothecaries' Company; Mr. So-and-so's name is not in that list?"—But a man that goes to buy twopennyworth of jalap, never thinks of whether that person is a certificated person; he goes to buy drugs, as he goes to a grocer's shop, to buy tea and sugar.

5585. Has the College ever erased from its list any one of its members for *malap Praxis* or quackery?—Yes it has.

5586. In more than one instance?—I do not know.

5587. What was the nature of the case you refer to?—It was a man who assumed his ability to cure incurable diseases.

5588. In the case of army surgeons, residing in this country, do not they practise pharmacy as well as surgery, in the treatment of diseases in the regiment?—I do not know that they practise what I call pharmacy; they all prescribe, but I do not know that they make up their medicines. The fact is that we are all physician-surgeons, and it is a folly to say that any man is a pure surgeon: for as to practising surgery without physic, it is absolutely impossible.

5589. If an army surgeon were to practise, not only in his regiment, but in private practice, pharmacy as well as surgery; would he be considered disqualified for admission into the Council?—The Committee are aware of a great example upon the subject; and I think that although that gentleman practised pharmacy after his admission, it was not understood by the College that he did so.

5590. Would it be considered that an army surgeon, practising as an apothecary, would be disqualified for admission into the Council?—Certainly, according to the present bye-laws, he must not practise pharmacy.

5591. Is the dispensing medicine to a man's own patients, without opening an apothecary's shop, considered as a disqualification for admission into the Council?—It would not be thought quite respectable.

5592. Was it not generally believed that Mr. Abernethy dispensed medicine to his own patients?—I believe, at that time, it was a common occurrence for surgeons to give pills to their patients; and I have heard, but I do not vouch for its truth, that Mr. Abernethy had a drawer full of them, and that he used to dip his hand in, and give a handful to persons who came to consult him.

5593. Is there any reason why a man should not be allowed to do that?—No, there is no reason why he should not be allowed to indulge in harmless whims.

5594. You think that affords no valid reason for excluding him from the Council of the College?—The exclusion arises from the belief, that it is incompatible with the perfection of surgery that a man should be engaged, the greater part of the day, in the practice of pharmacy and manipulation of drugs.

5595. If so large a portion of a surgeon's time is occupied in treating medical cases, might not a person contend, by parity of reasoning and with equal justice, that this also was incompatible with the perfection of surgery?—There is a vast difference; if a surgeon attends a medical case, he prescribes for the patient, but he does not make up the medicines.

5596. You have already proposed, that the examinations in midwifery should not be entrusted to the Apothecaries' Company, but to examiners connected with the College of Surgeons?—There are a great number of respectable apothecaries in London, who have practised midwifery to a great extent; and in that body there would be many individuals found, who could give good examinations in midwifery. But I think the best constructed board would be derived from those men who practise midwifery almost exclusively. I have heard of such horrors from ignorance in midwifery, as would harrow up your souls, if I were to repeat them.

5597. So long as practitioners in midwifery, men therefore who best know midwifery practice, are excluded from your Council, will there not be a manifest impropriety in entrusting to your Council the examination of students in midwifery?—I feel no objection to a separate board.

5598. Do you mean a separate board of midwives, attached to and co-operating with the College of Surgeons, or a board, separate altogether?—As midwifery is strictly

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strictly surgical, I feel rather that the board should be united with the College of Surgeons. I believe there would be a great difficulty in making a separate board. The midwives are surgeons, and they would not like to be separated from the College.

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5599. If they were made a separate board, would it not be necessary to take care, that in multiplying examining boards, the expense to students was not increased?—Certainly, I should be very sorry to see the expense of the general practitioner's education increased. They are extremely ill paid. They have not a proper remuneration.

5600. And therefore if the three, or, according to your last suggestion, four boards were appointed to examine in their different departments, it would be essential that they should co-operate together, so as to divide the labour between them, each avoiding to repeat the course of examination assigned to another, and to reduce as far as possible the expense to the students?—Certainly; but not to reduce the expense below the present level; because I hold, that it would be the greatest possible evil to the profession, that a medical man should be educated almost without expense.

5601. How would a reduction in the expense of education be productive of evil to the profession?—I think, under those circumstances, you would have persons of all descriptions coming into the profession, and that it would be exceedingly degraded. You would not have gentlemen's sons enter it, as you have now, or any of the better orders of society. One of the higher orders, a nobleman, said to me, "I have a number of children; I wish to bring one into the church; I believe I shall bring one into the law; as to your profession, it is out of the question." And why should it be out of the question? It is only because the profession is not sufficiently educated and scientific, to maintain the dignity which it deserves for its usefulness.

5602. If you could diminish the expense of good medical education to nothing, would it not have this effect: that regularly-educated men would be able to compete upon precisely equal terms with the uneducated; which they cannot now do?—I know the consequence of gratuitous education. It has happened to me, repeatedly, to have an opportunity of introducing into the profession the sons of persons who were in a lower sphere of life. They have been generally bad sons, and very bad subjects; they despise their parents, they will not mix with their family, and the system destroys the best feelings of the heart. Besides which, you never can make the profession what it ought to be, a gentleman's profession.

5603. Is it not a necessary consequence, that the more you lessen the expense of good medical education, the more nearly do you enable the educated practitioner to compete on equal terms with the uneducated one?—There should be no uneducated practitioners.

5604. But since, after all that you can do, there will still be uneducated practitioners, whom you cannot put down; does not it follow, that the more you reduce the expense of medical education, the better you enable the educated practitioner to compete upon equal terms with the uneducated one?—I cannot see the solidity of that opinion. I think if a man is from the lower sphere of life, he is nearer the society of the person who is destroying the profession by want of character. But the more a man is educated, and the higher he is in society, the more he will maintain the dignity of the profession, and the more of science he will be able to obtain in it. I must say, that I lamented to hear a gentleman say in a county town, "It is very curious, that we have hardly a gentleman bringing into the profession. All the apprentices in this town are of an inferior grade." Now that is a great evil, and arises from the cheapness of imperfect education.

5605. Are you aware that the examiners of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are annually elected by the members of the whole College; and that no inconvenience has hitherto resulted from such mode of election?—I was not aware of it.

5606. And that the effect has been to introduce into the College, as examiners, men whose talents are in their full vigour?—I am glad to hear it.

5607. Are you aware that practitioners in midwifery are not excluded from the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons at Dublin; which stands very high in reputation, as a court of examiners?—I did not know that; but if the midwives were educated in the way I mentioned, I see no objection to some midwives being in the situation of examiners in midwifery, and members of the Council of the College.

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5608. Does not a number of young Irish students, who have passed their studies in Dublin, come over to this country to be examined by the London College?—Yes, I am aware of that.

5609. What is the reason for their so doing?—I do not know.

5610. Do many of those students return to Ireland, to settle in practice there?—Certainly.

5611. Is this migration of students to be attributed to the examinations of the London College being less extensive and strict than those of the Dublin College?—I do not know that; but I am a believer in the examination at the College being carried as far as the general practitioners require. We go into anatomy with considerable minuteness: we then examine in physiology. With regard to surgery, we do not expect candidates to be highly informed in its practice; but we believe that it is necessary that they should understand the principles upon which their practice is to be founded: and when we find that a man has obtained those principles, we should not reject him, because he had not seen certain accidents or diseases. If a man has a wound upon his finger, he knows that if he turns a thread around it, the parts will be brought together, and unite; and it is not necessary that he should have seen every wound in the body, to apply that principle to each.

5612. If you push the strictness and extent of the examination so far as to reduce the number of educated practitioners, do you not incur the danger of forcing into practice a number of uneducated practitioners?—Yes: but I do not think that by educating general practitioners in this way, you would have one the less. It depends upon the field for practice.

5613. Do you believe that those who have passed an examination at the London College, with a view to settle in Ireland, are as well qualified to practise surgery as those who have passed their examination at the Dublin College?—I have no information upon that subject. There is a galaxy of talent in the profession in Dublin. I do not know any town, inferior in size to London, in which there is a greater combination of talent than in Dublin.

5614. In carrying into effect the provisions of the Anatomy Bill, it has been found desirable to obtain an accurate return of the pupils who actually dissect at the different schools. Can you suggest any mode by which an accurate return might be obtained?—In the dissecting rooms at Guy's, the students put down their names for subjects; and it is easily ascertained whether they have had those subjects, or parts of them, or not.

5615. You are, of course, aware that the distribution to the different schools is governed by the number of dissecting pupils at each school; and that it is therefore requisite to obtain an accurate statement of the number, or at least of the proportion, of dissecting students at the different schools?—I think you ought to depend upon the teacher's report.

5616. Are the teachers themselves likely to be satisfied with that sort of security for the return being accurate?—If you are not too general in admitting teachers, as persons qualified to teach. It depends entirely upon that circumstance. If you confine it to respectable lecturers in London, I think you are safe.

5617. The president of your College has stated what in his opinion ought to be the rule for the College to act upon, and which, it appears, is the rule on which the College does act, in recognizing teachers: viz. that they be sufficiently well provided with preparations for teaching; and as regards the talents and knowledge of the teacher, they leave the public themselves in a great measure to be the judges; requiring only one course to be first delivered, lest any signal want of knowledge might meet with recognition. Do you approve of this regulation?—I think that is a very essential point, and I dare say he gave you instances. It is a very common thing, in an examination, to find men who have been educated at schools in which there is a deficiency of *materiel*, and who are absolutely unable to comprehend the physiology of the body, from want of preparations to show the minute structures. I will instance one. The inside of the bowel is provided for the absorption of the food. A very common question with us is, what is the structure of the interior of the bowel. We expect them to say that there are a number of little hair-like projections, which are the mouths of the vessels destined to pump up the nourishment. If they come from schools in which there is no museum, they scarcely any of them know that construction. Then the result is, that they do not at all understand the physiology of nutrition.

5618. You have stated it as your opinion, that after a time, when a sufficient number of highly-educated bachelors in surgery had been trained up, the right of

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of teaching should be limited to the members of that class?—I think so; as it would be a class open to every body.

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5619. And you think that the advantage of being exclusively teachers, and surgeons to hospitals, would cause a sufficient number of men to educate themselves expressly for the purpose of belonging to that class?—I think it would.

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5620. If the recognition of teachers in anatomy or surgery is to depend principally on their being adequately provided with preparations, in order to prevent any capricious exercise of judgment on the part of the College in deciding on the adequacy of any anatomical collection, would it not be desirable to draw up a list of preparations, which should constitute the minimum that the College would admit, as requisite to qualify a teacher?—Certainly.

5621. At what should you estimate the expense of a collection of preparations, the smallest that would be adequate for teaching anatomy, physiology, and surgery in a proper manner?—I should think 1,000 *l*.

5622. Should you approve of appointing a body in London, of some kind or another, empowered to confer medical degrees?—I think it would be a great advantage to this town. It is not only a vast city for opportunity, but it is a place for every thing that is scientific; and I do think it is a disgrace to the country, that there is not a university in London, *i. e.* a university for the whole of London, and indeed for England.

5623. Besides the hospitals, are there not to be found in London collections, and libraries, and learned men, and artisans, and ready communication with all the world, and every thing that is to be desired for promoting the study of medicine?—Every thing which can be wished to be possessed by an individual that is to teach the profession.

5624. Is not almost every disease that can afflict human nature, to be found amongst its vast and varied population?—Over and over again.

5625. Would it be desirable that the Board, appointed to judge of the fitness of candidates for a medical degree, should be entirely unconnected with the teachers of any particular school?—I have held that it would be a desirable thing, that they should have ceased to teach, before they begin to examine.

5626. Would there be any reason why your proposed bachelors in surgery should not become graduates of this new medical university?—There would be no objection to their having degrees. I think there should be a doctor in physic, and a doctor in surgery; and that it is quite absurd to make a separation of them.

5627. Would there be any reason why a doctor of physic, if he had a competent knowledge of surgery, should be excluded from medico-chirurgical practice?—I am sure that it would be incompatible with a surgeon's duty to be involved in deep medical practice. I think his physic should be very much confined to his share of the profession, which comprehends, not only surgery, but anatomical pathology, if I may so express myself.

5628. Should not the studies of the surgeon and the physician, to a very considerable extent, run *pari passu*?—Certainly; there can be no good physician who does not understand the principles of surgery; and there is no good surgeon who is unacquainted with the practice of physic. I may give, as an excellent example, Dr. Babington, whose high character was founded upon his having been, first a surgeon, then an apothecary, then a physician; and he had all the amiable and excellent qualities which could adorn and give value to his profession.

5629. Supposing that after a man has commenced practising surgery, his taste changes, and he prefers practising medicine. Would there be any good reason for excluding him from the College of Surgeons, because, though competent to practise surgery, he chose to quit it, and devote himself to medicine?—Every surgeon practises medicine.

5630. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that in such a case it might be proper to exclude him from your Council, can you see any good reason for turning him out of your College?—I see none.

5631. Ought the general practitioner to be remunerated by charging for his medicines, or for his attendance?—The best plan, I believe, would be, to suffer them to receive a certain fee for their attendance; and, in addition, to charge something for medicine. I think the result of that plan would be, that as they would feel they were quite sure of a certain payment, they would not be disposed to force from the patient a remuneration, by sending him a larger quantity of drugs. I know no other remedy for that evil, than a combination of the two methods, charging for attendance a certain sum, and charging for medicine.

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5632. Would any inconvenience arise from leaving it optional to the medical man, to charge in which way he pleased?—I see none.

5633. Would not many of the most respectable practitioners feel their profession raised in character, were they enabled to charge in that way?—I think so; some of them fear that they should not be properly remunerated; but I am quite sure there are others who would be delighted to find any mode of being certainly remunerated, without sending in an unnecessary quantity of medicine.

5634. A law, therefore, leaving it optional to them to charge in either way, or in both, would meet all cases?—I think it would. There is this to be said; that if an apothecary be not paid immediately, but is obliged to send in his bill, that bill is generally disputed, when the disease which occasioned the necessity for attendance, is forgotten. *Accipe dum dolet* is an old axiom.

5635. May not the decisions of courts of justice, which limit the rate of charge for attendance, in the case of the general practitioner, to half-a-crown a visit, have been the cause of the disputes you allude to?—I do not think that half-a-crown a visit is a sufficient remuneration.

5636. Is there any point relating to medical or surgical education or practice, not elicited by the previous examination, which you wish to state to the Committee?—Nothing occurs to me at the present moment, but the necessity of enforcing examinations. If examinations are not enforced, the profession will never be a profession of much usefulness. The Apothecaries' Company have done infinite service to this country, by getting their Bill enacted. I do not mean to say, that there may not be faults in the Bill. I scarcely know it further than by its effects. But when I began to teach the profession, I used to lament that there was no enforcing examination; education was left to accident; and the result was, that it was difficult to make the pupils attend with any degree of regularity. But as soon as the Apothecaries' Bill was passed, all began to feel, that by being idle, they might be a disgrace to themselves and to their families; and then they studied intensely; and I do very much attribute to the Apothecaries' Bill, which enforced examination, the great improvement which the general practitioner has undergone in the last 18 or 20 years.

5637. It is for that reason that you propose, that the examinations be extended from one to four?—Yes, to medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and midwifery.

5638. The diploma of your College states, that certain persons, naming them, have examined the candidate, and passed him. Would it not answer the purpose, if the diploma, bearing the College seal, were to be signed *ex-officio* by the president?—I think that the names of certain individuals are of considerable use to the practitioner. When he is about to settle in practice, he frames the diploma, and suspends it in some conspicuous place; and those who visit him, see the names of a number of men they have heard of, as men of reputation and science, affixed to the diploma.

5639. Suppose that the diploma were drawn up in some such form as the following: viz. "We the undersigned do hereby certify that Mr. So-and-so has been examined by the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and has passed his examination with credit to himself;" and that then the names of the leading officers of the College, who of course would be surgeons in high repute, were *ex-officio* affixed to it. Would not that produce to the practitioner all the benefit which you attribute to the diploma in its present form?—The diploma is valuable just in proportion to the reputation of the names affixed to it.

5640. Then if the names affixed were those of men in high repute, would it not answer the purpose?—If there were a number of names high in repute, it would answer the purpose.

5641. It is said that there are certain teachers, called *grinders*, who make it their business, by inquiring of the newly-examined candidates, to discover the turn of mind of the different examiners, and the character of the questions they usually put to candidates; and who according as this or that examiner may put questions, prepare their pupils to answer accordingly. Is this the case; and if so, is it injurious to the student, by diverting his mind from the study of the solid principles of science to that of the peculiarities of the individual examiners?—That there are grinders we all know. I heard a man say to another, "What are you getting up?" And this was not to be by attendance at an hospital, or a dissecting room, but by grinding at home. But nothing is so easily detected. A man comes before us, who has been ground. You say, "Sir, such a muscle being raised, what muscle will you see underneath it." If he has been ground, he may know the first muscle; and if he were asked, what that muscle was, he would tell you its origin, and its

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insertion; but directly you begin to unfold the body, and to display anything that is situated interiorly, he is entirely at a loss: and in that easy way, you may detect those who have been crammed.

5642. The examination for the doctorate in surgery at Paris is conducted demonstratively, the candidate being required to demonstrate actually upon a subject the anatomical or surgical doctrine that he is being questioned upon. Would you recommend such a mode of examination for the superior degree in surgery?—Yes, it is an excellent plan; and I would make him perform every operation that may be required, before the examiners.

5643. Would it not be impossible in such a case that a man, who was merely *ground*, could pass examination?—It would be impossible.

5644. Would it be well to make the examination, not only in anatomy and surgery, but also in pharmacy, and other branches that admit of it, demonstrative as far as possible?—Certainly, when the candidate is examined, he should describe the nature and composition of the drugs, and know them as they are presented to him.

5645. Is that ever done by your court of examiners, in examining upon the dry parts, as you call them?—No, I never knew it: but it ought to be done.

Lunæ, 5^o die Maii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq., called in; and Examined.

5646. YOU are member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, Serjeant-surgeon to His Majesty, and surgeon to St. George's Hospital?—I am.

5647. Do you approve of the present constitution of the Council of the College of Surgeons?—I think it admits of improvement, in several particulars. It is an evil that the Council should be elected, as they now are, by themselves: but this is an evil, which it would be difficult to remedy, under the present constitution of the College.

5648. What are the evils of which the present self-elective system has been productive?—Perhaps, the principal evil is, that it has occasioned a jealousy and dissatisfaction in the profession. I do not know that, on the whole, any bad selection has been made of the members of the Council.

5649. Of what evils would the election by the general body of members be productive?—If the Council were elected by the general body of members, the constituency would be too large. The profession would be thrown into a state of agitation and tumult each year, when the election took place. The seats in the Council would be obtained, in great measure, by those who took the pains to institute a canvas for them; which the best persons in the profession would not take the trouble of doing.

5650. What middle course, between a completely popular, and a completely close election, might be adopted with advantage?—It would be desirable to have a smaller constituency than the whole body; and if the constituency were to be limited in any way, the only proper way of limiting it would be, to contrive that it should be composed of those only, who gave proofs of superior professional qualifications.

5651. What qualifications would you require for the members of the body that would have to elect the Council?—The only test, which we could have of superior qualifications, would be, that the individuals should have gone through a more extended course of study, than that which is now required by the College; and that they should then be subjected to a more full and strict examination.

5652. What course of study, and of examination?—I think it should be such a course of study, and such an examination, as would form a sufficient ground for the belief, that the individuals were men of science, and otherwise fitted for the highest duties of their profession. First, they ought to bring proofs of their having had a very good preliminary education. Then they should have a more minute and extended knowledge of anatomy and physiology, than the College now requires: but with respect to professional education, the principal difference ought to be,

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that they have been engaged for a very considerable time in attendance on hospital practice.

5653. How many years ought to be devoted to this course of education?—I do not think that six years are more than sufficient for a complete surgical education, independent of preliminary education.

5654. Ought a first-rate surgeon to be instructed in all those branches of medical science in which a physician ought to be instructed?—It appears to me that the studies of all medical practitioners should, in the first instance, be the same; and that after a certain time has elapsed, then some variation should be introduced, according to the particular part of the profession in which the individual intends to practise.

5655. Would you divide this course of study into several sections, each to be learnt successively in each following year; or would you allow the students to choose for themselves, in what order they would pursue their studies?—I think it very material that the student should be restricted to the study of anatomy and physiology, and, perhaps, of chemistry, for the first year or two; and after that, I am inclined to believe it might be left very much to his own discretion.

5656. Having learned the structure, should he proceed, first to the healthy functions, and lastly to the morbid?—Yes, anatomy always includes physiology.

5657. Should physiology be taught at the same time with anatomy?—I do not understand the division between anatomy and physiology. They are one science, and ought to be taught by the same person. A person who is not an anatomist, cannot be a physiologist.

5658. May not the structure be taught at one time, and the functions at another?—Not conveniently.

5659. Will the whole be more impressed upon the memory, if the functions and structure are taught at the same time?—Yes.

5660. Is that the principal object, in uniting them?—Yes. You can no more separate them, than you can separate the study of the stars from the study of their motions.

5661. Would you have several examinations, one in each successive year; or one examination only on application being made for the diploma?—I should be inclined to institute two examinations, one at an early, and another at a later period.

5662. In what year of study should the first examination be held?—It appears to me that the first examination ought not to be in a much shorter period than three years, and the second examination at the termination of the whole education.

5663. What subjects should be comprehended in the first examination?—All subjects more or less; anatomy, physiology, pathology, the practice of physic, the practice of surgery, chemistry, materia medica.

5664. What should the last examination comprehend?—Chiefly the higher parts of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery.

5665. Ought there to be more grades than one in the surgical profession?—It appears to me that there should be a first grade for all branches of the profession; and then other grades, for those who wish to give proofs of superior qualification in particular parts of it.

5666. Would you make all admissible from the lower into the higher grade, who could give proofs of their superior qualifications?—All that the public requires is, a certain commodity; that is, medical men with certain qualifications; and how those qualifications are attained, it little matters. Young men who wish to take a higher degree in any part of the medical profession, ought to bring proofs of having gone through a more extended course of study than others; because that is the only way in which young men can obtain superior knowledge: but I think it very desirable, that persons who originally had gone through only the first examination, and have been established in practice for some years, and have improved themselves while they were practitioners, so as to make up for the defect of original education, should be admitted to examination for the higher degree, without having gone through the whole of the additional course of study required of younger men. Whether the additional education should to them be remitted altogether, or only in part, I find it difficult to say; but I am inclined to think, that it ought to be remitted only in part.

5667. Would the power of rising from the lower to the higher grade tend to promote good-will between the members of the two grades?—I think it very important, that men of abilities, belonging to the first grade, should have an opportunity of advancing into the second grade, as soon as they are qualified to do so.

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5668. How numerous, in your opinion, would the elective body, composed of the members of the higher grade, be?—A considerable number, at this moment, have an education which would fit them to be of this superior class; but I cannot tell what is the exact proportion.

5669. After a time, how numerous a body do you think they would be?—In London, they never would amount to 200; perhaps, not even to 100; but there would be a large body of such persons educated for country practice.

5670. And all those, whether in London, or in the country, you would make electors of the governing body?—I would.

5671. Would 21, the present number of the governing body, be a convenient number for the new Council?—I think it would: I do not know any objection to the present number of the Council of our College.

5672. What duties would you devolve upon the new Council?—If any such scheme as I have now mentioned were adopted, it must include other alterations, which would involve all parts of the profession, and modify the duties of the Council of our College, as well as those of the governing bodies of other institutions.

5673. Explain more fully the changes which you contemplate?—According to the best consideration that I have been able to give the subject, the plan which would best suit the wants of the profession and the public, would be this: first, that all prohibitory and restrictive laws, involving any kind of monopoly of medical or surgical practice, should be repealed: for experience shows, that such laws, whether right in principle or not, cannot be acted on; and, therefore, it is better that they should not exist. This would include the Acts of Parliament giving power to the College of Physicians, what is called the Apothecaries' Act of 1815, and a clause in the Irish Grand Jury Act, which prevents any, but members of the Dublin College, being surgeons to county infirmaries in Ireland. But then, I think, the Legislature should provide means for furnishing the public annually with a list of the persons who have been proved qualified, by their education and by subsequent examination, to practise the healing art.

5674. Should you approve of this principle in medical law: not to punish any persons whatever for practising medicine, except in case of their doing so, under a professional title falsely assumed?—That would be a very proper measure, in itself; but I do not think that it would be quite sufficient. I would suggest, that none but those whose names are included in the list of qualified practitioners, should be employed in treating and curing disease, either by the government of the country, or by any persons acting under their authority; or even by parochial authorities.

5675. You would confine the encouragement that employment gives, to those who were in the list of the qualified; and prohibition and punishment you would confine to those who practised under a professional title falsely assumed?—Yes: I would not interfere with the right of individuals to employ whom they please. It is very hard, that I may not employ a quack doctor, if I am foolish enough to wish it: but public authorities should not be permitted to employ any one who has not a licence. Such a regulation is absolutely necessary, with respect to medical men of parishes. If there be no restrictive law of that kind, in the country especially, the parishes will be seeking, not the best, but the cheapest practitioner, and the poor will be very ill attended: as, indeed, for the most part, they now are.

5676. You appeared to allude, in a former answer, to some general board, to be instituted for the regulation of the whole profession?—I was going on to say, that it seems to me desirable, that there should be a general board, or Royal commission, composed of physicians, surgeons, and practitioners in pharmacy; and that all persons, of every description, who wish to have a licence to practise in any part of the medical profession, should be required, in the first instance, after perhaps a three years' course of study, (by which I mean *bonâ fide* study in attendance on lectures and hospitals) to go up before that board for examination. Persons who got their licence from that board, might be called licentiates in medicine and surgery; and this might be considered as a sufficient licence for what is now called a general practitioner, or surgeon-apothecary. I say, what is now called surgeon-apothecary; because, in the present state of things, the name of apothecary ought to be banished. Then I think, that those who wish to obtain the higher degree in physic, should, after three years more of study, go to some other board for examination; say, to the College of Physicians, they being properly organized for the purpose: and that those who wish to take a higher degree in surgery, after three years more of study, should go for a second examination to the College of Surgeons.

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5677. You would put those who take the higher degree in surgery, on a level, as to rank, with the physicians?—Of course; I consider surgery to be the most useful and the most scientific branch of the medical profession.

5678. Would you compose the board that would have to examine the candidates for the higher degree, if the candidates were candidates in physic, solely of physicians; if they were candidates in surgery, solely of surgeons; or ought it, in either case, to be a mixed board?—I think, for a person who aspires to be a physician, it should be a board of physicians; and for a person who aspires to be a surgeon, it should be a board of surgeons.

5679. Does the title of surgeon now import what it formerly did? Did a surgeon's practice include so much medical practice as it now does?—There is no exact line to be drawn between the practice of a physician and that of a surgeon; but still there are some diseases that are unquestionably appertaining to a physician, and others unquestionably appertaining to a surgeon. Only a limited number can confine their practice to surgery, even in London; and very few, if any, can do so in the country; therefore the two professions must be, to a certain extent, mixed up together.

5680. Would it not be very absurd to exclude a member of your higher grade in surgery, qualified by education, as he would be, to treat diseases, from practising medicine if he so pleased?—I do not think you could prevent him; and if he passed the first examination, which I have suggested, he would have a licence so to practise.

5681. Might not a large part of the practice that falls to the share of the surgeon, without any great impropriety of speech, be called medical?—In London, the hospital surgeons do not practise, on the whole, much of what is called medicine. Some practise more, and some less. There is a great deal of a sort of neutral ground, of which you can scarcely say, that it is either surgical, or medical.

5682. Is it not a very important part of the business of a surgeon, by proper medical treatment to prevent the necessity of operating?—Yes; it is a great mistake that is sometimes made, to suppose that the great business of the surgeons is to perform operations. That is one part of their business, but only the smallest part. The principal employment of surgeons is, to prevent the necessity of operations; which, however, they will perform, when they are wanted. In the present improved state of the art, the greater number of cures made in cases which are universally acknowledged to be surgical, are made by medical treatment, not by operations.

5683. What portion of the practice of a surgeon of modern times would have been considered, a hundred years ago, as falling within the province of the physician?—I should think, one hundred years ago the greater number of the cases which I attend, would have been considered as medical: though I undertake scarcely any which are not now acknowledged to be surgical. Surgery is a new profession altogether, within the last 50 years; such as it is, at present, in this and other countries.

5684. It is stated in a well-known treatise by Dr. Miller, on Hospitals, that, even in the case of army service, out of above 14,000 sick, only 1,300 died of wounds, but 6,500 of general disease: and in an essay by Sir Gilbert Blane, in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, that, in the Haslar Hospital, there were above 8,000 medical cases to 1,600 surgical cases. Also, in an essay by Sir James M'Grigor, on the Cases treated by the Army Medical Officers during the Peninsular Campaign, that, including under the name of surgical cases all that in civil practice would be called so, there were 52,000 surgical cases to 123,000 medical cases. In civil practice, of course, the proportion of medical cases would be far greater?—The proportion of what are even now called surgical cases to medical cases, is very small. I cannot pretend to say what the proportion is. We cannot judge of it in London; because a very great part of the surgical cases that come to us for advice, are cases from the country or even from the colonies, of persons belonging to the higher classes.

5685. Are the surgeons of London more raised above the average of surgical practitioners in Europe, than the physicians of London are raised above the average of the medical practitioners in Europe?—It is difficult for me to say; I must own that I believe that the practice of the physicians in London, and in this country generally, is better than in most other countries.

5686. How many members ought there to be of the board of examiners for the lower

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lower grade, and out of whom would you choose them?—I should think that there ought to be 10 or a dozen altogether, and that a very good mode of selecting them would be this: that a list of qualified physicians should be furnished by the College of Physicians; a list of qualified surgeons by the College of Surgeons; and a list of practitioners in pharmacy, by the Company of Apothecaries; and that the Secretary of State should select from that list, there being a greater number recommended by each of the three public bodies than are required; so that he might have a choice.

5687. It would be by no means necessary that those who are selected for examiners should belong to the governing council or court to which is entrusted the government of either of the three bodies?—Not at all.

5688. In constituting a board of examiners, would not some advantage attend a mixture of a certain number of junior men with seniors?—Probably there would be, with respect to anatomy; because men who have long left off teaching anatomy, are not so well qualified to examine students, on that subject, as those who are teaching students daily. I think it desirable, as far as it can be done, that the physicians and surgeons on the board of examiners should be such persons as have been formerly engaged as teachers, so as to be conversant with the habits of students.

5689. Do you approve of the course adopted at Paris, where one-third of the examining board consists of agrégés, men who have distinguished themselves, as students, and are from 25 to 40 years of age?—It may be desirable that some should be of that standing; but it can be scarcely worth while to make an absolute rule upon the subject.

5690. How would you constitute the board of examiners for the superior grade of the profession?—With respect to the College of Physicians, I have not considered the subject: they must be re-organized, certainly: their present examiners would not answer the purpose.

5691. Why not?—Because they are the censors, who are appointed in rotation; and hold the office only for one year; and it must require more than a year for a person to learn to be a good examiner. Besides, almost every fellow of the College becomes a censor in rotation; whereas only a few can really be possessed of the qualifications necessary to make a good examiner.

5692. Is not examining an art, to acquire skill in which requires practice?—Yes, I should think so. With respect to the College of Surgeons, I can say, first, what the court of examiners ought not to be. The mode of electing them ought not to be that, which it is at present. The examiners are now appointed according to seniority, or nearly so.

5693. Does not that lead to the error just mentioned, of having for examiners men too advanced in life?—It does so. The examiners ought to be those of whom there is reason to believe, that they are the best qualified for the office, whether they are the younger members of the body, or the older ones. Whether there ought to be any check upon the appointment of examiners, I cannot exactly say. I should think if the present system of appointing according to seniority were done away with, it would not be necessary.

5694. Would you approve of appointing a board in London to confer medical degrees?—I can have no doubt, that it is very important that there should be a power of granting medical degrees vested in some body in London. The present system is quite absurd; as under it, persons who wish to take a degree of doctor of physic, and have not been at Oxford or Cambridge, must leave the schools in London, and go to Edinburgh, or Glasgow, or Aberdeen, or some university abroad; where the opportunities of learning medicine are very much less than here. Certainly there ought to be some body in London, vested with the power of giving medical degrees.

5695. Whether plan is preferable, to entrust this power to some general board, who should examine students from whatever medical school they came; or to each of the different colleges, such as King's College, or the London University, or any other institution of that kind?—I conceive that it ought not to be given, either to King's College, or the London University; because they are schools of medicine, and therefore have an interest in admitting as many to medical degrees as possible. It ought to be vested in some body that has nothing to do with instruction; and it appears to me that the simplest thing would be, to give the power of granting medical degrees to the College of Physicians, they being properly organized for the purpose.

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5696. Would it not be proper to confer upon the superior grade of surgeons a degree in surgery, if they set a value upon it?—If they like to have it. I do not know the advantage of it. I think the surgeons would be sorry to have the title of 'Doctor' prefixed to their names.

5697. At Paris, there is a doctorate in medicine, and a doctorate in surgery?—I really do not believe that the members of our profession would attach any value to such a title: and if any distinction be necessary to designate those who have passed the higher examination in surgery, it should be something very simple, and not a title to be added to the name on ordinary occasions.

5698. How would you guard the examiners of the College of Surgeons from the imputation which is now sometimes cast upon them: that they also, like the professors of King's College, or of the London University, are, most of them, either teachers in medical schools, or *quasi*-teachers, as surgeons to hospitals; and therefore, as having themselves to do with instruction, are not in a situation to exercise impartially the power entrusted to them of conferring surgical diplomas?—I do not think you can have a board of examiners, excluding teachers and hospital-surgeons. They are necessary constituents of such a board; as none can understand students so well as they do; and none are so well fitted to examine them. I do not believe, at present, that any harm arises from there being teachers and hospital-surgeons in our court of examiners; because they belong to different schools, and are a sufficient check upon one another. I have no reason to believe that any young men are allowed to pass by favour or interest. I do not think that at present the examinations are sufficient, or that the course of study is such as it ought to be; but I do not believe there is any favour shown to individuals. I am not a member of the court of examiners, and therefore I am not interested in the question.

5699. The imputation has sometimes been cast upon the examining board, that they showed partiality to the pupils from the greater hospitals. Would you give such a constitution to your proposed board of examiners, as to guard it from any such imputation?—I think that no one should examine his own pupils; and I rather believe that is the custom of our court of examiners at present. I have heard of the imputation which has been mentioned; but very rarely; and only in a general way. I do not recollect any particular instance; and I am satisfied that it has no foundation in truth.

5700. In 1826 was it not imputed to the then Council of the College, that they drew up regulations concerning the lectures, and schools, and hospitals which they would recognize; the tendency of which regulations was, to favour the London hospitals, and the schools connected with those hospitals, and to prejudice the private schools, and the schools and hospitals in the country?—Yes; there were regulations which were open to some objection of this kind: and very foolish regulations they were; but they were soon repealed.

5701. Would it be expedient, that all regulations of the Council, concerning the education and examination of students, and the recognition of schools and hospitals, should be submitted, before being acted upon, to the approval of the Home Secretary of State?—Perhaps it would; but if there were a general board of examiners, for those who go through the first examination, they ought to be, in a great measure, appointed by the Secretary of State; and would then be under his influence.

5702. On the first examination, how long a time need the examining of each candidate last?—There can be no rule; because it must depend, partly upon the student, and partly upon the examiner. One examiner will see what there is in a young man, in a quarter of an hour; when another examiner will take an hour to find it out.

5703. Is so large a number as 10 necessary to examine each candidate?—I should think 10 or 12 not too many; that is, the examination being conducted in the presence of 10 or 12. The less private examinations are, the better they will be.

5704. At the Dublin College of Surgeons, all members of the College, and at Oxford, all graduates of a certain standing, may be present at the examinations of candidates?—I see no objection to that.

5705. Would it not be advantageous, as a check upon the examiners?—I think everything that can be done in public, is better done in public than it could be in private.

5706. Would it be expedient that the examination of candidates should be, partly *viva voce*, and partly by written questions?—I think there would be an advantage in such an arrangement; because young men of equal knowledge, but

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of different temperament, are not equally fitted for the same examination. A young man with no *mauvaise honte*, might pass a very good *viva voce* examination; while another young man who from his previous education, or particular constitution, is shy and timid, might pass a bad one, even though he had more knowledge and talent than his less sensitive competitor; and, at the same time, might answer written questions better. The combination of the two would, I doubt not, be the best plan.

5707. Would any advantage attend the holding the examinations at rather more distant intervals, so as to examine at one time a considerable number of candidates; and to confer honours on the most distinguished, according to their proficiency?—I doubt whether this method would be of use, introduced into our profession. I have not considered the subject sufficiently; but as far as I do understand it, I entertain that doubt.

5708. Would not the conferring of honours be open to this objection; that as surgeons of very different qualifications must be admitted into the profession, those who stood low in the list of honours, when they came to enter into practice, might undergo undue disparagement?—Yes it would; and undoubtedly many persons take very low honours, at Oxford and Cambridge, who nevertheless turn out to be very distinguished men: and, on the other hand, many take very high honours, who are never heard of afterwards. In a profession where a man's livelihood depends upon his character, it would be better not to introduce a system which, after all, affords but a doubtful measure of the relative talent of individuals.

5709. Would it not be desirable, in matters that admitted of it, to make examinations, as they are at Paris, demonstrative?—It would be very desirable. A good anatomist and examiner would know, without such aid, whether the student really understood anatomy; but such a mode of examining would make up for the necessary defects that must sometimes occur in the examiners as well as in the examined.

5710. Would you propose, that hospital surgeons should be selected exclusively from among the members of the higher grade in surgery?—I do not think it would be proper to give them any exclusive privileges. Their character ought to be sufficient; and if other persons attain afterwards more character, they ought to have the advantage of it.

5711. It has been alleged, that in consequence of a majority of your Council consisting of hospital surgeons, private teachers of anatomy and surgery have in a great measure been excluded from it?—Not since I have been a member of the Council. I remember some private teachers, formerly, that were excluded, one of whom, I think, ought to have been admitted. I remember also, some years ago, a person of great eminence, as a practical surgeon, at the West end of the town, a man of great learning and science, who was not a teacher; I allude to Mr. John Pearson. He was not elected in his turn, on account of some reports respecting him, which I am sure were without foundation. I do not think that would happen now.

5712. Would it be politic, in the new constitution of the board, to make the practice of midwifery or pharmacy a ground of exclusion from it?—I would recommend that there should be no law upon the subject; but certainly I do not believe that a practitioner in pharmacy or midwifery would be the best qualified to be a member of the governing body; because his attention is turned to other subjects than surgery. The profession affords an immense field of observation, and whoever spends his time in observing in one part of the field, cannot observe enough in the other.

5713. Should you disapprove of any positive law, which would exclude from the Council a person like Dr. William Hunter?—If there were to be a man of such great science and talent as Dr. William Hunter, who practised as a surgeon and accoucheur, I think it would be a great evil that anything should be done to exclude him from the Council of the College.

5714. Would you think it expedient to select teachers in anatomy and surgery from the members of the higher grade in surgery, exclusively?—It appears to be desirable, that all who wish to be teachers, should give proof of their being properly qualified for the office; and perhaps it would be no bad qualification, that of having passed the second examination. At the same time, this subject would require some further consideration. There are some difficulties in the way, on account of the younger men who are employed as demonstrators.

5715. Do you approve of the two conditions which the Council now lay down

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for their own regulation, in deciding on the recognition of every teacher ; first, that he shall have a collection of preparations, sufficient to enable him to teach ; and secondly, that he shall give one course of lectures to prove his ability to afford instruction ?—Yes ; I think that is right, as far as it goes. I do not know whether it goes far enough. No one ought to pretend to teach, without a museum for the purpose. Those who teach without museums, that is, without having the means of instruction, generally prove to be what are called grinders : that is, they instruct pupils to pass their examinations with the smallest possible quantity of knowledge.

5716. To prevent any capricious exercise of judgment on the part of the Council, in deciding on the adequacy of museums, might they not draw up a catalogue of the preparations, which, at least, it would be requisite for every teacher to possess ?—I think it would be desirable.

5717. Would any difficulty attend the preparing such a catalogue ?—I think not : at least a general account of such a museum might be easily prepared.

5718. Do you recollect the case of Mr. Bennett, and the refusal on the part of the Council to recognize his school at Paris ?—I remember something of it.

5719. Were you at that time a member of the Council of the College ?—I was not.

5720. What opinion do you entertain of the propriety of that proceeding ?—I am inclined to believe, that if you can procure means of instruction in anatomy at home, it is better not to offer much encouragement to young medical men to go abroad. Most of those who pursue the medical profession, begin their studies early ; and their moral character is of great consequence to those among whom they are to practise afterwards. It is very desirable that when men begin their professional studies so young, they should be kept, as much as possible, under the surveillance of their friends. However, I do not remember enough of that particular case to be able to give an opinion upon it. I believe, at that time, there was great difficulty in getting bodies here ; and therefore that might have been a reason (which I hope will not exist in future) for acknowledging a school in Paris.

5721. Do you approve of the modified recognition which the College now gives to country schools ?—Yes ; I think those schools enable men to get a greater quantity of knowledge than, with their means, they would be enabled to obtain, if they merely came to London.

5722. Does not this difficulty attend any endeavour to improve the state of knowledge of medical men, generally, by demanding of them higher qualifications of study and examination ; that you raise the expense of their education, and, consequently, the rate of charge at which, regard being had to such expense, they can afford to practise ; and thus render it more difficult for them to compete, profitably for themselves, with irregular practitioners ?—Yes : it is very difficult to determine what is the precise quantity of study which should be required of individuals ; however, the profession is now very much overstocked, and I have no doubt that the courses of study required, both by the Company of Apothecaries and by the College of Surgeons, are too limited. I may observe also, that the two courses of study work very ill together.

5723. Would the members of your proposed lower grade in surgery be more or less educated than those who now pass the two examinations, of the College of Surgeons and the Company of Apothecaries ?—If they pursued *bonâ fide* medical studies for three years, the greater number would be much better qualified than the greater number are at present. I conceive that those who were examined by such general board, ought to have had three years of *bonâ fide* medical education. The *bonâ fide* medical education, now required by the public bodies here, is I believe the smallest education required of any medical students in Europe. On paper it appears much larger than it really is : because our College say, that they require students to have pursued their profession for six years ; but when you come to look at our curriculum, it is all completed in less than two years. I believe it may be done in 20 months : and the other four years may be spent in what is worse than nothing.

5724. In menial drudgery at an apothecary's or druggist's ?—It may. The other four years would be a great deal better spent, if the boy remained at school. The effect of this system is to prevent preliminary education, without giving any corresponding advantage as to medical study.

5725. Would you still require apprenticeship to a practitioner, or would you consider your three years' course of study sufficient, without an apprenticeship ?—I think it is quite absurd to have an Act of Parliament, such as now exists, to require

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quire a five years' apprenticeship of every general practitioner, and that it might be very well left open to the profession. If the practitioners in pharmacy think the apprenticeship useful, I dare say the fathers of the students will find it out, and that their sons will be apprenticed for a sufficient length of time. Of course the actual apprenticeship must be really unnecessary; because nothing is learned during the apprenticeship, but what may be learned by residing in an apothecary's house, without it.

5726. As far as pharmacy goes, may it not be learned in the apothecary's shop in an hospital; or in that of a private apothecary or druggist, in a large way of trade, who makes it his business to take and instruct pupils?—Yes. I think some of my friends among the general practitioners, with whom I have conversed upon this subject, and whose opinions I value, have said that they thought the residence in the house of a practitioner in pharmacy, for one who was to practise pharmacy, was always useful; but they all agree in saying that it should be for a much shorter period than five years.

5727. Would not a year's residence be sufficient?—I should think so.

5728. You observed, in a previous answer, that the two courses of study, viz. those required by the College of Surgeons and the Company of Apothecaries, worked very ill together?—Very ill indeed. A student, when he comes to London, goes to the Company of Apothecaries; and there is furnished with one curriculum, which is drawn up without any reference to the curriculum at our College of Surgeons. Then he goes to the College of Surgeons, and is furnished with another curriculum, which is drawn up without reference to the curriculum of the Company of Apothecaries; and he tries to scramble through the two together. The consequence is, that he has much more on his hands than he can attend to; and a great deal is neglected. Unfortunately, that which is neglected, is that which is really the most important; namely, the attendance on hospital practice. Attendance on lectures helps a student to pass his examination much more than attendance on hospital practice; but his attendance on lectures is really less useful to him in after life, than his attendance on the hospital. Therefore I say the best part of his studies is neglected. This observation applies to the mass of students; but those who stay a longer time in London, pay a great deal of attention to the hospital. Those who have been educated in county hospitals, have the advantage in that respect; as they generally remain there for some years.

5729. Would you admit a young man to examination at the College of Surgeons, upon a certificate of his education at a county hospital only; or would you require that part at least of his time should have been passed in a London hospital?—It is very desirable that a young man should have part of his education in London; but whether there should be any absolute rule upon the subject, I do not know. A friend of mine, a surgeon to the hospital at Birmingham, and a person of great reputation in that part of the country, told me, that, in his opinion, and in that of all his colleagues, it was very important that part of the education should be in London. He said, that the surgeons of the Bristol Hospital have addressed a memorial to this Committee, stating their reasons why young men, educated in county hospitals, ought not to be required to attend the hospitals in London; and that they had forwarded a copy of this memorial to him and his colleagues; who, however, had declined joining in it, and had given their reasons for declining to do so, in an answer, of which he showed me a copy.

5730. In that opinion do you concur?—Yes, I do.

5731. Is this a point which ought to be regulated by the College?—I think upon the whole it would be better. At any rate, for the second examination a metropolitan education ought to be required; and it is desirable for those who wish to pass the first examination, that they should have been part of their time in London. Certainly, an industrious student is very much altered for the better, after he has been even six months in London.

5732. Ought the druggists to be under any regulation?—It appears to me that no one ought to be allowed to sell medicines, who does not prove that he understands his trade; and that no one ought to make up medicines in a druggist's shop, who has not proved, by undergoing a proper examination, that he is qualified to perform the duties which he undertakes. Very serious accidents have occurred, over and over again, from the ignorance of persons so employed.

5733. Would you require him to know Latin, chemistry, botany, materia medica, pharmacy and the doses?—Yes.

5734. If the Society of Apothecaries were to examine on the foregoing subjects

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any druggists who might choose voluntarily to submit to examination, and were to confer diplomas on those who were able to pass, do you believe that many druggists would offer to be examined, on account of the credit attaching to the diploma?—I am inclined to think not; and that is the only examination that ought to be compulsory.

5735. Is not the applying for the diploma of the College of Surgeons, in a great degree, a voluntary act on the part of the applicants?—Yes, quite voluntary.

5736. Except that persons cannot be appointed as surgeons to the army or to county gaols, or to some hospitals, unless they are members of the London College of Surgeons, or of that of Edinburgh or Dublin; and so far, in certain cases, there is compulsion?—I believe so.

5737. Then you think that none should keep a druggist's shop, except such as have passed examination?—I think so.

5738. Would you entrust such examination to the Company of Apothecaries?—I know no better public body to whom you can entrust it, nor where you could well entrust it besides, unless it were to the general practitioners, who formed part of a general examining board, and were constituted a committee for this express purpose.

5739. What is the present expense of hospital attendance in London: in the first place, for surgical practice?—At St. George's Hospital, the greater number of students are pupils under the surgeons, for one year; which is all that our College requires. That costs the student 20 guineas; but those who are in London for a longer time, are what are called perpetual pupils, which costs them 50 guineas. A medical student that is under the physician, pays 20 guineas for one year; and 25 guineas as perpetual pupil.

5740. Do those who attend the hospital for 18 months, with the intention of becoming general practitioners, usually enter as pupils both for the medical and the surgical practice?—Many of them have already attended medical practice, and part of their surgical practice, in the country. Our College requires six months' attendance on surgical practice in London; the Company of Apothecaries are satisfied with medical practice in the country: so that, in the London hospitals, the medical students are less numerous than the surgical students.

5741. Can you give any further information respecting the expense of hospital attendance and lectures?—The student must be perpetual pupil to the anatomical lectures. That costs, I believe, 20 guineas. The surgical lectures, I think, are 5 guineas; and the lectures on the practice of physic and on materia medica, together, I believe, are 10 guineas. The practice of midwifery is 5 guineas, to the perpetual pupil. As to the expense of lectures on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and botany, I really do not recollect what it is.

5742. Would your plan of education materially increase the expense?—The chief additional expense would be, the additional board and lodging. The expense for three years of lectures and hospital attendance is not much more than that for two years.

5743. Would it not be expedient that the Council should recognize summer courses?—No, I do not think that summer courses of anatomy are good things. Anatomy cannot be properly and conveniently taught in the summer. It may be very well to have summer courses for the convenience of a few students, who may come to town to refresh their memories during that season, and who could not come during the winter; but to have large classes studying anatomy during the summer, would be objectionable on various accounts.

5744. What is the principal objection?—In warm weather the subjects become offensive so soon; that is the only objection. I may observe too, that there is no occasion for summer lectures on anatomy, as the students may employ their time very advantageously in attending on hospital practice.

5745. What is the number of beds, which should entitle an hospital to recognition?—At present, 100 beds are required; and I do not know that it can be altered for the better: 100 beds afford a very scanty supply of patients; but you must draw the line somewhere, and it should not be lower than that, at any rate. If it were higher, it might be better.

5746. Do not some advantages belong to country hospitals, from the crowd of pupils being less, and consequently, the pupils being better able to give attention to the cases?—Certainly.

5747. Are you for retaining the provision in the present regulations, with the interpretation the Council now put upon it, of requiring students to have been engaged six years

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years in acquiring professional knowledge?—So far from it, I think that the rule is quite absurd: that it has done great harm, and no good. The effect of it is, to prevent preliminary education, and to give nothing in its place. Those who have a *bonâ fide* surgical education of six years, ought not to be examined, before they are 24 or 25 years of age.

5748. Then, even were no other changes to be made, what alteration would you propose to make in the term of study?—To do away with the words “six years,” and to require three years of *bonâ fide* study of medicine and surgery.

5749. Do those who intend to practise surgery only, or surgery in its higher departments, usually undergo the examination at Apothecaries’ Hall, as well as at your College?—No; except those who mean to lay themselves out to be hospital surgeons in the country; and they usually must do so, as they are required to act as general practitioners.

5750. Then those who intend to practise surgery only, and are examined at the College of Surgeons, but not at Apothecaries’ Hall, would not be examined upon many branches of medical science, which it is most important that they should know?—Certainly; and hence the necessity for the first examination, which I have mentioned.

5751. At the London hospitals, in case of consultation upon dangerous surgical cases, are the surgeons required to consult jointly with the physicians, or are the surgeons allowed to conduct the cases?—In our hospital, the consultation is among the surgeons, except in particular cases, in which the surgeons think that the opinion of the physician ought to be had also.

5752. In some of the county hospitals, in the Sheffield Infirmary for instance, none of the greater operations can be performed, except upon indispensable occasions, without a previous consultation of the surgeons with the physicians, to all of whom a written note must previously be sent by the house-surgeon?—I do not see any advantage in it.

5753. In the present state of education of the higher class of surgeons, can such a regulation as this be necessary?—No; I think it very seldom happens that the opinion of physicians is of any service upon such questions; and if it be likely to be useful, the surgeons, who have the responsibility of the case, will be very glad to divide it, by asking the physicians their opinion.

5754. An old rule prevailed in some of the London hospitals; that the medical treatment of a surgical case should not be confided to the surgeon, but to the physician: does such a rule now prevail in any London hospital?—I suppose not. There never was such a rule at St. George’s; but some of the older hospitals were instituted, when the profession of surgery was quite a different thing from what it now is. For the last 100 years, and certainly since Mr. Hunter’s time, surgery is quite altered from what it was in its origin.

5755. Has there not been a progressive decrease in the proportion which the number of capital operations bears to the number of surgical cases?—I believe that there has: many diseases are cured now without operations, which formerly always required them.

5756. Do you attribute that to the surgeons paying more attention to the medical treatment of diseases?—Yes; I will give an example. When I was a student in the hospital, no operation was so common as that of castration, of removing one of the testicles. That has now become one of our rarest operations; because it has been ascertained, that the great bulk of the cases for which that operation, within my remembrance, used to be performed, are to be cured by means of mercury. When I was a student in the hospital, many limbs were amputated, on account of diseased knees and ancles, which we now know to be very curable.

5757. Is it desirable that physicians, and particularly hospital physicians, should be instructed in surgery?—A physician should have been so, if he means to be a scientific physician. All the different branches of practice are so connected with each other, that a physician and a surgeon ought to have the same studies in the first instance. Then the field of observation is so very extensive, that a certain advantage arises from a division of labour afterwards.

5758. If physicians have been well instructed in the principles of surgery, would any advantage attend prohibiting them from practising surgery?—No advantage that I am aware of. Indeed it would be much better for physicians to practise surgery, where the field of practice is limited. One of our most distinguished country physicians was also one of our most distinguished country surgeons. I allude

B. C. Brodie, Esq. to the late Dr. Ker, of Northampton, who practised in both professions, to a great extent.

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5759. In the case of a *post-mortem* examination, is not a physician, who is a good anatomist and pathologist, more likely to throw light upon the nature of a medical disease, than a surgeon, who has devoted himself principally to surgical anatomy?—A surgeon cannot have devoted himself much to surgical anatomy, without learning a great deal of the pathology of the cases which come under the care of the physician. But if the physician has studied the whole range of morbid anatomy as much as the surgeon, he would be quite as competent as the surgeon to make *post-mortem* examinations, and to investigate disease by dissection. Nobody was more competent to do that than the late Dr. Baillie, though he was a physician. No surgeons were superior to him, as anatomists and pathologists. Dr. Farre, at the present day, affords another example of the same kind.

5760. What class of medical practitioners have been the chief improvers, in this country, and within the last 100 years, of the science and practice of medicine?—The two greatest improvers, in my opinion, have been the two Hunters; William Hunter, who was a physician and accoucheur, and John Hunter, who was a surgeon. But John Hunter, especially, laid the foundation of the principal improvements which have been made, both in medicine and surgery. But William Hunter did more than the medical world generally are aware of. I had an opportunity, when I was younger, of studying his museum of morbid anatomy, and his catalogue of it. The catalogue contained a great quantity of valuable information which is now generally diffused, and of which nobody knows whence it came. I saw many things recorded in it, which originated with him; but which have now become everybody's property.

It is difficult to obtain such data as would enable me to furnish an exact answer to this question.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, since their being instituted in 1805, have published 17 volumes of Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. I do not mean to say that all the papers that they contain, are of great value; but they form, on the whole, by far the best collection of the kind which has been published in England; and, indeed, they have a considerable reputation throughout Europe. With a view to illustrate the point to which the question relates, I have caused an analysis to be made of the contents of these 17 volumes; classing the papers under different heads, according to the particular places which their authors occupied in the profession.

The whole number of papers was found to be 406; of which, 31 were contributed by individuals, not resident in England.

The remaining 375 papers were derived from the following sources:

1. From surgeons to public institutions, teachers of anatomy, or assistants to those situations in London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
2. From physicians, being licentiates of the London College of Physicians, resident in London and elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3. From general practitioners or surgeon-apothecaries, resident in London or elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
4. From medical officers of the army and navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
5. From hospital surgeons in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
6. From fellows of the London College of Physicians, resident in London and elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
7. From others, not included under the foregoing heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
								375

Of the above-mentioned 375 papers, 183 are merely relations of remarkable cases, and 192 are essays (many of which contain elaborate investigations) intended to illustrate particular subjects in pathology, medicine, and surgery.

Of these 192 essays, the authors are,

1. Surgeons to public institutions, teachers of anatomy, or aspirants to those situations, in London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
2. Physicians, being licentiates of the London College of Physicians, resident in London and elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
3. Medical officers of the army and navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
4. General practitioners, resident in London and elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
5. Hospital surgeons in the country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
6. Fellows								

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6. Fellows of the London College of Physicians, resident in London and elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
7. Others, not included under the foregoing heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
										192

It is right to mention, that since the Medical and Chirurgical Society began the publication of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, the College of Physicians have published three additional volumes of the Medical Transactions, containing 73 papers: of which, 55 were furnished by the fellows of the College; nine, by licentiates of the College; and nine, from other sources.

5761. Have not most of the great surgeons in this country, within the last 40 years, arisen from the school of John Hunter?—Yes. Sir Everard Home, Mr. Abernethy, and Sir Astley Cooper may be said to be of his school. They studied under him. Mr. Hunter altered the science entirely; or rather, made pathology a science, which it was not before.

5762. Has there been any difference between England and France, in the class of medical practitioners, who have been the chief improvers in medicine. Have they been rather physicians than surgeons, in France?—I think they have, so far as I know.

5763. To what do you attribute this difference between the two countries?—I do not know enough of France, to be able to say. In this country, much has arisen from the stimulus that John Hunter gave to the surgeons that succeeded him.

5764. Is there anything not elicited by the previous questions that you wish to state for the information of the Committee?—I would wish to state this. That the College of Surgeons have the charge of a large anatomical and pathological museum, which was Mr. Hunter's; but to which they have added very considerably, since it came under their care; to which, I must say, they have, from the beginning, done great justice, and for which they are endeavouring to do more at present, by erecting a new building to receive it, as it has become much too large for the old one. It is a great object that that museum should be kept up, in the best possible way. If such a general board were established, as I have suggested, it would very materially diminish the pecuniary means of the College of Surgeons; because, comparatively few would come then to be examined before them. Under these circumstances, the income of the College would not be sufficient for the maintenance of the museum, in the way in which it ought to be maintained. It would be necessary to provide other funds for taking care of it. This museum belongs to the country, and it is a national object. It is, I may say, an object for the whole world; because there is nothing like it in the world besides.

I beg leave further to say, that if such a system as I have proposed, were adopted in London, for England; I am of opinion that the same system should be adopted in Edinburgh, for Scotland; and in Dublin, for Ireland; that an equally extended course of study should be required, and an equally strict examination should be instituted, in each metropolis: and that the licence, granted in one metropolis, should be regarded as a sufficient qualification for practice in every part of the United Kingdom. I also wish to suggest that there should be a committee of the general board of examiners, or otherwise a separate commission, for the examination of those who wish to give proofs of their being properly qualified to practise midwifery.

5765. Do you approve of allowing general practitioners to charge for attendance, instead of medicine?—I think it very important indeed, that general practitioners should be allowed to charge for their attendance, and not for their medicines. Such an arrangement would be very useful to the public, and to the profession also. But it seems to me, that this is a matter of custom: that it is not a thing that can be accomplished at once, by legislation. Probably, if such a change of custom were recommended by this Committee, the recommendation would have great influence with the profession and the public.

Benjamin Travers, Esq., called in; and Examined.

5766. YOU are a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital?—I am.

5767. You have been present during the examination of Mr. Brodie. Have you

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you any suggestions to offer, for amending the constitution of the Council of the College of Surgeons?—In the main I agree with Mr. Brodie; but I am doubtful whether there should not be some restrictive, or prohibitory enactment. Without that, we should probably be in a worse condition than we were before the passing of the Apothecaries' Act. For although it was, perhaps, wrong to invest that body with such extensive powers, nevertheless the profession is under much obligation to it; since, on the whole, the public have been better served, and the general profession has been improved by it. With every objection to monopolies, I think there should be some compulsory enactment, to oblige all persons, who are to be entrusted with the life and health of His Majesty's subjects, before they are permitted to practise, to come before a board of examiners: that board to be composed, as Mr. Brodie has described, of deputations from the Councils of the several Colleges. That first examination should be an *introitus*, a pass to the general practice of the profession, and should be arbitrarily required.

5768. What are the restrictions that you would impose; and how would you enforce them?—It might be a legislative enactment, that all persons, practising medicine, should come for their qualification before this board of examiners; and that persons, violating that statute, should be punishable, either before a magistrate, or by a court of law; but the enforcing this restriction should not rest with the Colleges.

5769. Are you not aware of the extreme difficulty of enforcing such restrictions? The College of Physicians, for example, though it exercised summary jurisdiction, and punished by fine and imprisonment, yet found itself unequal to suppress the throng of trespassers on its own peculiar province, that of medical practice; and at length wisely desisted from every attempt to suppress them?—I think those difficulties arose from the circumstance, of its being the province of the College to prosecute. That created invidiousness and difficulty. I would therefore have the Colleges stand quite aside.

5770. How would you deal with interlopers, and before what court?—I am not prepared to answer that question, not, perhaps, sufficiently understanding it, as it is a legislative question; yet I cannot but think that a restrictive law, granting that it would be open to evasion, would be more preservative of the public and the profession, than leaving it entirely optional to pass the examination, as a mere *honorarium*, or to let it alone.

5771. Then you would not limit punishment to cases of practising under a professional title falsely assumed, but you would punish for practising without a professional title?—Yes. I would, at least, restrict them: I would prevent them.

5772. In what way would you prevent them?—I suppose, a fine might be imposed, to be recovered by a common informer, if a man advertised himself, or practised, as a physician, as a surgeon, or as an apothecary, who had passed no examination. It would be a bonus upon empiricism, if we did not, in some way or other, attempt to prohibit such people.

5773. Do you approve of the two grades in surgery, adverted to by Mr. Brodie?—Yes, I do: I think it very desirable.

5774. Would it be well to confer degrees on those of the higher grade, if they set a value upon them?—Yes, I think it would.

5775. In that case, might not the title of doctor in surgery become as common as that of doctor in physic?—I am disposed to think with Mr. Brodie, that there would be no great value attached to the title of doctor: but, perhaps, a class of fellows of the college, and another of licentiates, might be adopted.

5776. Admission to the fellowship you would make to depend upon admission into the higher grade?—Certainly.

5777. How many years, at least, would you require a man to study, in order to qualify himself for admission into the lower grade?—I think with Mr. Brodie, that three years are as little as ought to be given to what he has called, *bonâ fide* education in medicine and surgery.

5778. Do you also agree with him, that whether more extensive changes, or not, be made in the constitution of the College, the six years now required to be passed in the acquirement of professional knowledge, should be altered to three years of such *bonâ fide* education?—Yes, I think it should, for the reasons he stated.

5779. And, in that case, that the College of Surgeons and Company of Apothecaries should come to an agreement, respecting the course of study and of examination

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nation to be required of all candidates for general practice?—Certainly. I am doubtful again, whether the plan of a general board would work well. I am rather of opinion that it would be better, that the Councils of the three corporations, and a council to be appointed by the accoucheurs, should each constitute a separate board; and that students, who were 21 years old, at least, should present themselves for examination before each of those boards. I do not see how, otherwise, to provide for that very important body, the accoucheurs; who, though their business belongs more strictly to surgery than to medicine or pharmacy, yet, from the great importance of their occupation, their conventional habits of study and practice, their almost exclusive practice among females, and their having separate and detached hospitals, at least in great cities, are quite worthy to be formed into a faculty or college of themselves. I am doubtful whether the separate deputations would co-operate congenially, and examine advantageously, in the presence of each other; and whether it would not be a more operose process, and require more time, than either of them could conveniently spare. It would be better, therefore, that the student should present himself for examination before each of those boards in succession, and that each should examine in its own department: the physicians, in medicine; the surgeons, in surgery; the accoucheurs, in midwifery; and the apothecaries, in materia medica and pharmacy.

5780. Would you exclude accoucheurs from the higher grade in surgery, or from the Council of the College of Surgeons?—Yes, but from no disrespect to them, as a body. I think, they would be misplaced there. They might have their own superior grade; as for example, professors in midwifery might be compelled to come before them, for the higher examination. No man should be allowed to teach midwifery, till he had taken his examination before the College of Accoucheurs.

5781. Would it be better to make a separate college for midwifery, than to admit accoucheurs of superior education into the higher grade of surgery; or into the Council of the College of Surgeons?—I think it would.

5782. Should you concur with Mr. Brodie in restricting the electors of the Council of your College to the members of the higher grade in surgery?—Yes, I should.

5783. Would that meet all the present difficulties?—There is one great difficulty, which is, the practice of pharmacy. A man who comes for the higher examination, should be prepared to forego, or to resign it.

5784. The electors should be excluded altogether from practising pharmacy?—I think so.

5785. Why do you think so?—Because it is necessary to draw a line somewhere, and I do not know how to draw it upon so distinct and, on the whole, so tenable a ground, as this. The character of surgery would be compromised, if general practitioners were to form part of the governing body of the College of Surgeons.

5786. Would you exclude even those, who, without keeping open shop, were to dispense medicine to their own patients?—I can hardly appreciate the difference in the two cases.

5787. In Edinburgh, for instance, there are many first-rate surgeons, who dispense medicine to their own patients?—Yes, I know it, and I admit the difficulty of the case. But if they have attained to eminence, or are anxious to do so, they must venture upon foregoing that practice, and breaking through the usage: and if they attached much value to the fellowship of the College, I think they would not hesitate to do so. The case bears especially hard upon the provincial hospital surgeons.

5788. Would not this rule exclude from the class of electors a very large body of the most eminent country surgeons?—It would; but, I think, they should forego the gain, and act together. If they attach value to this distinction, and are qualified to be teachers, they may be appointed to hospitals and professorships, and to the highest honours of the profession. If they were not willing to make the sacrifice, they would not place this distinction at a sufficiently high value. I am quite aware of the respectability of the class, and how many instances there are of persons belonging to it, who are entitled, by their attainments and their talents, to stand with any members of the profession. But, as I said before, I cannot consent to compromise the character of the surgeons of the metropolitan cities of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

5789. Considering how very large a majority of surgeons combine pharmacy with surgery, can it be expected that any arrangement will be satisfactory to them,

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which continues to draw a line of positive exclusion of the whole of that majority from the Council?—I do not think the case would be harder, or so hard, perhaps, as it is at present. We should have no security that a majority of the Council, if we gave them the right of voting, would not very presently consist of surgeon-apothecaries. The difficulty arises from the anomalous constitution of the College of Surgeons, of whom more than nine-tenths are composed of general practitioners.

5790. How do you propose to remove that anomaly?—By opening all the honours that the College can confer, to those who agree to abandon pharmacy. The medical profession has very few honours to confer. It has not the advantages, in that respect, possessed by the church and the bar. It must, therefore, create them, and open them to all, with this single condition. Whether they have been actually engaged in the practice of pharmacy or not, at any period of their lives; whether they have passed the first examination or not, they should be eligible into the higher grade, with this stipulation; that they henceforward abandon the trade of pharmacy (for I can only call it a trade: I do not mean to speak offensively). And this distinction I would propose, as the compensation for such abandonment.

5791. If all of the practitioners, who should sully themselves with pharmacy, were to be refused admission into the higher grade, would you not remove the inducement which a very large body of general practitioners might otherwise have, to qualify themselves for that grade by a superior course of study?—It might operate either that way or the other way.

5792. The large majority of them, who cannot afford to abandon pharmacy, what inducement would they have, to take the higher path of study and of examination, if you withhold from them the distinction of belonging to the higher grade, and the corresponding privilege of becoming electors?—I would hold it out to them, with that condition alone.

5793. That so long as they practised pharmacy, they should neither elect, nor be eligible, into the Council?—Certainly, that is my meaning: from an apprehension, that the Council would soon consist of a majority of general practitioners. But this is not the design or intent of the College; and it would do injustice to the surgeons.

5794. Then by withholding, as you would do, from those who practised pharmacy, the distinction of belonging to the higher grade, and the privilege of being electors, would not most general practitioners be deterred from seeking to qualify themselves for the higher grade, by a superior course of study?—I should make the condition of teaching, also, to turn upon the high examination. That is another source of income, as well as of honour. I would have no person a teacher in surgery, physic, or midwifery, who had not undergone a corresponding examination. He might teach in anatomy, physiology, or materia medica, upon the lower examination; because those are matters, which are fixed and demonstrable; the grammar, as it were, of the profession. But he should not be permitted to teach the results of experience, the practice of surgery, medicine, or midwifery, till he had attained a riper age, and had passed the high examination.

5795. If a man had passed the high examination, would you prevent him from teaching, because he practised pharmacy?—Yes, I should. I think, they would not go well together.

5796. Would you allow men of the lower grade, who had been practitioners in pharmacy, if they consented to abandon that practice, and could pass the second examination, to enter into the higher grade?—Certainly. What I mean is, that I would not permit them to undergo the higher examination, unless they previously made shipwreck of their pharmacy. That should be the condition, *sine qua non*, of the qualification for the higher examination.

5797. Then whatever the course of study, the knowledge, or the experience of the party might be, unless he would consent to abstain from practising pharmacy, you would not admit him to examination for the higher grade?—Certainly; unless he came with the express statement, that he was about to resign that practice.

5798. Ought the general practitioner to be permitted to charge for his attendance instead of his medicine?—I think it is a very hard condition, that he should not; but it is a case difficult, if not impossible, to legislate upon. It should, at all events, be left to the option of the practitioner.

5799. To limit the legal claim for attendance to 2 s. 6 d. a visit, you consider an unfair condition?—Very.

5800. Would you recommend that, as in the United States of America, there should be a schedule drawn up, of the fees that may lawfully be demanded for every

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every conceivable operation in surgery?—No, I confess I should not be an advocate for that. I have known such schedules proposed, in some parts of this country; but that is still more like the detail of trade, of which, for the credit of the profession, I am anxious that it should avoid the appearance.

5801. Do you approve of the conditions which now govern the College in deciding upon the recognition of schools of anatomy and surgery: that the teacher be adequately provided with preparations, and have given proof, by delivering one course of lectures, that he is a competent person to give instruction?—I do.

5802. Are many of the country schools extremely good for medical instruction?—Yes, they are.

5803. Among the advantages stated to belong to country hospitals, it is alleged that the young men may there remain under the immediate superintendence of their parents; and that, in such case, the expense of a medical education is very much reduced?—I confess that such a consideration does not strike me as one of importance. A man gains much more than he loses by coming to London, for part of his education at least. I doubt very much, whether it is advantageous for a young man to remain under his parent's roof, when he takes up the earnest study of his profession. It injures the independence of his character. The arguments in favour of passing a part of the course of study in London, appear to me to be quite unanswerable. When I say, "in London," I mean the same observation to apply to the two other metropolitan cities; because a perfect uniformity of regulation, as to the course of study and examination, and of professional honours, should prevail in the three great cities of this kingdom. With respect to the advantage of London, there is a larger scene opened to the student. It has the advantages of a public school, as compared with a private one. In the collision of opinions, truth is elicited. There is a sort of general concurrence on the great points of practice established in these cities, which enables all British subjects to understand each other, and to use the same conventional language; and, without this, the Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds schools would soon have a language of their own, which would be as foreign to us, as those of the French and Italian schools; for there is a vast difference in the doctrines and language of surgery in France and England.

5804. Do certain advantages belong to the country hospitals, that they are not so crowded with pupils; and that the student is able to give closer attention to the cases?—There is more opportunity in one sense, and less in another. There is more time, of course; because there are fewer persons, both to see, and to be seen; but then, I submit with all deference, for the same reasons which I have stated in favour of London, as a school of medicine, that the instructors, *en masse*, are generally speaking not so competent, and that the student does not derive the same advantages.

5805. Would you recommend, with Mr. Brodie, that attendance upon country hospitals should afford a qualification for the lower grade, but not for the higher?—I do not think that, by itself, it should afford a qualification for either; but that six months, at least, should be spent in a London hospital.

5806. Should this be required in all cases?—Yes, at the least, and more would be desirable.

5807. In case of a uniform course of study and examination being required in the three kingdoms, as a qualification for obtaining any given medical or surgical title, ought you to refuse the holder of the title, conferred in one kingdom, any of the privileges attaching to the title in the other two kingdoms?—Certainly none; it is one of the main improvements that I contemplate.

5808. If you wish to subject medical students to a more extended course of study, and to a stricter system of examination, must there not be uniformity of regulation concerning such matters, and of strictness in enforcing regulations, in all the principal medical schools of the empire; since otherwise, the school which goes the furthest in its regulations and in its strictness in enforcing them will be in danger of being abandoned for other schools which require less, and are more lax?—I think so. The curriculum, the examination, the fees, and the advantages should all be the same.

5809. Are the medical and surgical cases separated at St. Thomas's Hospital?—They are.

5810. Was it the rule, some years ago, that in a case requiring external and internal treatment, the surgeon attended to the surgical treatment, and the physician the medical treatment of the patient?—Yes, it was.

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5811. How long ago has that rule been rescinded?—It was not formally rescinded, until about seven years ago; but before that, there was a gentlemanlike understanding and concession of the point between the physicians and the surgeons. The surgeons had their prescriptions prepared, though in this they were obliged to be very cautious. The apothecary, of course, did not like the additional trouble of compounding the surgeon's prescriptions; and therefore the thing was done, more by an understanding than by actual permission. I was elected to the hospital in 1815, and I remember that, for many years after, we literally could not prescribe beyond a black draught, or a dose of opening medicine.

5812. Was that by order of the governors?—It was; and a most grievously injurious system it was.

5813. Suppose, in a case of mortification, not admitting of delay, the surgeon and the physician differed upon the treatment of the patient; how were they to arrive at a decision?—I have always had the good fortune to have a colleague (for we have each a colleague according to our standing) who has been too much of a gentleman to interfere with the treatment of my cases; and I have no doubt that others have had the like good fortune. The physicians generally prescribed at our request, and according to our discretion; or countersigned our prescriptions.

5814. Would you propose that in the new constitution of the College, branch-practitioners, such as oculists, and aurists, should be excluded from the higher grade?—Yes, I think so. I conclude that the Committee are aware, that it is not in the power of any man to prevent a larger share of any particular branch of practice falling into his hands, who has been so situated as to give particular attention to it. Thus among physicians, one has had a reputation for diseases of the lungs or heart; and another, for diseases of the liver; and if a surgeon has been attached to an eye infirmary, though it be but for five or seven years, and has acquired some reputation in that capacity, he will be followed by persons afflicted with eye diseases, although he may use every possible exertion to induce the public to consider him as practising, not in that department of surgery exclusively, but surgery, generally, for which he has the same qualifications as other hospital surgeons.

5815. In such a case as you have just pictured, of a surgeon, willing and able to practise general surgery, but whom, from opportunities he has had of paying special attention to the functions and diseases of the eye, the ear, or some other particular organ, the public will persist in considering as practising exclusively in one department, would you think it right to exclude the man from belonging to the higher grade?—Certainly not; because it has not been a matter of his own discretion. He is educated in the general profession, and he considers this a legitimate branch of it.

5816. Why, then, in the case of a surgeon, who is willing and able to practise general surgery, but whom, from opportunities he may have had of paying special attention to the functions of the uterus, the public will persist in considering as devoting his practice to midwifery, should you refuse to admit the man into the higher grade of the profession?—I think that midwifery deserves to stand by itself; that it is *sui generis*, and should have its own college.

5817. But suppose that there is no separate college of midwifery. Can you give any good reason why the man, who is able and willing to practise general surgery, if he has acquired a reputation for his practice in eye-surgery or ear-surgery, should be admitted into the higher grade; and why the same man, if he has acquired a reputation for his practice in the surgery of the uterus, should be excluded from the higher grade?—No. I think they stand upon the same ground. I am supposing that the person, however he may have been educated, does premeditatedly, of his own will and desire, confine his practice to the treatment of the diseases of one organ.

5818. A large share of the practice of surgeons, in modern times, is it not medical?—Certainly.

5819. Considering the great knowledge that well-educated surgeons have of the principles of medicine, is it not desirable that it should be so?—I think so, because local diseases are so much connected with the general state of the constitution; a discovery, which is, as Mr. Brodie observed, the result of late years study and observation.

5820. Do you see any good reason for excluding physicians from practising surgery, provided their education were such as to enable them to do so judiciously?—I see no other objection than a negative one. A man had better keep to his own

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own department. Society has ruled, and the profession too, that the work is better done, if men keep in their own places. A physician will never perform operations so well as the surgeon, who makes it his business. It would be *infra dignitatem* for a physician to perform operations. Benj. Travers, Esq.
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5821. Would it be possible to draw a line, defining in what cases a surgeon might, and in what cases he might not administer medically to his patient?—He could not treat half a dozen cases; he had better shut up shop immediately.

5822. Then in case a person, by title either physician or surgeon, were qualified for practice both in medicine and in surgery; would you prevent his practising in both departments, if he thought proper so to do?—I would leave it to the good taste, and gentlemanlike feeling, and habits of courtesy of the members of the two professions, not to tread upon each other's heels.

5823. What view do you take of the system of apprenticeship to apothecaries?—I object to the length of the apprenticeship, and agree, with Mr. Brodie, that the six years should be altered. I agree with him too, that all persons who practise the details of pharmacy, whether they are medical men or not, should undergo examination before the Company of Apothecaries.

5824. Would a diploma, to be conferred on such druggists as might choose voluntarily to submit to be examined, and could prove themselves competent to conduct their business, present a sufficient inducement to the majority of the druggists to present themselves for examination?—I think it would, to the druggists in the great towns and cities; but I doubt whether it would reach to remoter parts of the country: but *est quoddam prodire tenus*; and this I think applies to a great many of these alterations. If we cannot do all, let us do as much as we can.

5825. It would, then, be productive of some benefit, to direct the Company of Apothecaries to examine in Latin, chemistry, botany, materia medica, pharmacy, and the doses, all druggists who presented themselves for examination; and to confer diplomas on those who were able to pass?—I think it would be of great use. With reference to the necessity of apothecaries' apprenticeships, of that I am convinced, because the benefit is reciprocal; and if apprenticeships were abolished, chemists and druggists would turn apothecaries. If general practitioners were required to be examined by four boards, instead of two, the fees for examination should not exceed the fees that are now paid for passing the two boards; for, provided it were compulsory that every medical practitioner should pass such examinations, there would be a compensation in the increased number of candidates for the extra expense of two additional boards.

5826. Would the longer time requisite to qualify candidates to pass these four examinations, increase so materially the expense of their education, as to diminish materially the number of regular practitioners?—I do not think it would. The expense of medical education is not heavy; and it would be no disadvantage to the public, if it were a little increased. Persons utterly without means ought not, in my opinion, to enter the profession at all.

5827. What is now the expense of a general practitioner's education, if he studies in the London schools?—I never made the calculation accurately; but, I suppose, a great many do it, under 200 *l*.

5828. Do you mean, exclusive of board and lodging?—No, including everything.

5829. How many months' residence in London do you allow?—Sixteen or 18 months. Perhaps I should say 250 *l*.

5830. In arriving at the conclusion, that it would be no disadvantage to the public, if the expense of medical education were somewhat increased, have you taken into consideration the great difficulty there would be in suppressing irregular practice; and that in every additional charge you impose upon a licensed commodity, you are offering a new premium to the contraband?—Yes, the two questions are in some degree connected, undoubtedly; but I take it for granted, that it is in the power of the Legislature, if it seemed good to them, to make such an enactment, as would diminish in some measure irregular practice. Without some attempt of the sort, there really is no security for the health and safety of the community. It will still be evaded: people, under false colours, will be practising; and, of course, if a man will go into a pond, knowing that he shall be drowned, he must be allowed to do so. Yet, I think there should be such means taken to prevent it, as common police regulations adopt, to prevent people from committing suicide.

5831. If the state allows every educated man to proclaim his qualifications, by saying,

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saying, "I am a surgeon; I am a physician; I am a general practitioner;" and prohibits the uneducated man from falsely doing the like; will it not have done as much as can reasonably be required of it; that is, enabled the public to discern the genuine from the spurious. Now if, with a beacon set to warn them of the danger, individuals, with their eyes open, will choose to run upon it, must they not be allowed to take the consequences of their own folly?—It appears not so to me. I think some additional protecting power is required. I am not a friend to restriction, as an abstract question.

5832. May not a man now assume, with impunity, a title he has no right to? May he not call himself a surgeon, though not educated as a surgeon?—No doubt of it. He will do so still, if no new law be passed.

5833. Would a law to punish any such false assumption of professional title, be, so far as it went, productive of good?—I think it would, decidedly.

5834. Such a law would not impose punishment for practising without certificates of fitness; but for practising, as it were, under forged certificates of fitness?—Doubtless it would.

5835. What has been the effect of the Anatomy Act?—The system of body-snatching has been completely put down by it: it has been completely annihilated, within the last three years; and previously it was a great and thriving trade in all the anatomical schools of London. We now hear of nothing of the sort.

5836. Has not this success arisen chiefly from the very moderate expense at which the schools are now lawfully supplied?—It has, and also mainly from the co-operation of the profession.

5837. Are there any observations that you would wish to add?—In reference to the Council of the College of Surgeons, I wish to say a word or two. I do not think that any exception can justly be taken to the mode of electing the Council. They elect a man resident in London, who confines himself to the practice of surgery. He is at the time a stranger to their body; and they elect him by ballot out of a list of six. We who have been so elected, can hardly take exception to the rule, for succeeding to a vacancy in the board of examiners by seniority. This might otherwise, for obvious reasons, be considered an exceedingly bad rule: but when it has been proved by ballot that a man is deemed worthy to sit at the Council table, it follows that he is not unfit to sit at the board of examiners. We can hardly exercise the discretion in the second instance, which we have already exercised in the first. Therefore I think that some such regulation, as a man's quitting the board of examiners at a certain age, and the junior, of course, succeeding to the vacancy, might be good. I will not prescribe the term; I have heard of 75 years. I think that term as an average may be doubted; threescore years and ten, we know on good authority, is about the period of a man's active usefulness: there are exceptions to this. In addition to a man's resigning his office as examiner at a given age, (say, for argument's sake, at the age of 70,) I would suggest that one member of the court should retire every year, so that each man might, other things being the same, hold his seat for 10 years. The member to retire should be the senior member; and the next member of the Council, in the order of succession, should become the junior member of the court of examiners. Thus there would be a slowly, but constantly revolving board, in which, consequently, the junior, as well as the senior members of the Council would take part. That would be comparatively a less invidious mode of improving the mode of appointing examiners, than making it to be determined by fitness, rather than by seniority.

5838. Would it not be still better, if one-third or one-fourth of the court were to retire annually?—That I would leave for consideration.

5839. Would not the 10 junior members of the present Council make a better board of examiners than the 10 seniors?—No; I do not think that so large a proportion of the present examiners are unfit for their office, as that would imply; or that so large a proportion of the juniors are fitter to occupy their places.

5840. Are men so advanced in life as your senior examiners, usually able to keep up their knowledge of minute anatomy?—I think that is answered by Mr. Brodie's statement, that men who have kept up their habits of practice from an early period of life, and are in constant habits of meeting students at their hospitals, and of assisting in their instruction, are not likely to lose what there is a necessity, as well as opportunity, for their constantly practising. Perhaps those that are fresh in teaching, might be the ablest examiners on minute subjects of anatomy: but how would that advantage apply to pathology, to medical surgery, operative surgery, and matters of large and matured experience? I am quite sure that the

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senior members, who have attained an eminent reputation by a long course of practice, would, generally speaking, be much the fitter persons to examine on all those subjects.

5841. Does the examination of students turn so much on practice, as on principles? and, on that account, will not a board composed of persons, 36 years of age, be found fully competent to examine students?—I confess that for the junior examination they might be more eligible; but not to examine for the higher grade; but, of course, the distinction arises from this; that the second examination would turn a good deal more upon the principles and practice of the profession; the first, upon such subjects as anatomy, and its collaterals. I agree with Mr. Brodie, that the term, “licentiate,” would be much more accurate as applied to the class, and should include the privilege of practice in all departments of the profession. It should be taken at the age of 21 or 22, and should require a specified course of study, which might be laid down by a convocation or synod of the boards of the several medical corporations.

5842. Licentiate should be the title of the junior grade, and fellow that of the higher?—Either fellow or master; that should be entirely independent of schools.

5843. Entirely independent of the place where the student was educated?—Yes, provided the first requisite conditions were fulfilled, and that the hospital had been the scene of a certain number of years’ labour. A very material feature of the proposed plan is, that it is improving the condition of the profession, as it offers to all its members an ascending scale; and no man who entered the profession, however low in purse or in connexion, though he should begin by the most menial offices which the apothecary requires, provided he could meet the impediments that of course present themselves to every man, and overcame them by perseverance, would be considered ineligible to go to the very top of the ladder, to be serjeant-surgeon or physician in ordinary to His Majesty.

5844. Provided he gave up pharmacy, he would be admissible to any of those posts of honour?—Exactly; and I would only say further on that point, that I have deliberated much upon it, and confess that it is a difficulty: but we must take the least of the difficulties that surround the subject. If there were a good understanding among the leading members of the profession, we might hold out such an inducement to provincial hospital surgeons and gentlemen practising with repute in various parts of the town and country, by offering to them a degree, with the exclusive privilege of teaching in all the more advanced subjects of the profession, and the power of occupying, equally with ourselves, whatever posts of honour the profession has to offer, as to make them think the sacrifice of pharmacy worth their while, and as to lead them to come for such a degree before the Colleges.

5845. What would be the expense of an adequate collection of preparations for teaching anatomy, physiology, and surgery?—That would depend very much indeed upon the time which the person took for the formation of it, and upon the opportunities which the situation offered. In fact it would be so entirely dependant upon circumstances, that I cannot answer the question with precision.

5846. In London?—I should think, in London, a man, if you gave him two or three years, and he was attached to or assisted at the hospitals, might make a collection, sufficient for the purpose of teaching anatomy, for a sum not much exceeding 100 l.

5847. Are wet preparations much used in teaching, in London?—Yes, they are a good deal; especially in pathological anatomy; and that would be the chief source of expense. Dried preparations would cost comparatively little: the wet are expensive, on account of the glass, and spirit. However, there are more economical modes of preparing now, than formerly. In my estimate, I am supposing that he is able to get that assistance from an hospital which he would always be sure to obtain, if zealously bent upon his object.

5848. Are expensive collections required in teaching?—Yes; especially in morbid anatomy.

Sir Charles Bell, called in; and Examined.

5849. ARE you a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, and professor of anatomy to the College of Surgeons?—I am.

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5850. Do you approve of the present mode of choosing the members of the Council

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Council of the College?—It is by seniority, in effect; and, upon the whole, I by no means approve of it.

5851. The Committee are informed that the present mode of choosing members of the Council is, to select from among the members of the College next in succession to the councillor last chosen, six persons who reside in London, and who practise neither pharmacy nor midwifery; and out of these six to choose a councillor, by ballot; that any person who has once been passed over by not being placed upon that list, or who, having been placed upon the list, has been black-balled, can never afterwards be proposed for admission into the Council?—I am aware that it is so, and that very great injustice has been done by this method of proceeding.

5852. Do you, then, upon the whole, approve of this mode of sifting the College, for men who are to govern the whole body?—It is a thing much to be wished that the most eminent men should be elected; but, I must confess, that I have great difficulty in suggesting a mode of sifting. Will the Committee permit me to say, that an examining body, to perform its duty efficiently, should consist of men so distinguished and of such acknowledged merit, that they shall force respect from those who come before them as candidates.

5853. Should the selection of councillors be entrusted to the Council, or to the whole body of the College?—It would give more satisfaction, were it the act of the whole body; and I think too, that you would have more eminent men: at the same time, I hope the Committee do not conceive, that I mean any disrespect to the present examiners.

5854. Out of whom, in your opinion, ought the councillors to be chosen. Would you begin by rendering ineligible certain particular classes of practitioners?—I have heard the examination of my excellent friends; and I must say, upon the whole, that they advise a plan full of difficulties; and I think that the Legislature should proceed upon something more liberal. Our profession is not like some others. The science on which it is founded, is progressive; and if you can secure a respectable education, and a tolerable proof of diligence, it is all that you can accomplish by examinations and degrees. Men of our profession have a field before them, and an art that is continually improving; and not to cultivate these, implies that something is wanting; and the only true and just eminence in the profession is, what a man may have done for its improvement. If he has done nothing, he may be a respectable individual in his situation, as a gentleman, and as a practitioner; but I should contend that distinctions must continue, to result, as they do now, from the successful cultivation of our art.

5855. You would not, then, exclude any practitioners, as a class, from belonging to the Council?—I certainly would not.

5856. Whom would you make the electors of the Council?—The very great number of the members of the College, and their being spread over the country, I fear, makes it impracticable to give them all equal privileges: I think, therefore, that some mode must be invented by which a lesser body, but yet a large body, should be the electors.

5857. How would you constitute that lesser, but yet large body?—I must confess to the Committee that it is a subject I have not thought of deliberately.

5858. Still, however, you think that the elective body should be numerous?—I think so. Without that, there is no honour accruing to the elected.

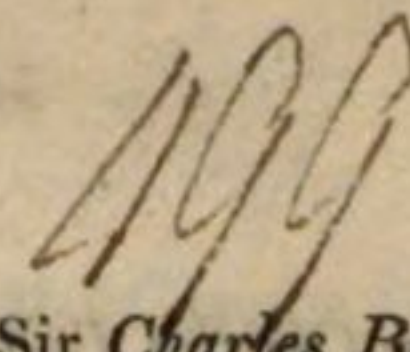
5859. Should you approve of limiting the electors to persons educated in the manner recommended by the two former witnesses; or would this restrict too narrowly the number of electors?—In the meantime, it would be hardly practicable.

5860. Of course, then, in the meantime, provision must be made for some other elective body, and for some council otherwise elected, until the body of men, so educated, became sufficiently numerous?—Yes, I presume so.

5861. Suppose the plan to have come into full action. Would this body of men be sufficiently numerous, in your opinion, for the constituency of the College?—In the supposition of the two grades being formed, I believe a very large portion of young gentlemen would prefer the higher, and that it would be a numerous body.

5862. In your opinion, sufficiently numerous to answer the purposes for which it was intended?—No doubt.

5863. Would it be desirable to institute two such grades in the profession?—I confess to the Committee, that I have formerly yielded to the reasons urged by my



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my friends, and principally Mr. Brodie and Mr. Travers; but when I was called here, I turned it in my mind; and saw great difficulties, and many disadvantages.

5864. What difficulties and disadvantages did you see?—One certainly would accrue: that men of some fortune would educate their sons for this higher grade; but presently we should see, that the men who struggle to obtain an education, and who, by that very difficulty, attain strength of character, would ere long prove themselves to be the acknowledged heads of the profession. We do not find, as a matter of fact, that the young gentlemen who enter the study of our profession with every advantage of fortune, are those who make most progress in the long run.

5865. Do you mean that it is the man *qui zonam perdidit*, or, rather, who never had one to lose, that usually distinguishes himself the most in your profession?—I believe that there is something in the necessity for early exertion, which gives vigour of intellect.

5866. From what you have last stated, is the Committee to infer, that you deem it necessary that the electors of the Council, and those who are eligible into it, should be no other than the whole body of the members of the College?—In the supposition which has been stated, of a large and respectable body of electors, I can see no danger in electing from the general body. Those elected by such a body must have some distinguishing qualifications.

5867. What education should be required of those who are to receive the diploma of the College?—I have maintained in the Council of the College, that they should not fritter away the examination by putting questions on too many subjects. I would ask, what a young man, retiring from his studies, and solely depending upon himself in practice, feels the greatest difficulty in supplying. It is the knowledge of anatomy. In expressing my opinion on this subject, I should very much wish the Committee to make a distinction, in planning any course of education, between the lectures which require demonstration, and those which are mere discourses; and which, therefore, when fairly written out by a short-hand writer, would form but a bad book. Anatomy and chemistry require demonstration. They are therefore the most essential sciences to be taught by lecture in all colleges of medical instruction. The practice of medicine and surgery require to be taught by the bed-side of the patient. But without saying that elementary courses on medicine and surgery are useless, they are yet those which may be supplied by diligent reading. To crowd the curriculum with a variety of subjects, would be little conducive, I think, to the end this Committee has in view.

5868. In your opinion, then, the education to be insisted upon, and the examinations to be undergone, should be limited as much as possible to the really essential branches of medical education?—Undoubtedly, that is my opinion.

5869. State somewhat more fully than in the former answer, what you consider those essentials to be; and how they ought to be taught?—We speak of course of the College of Surgeons. Now the College has hitherto maintained its high character, by the chief men of the Council and board of examiners being anatomists, as well as celebrated surgeons. The reputation of the College, at this moment, is owing in a great measure to the just eminence of such men as Cline, Abernethy, Cooper, &c.; and therefore I have advised them in Council, as I state now, to take care to maintain this character, by not admitting any candidate to come before their examiners, without a minute and perfect knowledge of anatomy and its applications. Will the Committee permit me to say, that there is a disposition to diminish the importance of anatomy; to consider it as a subject which may be taught by young men, and as something distinct from pathology and surgery. Now, I believe anatomy to be the groundwork of all; as being that demonstration from which, by process of deduction, not only the elements, but the great rules of the profession are to be drawn.

5870. Under the general term anatomy, do you mean to include physiology, the functions as well as the structure?—I mean that the teaching of physiology, as well as of the practice of surgery, cannot be separated from anatomy, without becoming diffuse, verbose, and of little use.

5871. Should you, in such a course of lectures, include morbid anatomy?—Undoubtedly. When can pathology be better illustrated, than when you have the different parts before you; and are speaking of their functions?

5872. So that the plan which was acted upon by Mr. Abernethy, of conjoining anatomy, physiology, morbid anatomy, and surgery, in one course, is advantageous for the student?—After most mature deliberation, I think so. Such has been the practice of our best teachers here, whom I have named, as well as of the Monros in

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Edinburgh. I do not think that there has been any advantage from multiplying professorships, and dividing and subdividing the subjects of lecture. I fear it has often been done, for the purpose of providing for individuals.

5873. You stated that surgery and medicine might be better taught by bed-side attendance, at the hospital, than by lectures?—Yes; that the pupils should see practice, and hear the comments upon the cases by a senior. With respect to anatomy and surgery, I think the College have acted wisely in insisting on the schools of anatomy being adjoining to great hospitals; and have acted, too, somewhat weakly in being afraid to insist upon it. They have appeared to me anxious to gratify or satisfy the public press; and have been timid under its lash: but the principle is a good one. For the teaching of anatomy and surgery, even in their elements, and certainly in their principles, must be combined with hospital practice; and either of these, separated from the other, I would say, avails little; nay, is dangerous. The question leads me a little further, to consider the difference of teaching, in the country, and in London. It has been asked how many preparations are necessary to a course of lectures. Will the Committee permit me to suggest, how many pupils are necessary to a course of lectures. For a man to lecture, from the 1st of October to the middle of May, to 10 or 15 pupils, I conceive to be a thing utterly impracticable: and therefore, where there are no pupils to influence, and no large class to be drawn together, it is not reasonable to expect that the lecturer will be fully devoted to his subject; and this is a reason why I conceive that teaching will never be well carried on, unless in circumstances where the professor, by his attention and his abilities, can hope to form a large class; which, in the end, gives him emolument, influence, and honour. It is in this light that we perceive the advantages of the metropolis.

5874. Are you then of opinion that the College of Surgeons did wisely, in 1824, in drawing up such regulations, as would have the effect of fixing the student to the metropolitan hospitals?—I would agree with my friends in what they have expressed, that to study partly in the metropolis, is essential to a good education; but at the same time it is obvious to reason, that being previously educated in the country hospital must be highly advantageous, and ought to go into the estimate of the pupil's opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of his profession.

5875. Would you make it an essential condition, that a part, if not the whole period of study, should be spent in the metropolis?—I should desire it of any youth in whom I was interested; but how far it would be becoming to make it imperative, I conceive to be a different question.

5876. What then are the branches of medical science, on the study of which, and upon examinations in which, you would insist?—Will the Committee permit me to make a distinction between the certificates of study which ought to be laid before the examiners, and the subjects on which the pupils ought to be examined. The College of Surgeons should still make anatomy, and the immediate dependent branches, the subjects of their examination; but they should also see that the candidate has had a further and larger field of observation and improvement: and under that class, I would consider chemistry, botany, and pharmacy. By concentrating their examinations, they would have a full opportunity of judging of the candidate's capacity, and of his knowledge of the most essential parts of his profession: whilst there would be before them the certificates of his attendance on the collateral branches.

5877. What time would be necessary to devote to the essential parts of elementary medical education?—Under the head of elementary education, I should commence, naturally, with some branches of philosophy; and for this reason: that, as a teacher, I have had opportunities of observing, that when young men have come up from the country, or from any town, after being apprentices of five years, their minds are still incapable of following a demonstration or deduction, of any kind. They are not habituated to study; that is, to follow out any one given train of reasoning; and you must almost educate them to that, in the first course, before they can fully comprehend you in the second. I am convinced, that any man that has had much to do with the education of medical youth, will say, that there is the greatest difference in their application in the second year, compared with the first; and this I have attributed to their want of education, in the broad sense of the word: to their minds never having been brought to bear continuously upon any subject.

5878. Would it be desirable to require every student in surgery to begin by entering himself at the College as such; and on his entering, to undergo an examination of those branches of philosophy, which you think should precede his surgical

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surgical studies?—It would be a very great improvement, were it found practicable.

5879. Would it be found practicable?—I have not considered it; but I do not see, on the blush of the matter, why it should not be practicable.

5880. Some previous examination is required of students, on their entering, by the Dublin College of Surgeons?—I was not aware of it. I am happy to hear it.

5881. At what age, allowing sufficient time for applying to such other studies as you would deem essential, ought a young man to enter upon his surgical studies?—Nineteen, 20, and 21, ought to be solely devoted to medical studies.

5882. What branches of knowledge would you deem essential, as preparatory to professional study?—Classical studies, in the first instance, to a moderate degree. Natural philosophy; and introductory to that, mathematics.

5883. Should the student be mathematically grounded in natural philosophy; or would a popular view of it suffice?—The popular is quite sufficient, when we consider the object.

5884. Were you to require a mathematical knowledge of the subject, would it not be more than you could accomplish?—I think so indeed.

5885. How long is it necessary that the professional studies should last?—Certainly three years, with undivided attention; and more, if the circumstances of the individual permit it.

5886. Would two boards or one board be the fittest, in point of number, to examine candidates for general practice?—I see no necessity for more than a single board, upon the principle that I have attempted to express; that the subjects, in fact, are not so many, on which they ought to be examined. I am speaking of the general practitioners. I have heard the Committee put questions on the subject of midwifery. There is a great deal of misapprehension upon this subject; and it will not be removed, unless we consider how matters have come about, as they now are. A teacher of midwifery is one who publicly announces that he is a family doctor; and he does, in effect, take into his practice the diseases of children, the diseases of young women, and the diseases of the mother: which is, the whole extent of family practice. Accordingly, he endeavours to embrace all these subjects in his lectures; so that, in effect, as our courses of midwifery are delivered, they are medical lectures. They are taken, a small part, from the surgeon's, but principally from the physician's department. Hence has arisen, I apprehend, the extreme sensitiveness of my colleagues in the Council of the College of Surgeons. They desire to reject anything like the examination of those who are to practise midwifery; but I must say, if the certificate went to the examination upon the structure of the pelvis; the structure, forms, and relation of the child's head; the structure, functions, and diseases of the internal parts, peculiar to the sex; I do think that there would be no great degradation in our College taking that subject.

5887. May the repugnance of the Council to examine on this branch of practice arise from their consciousness, that as they refuse to admit into their body practitioners in this department, the public will regard them as unfit to examine upon it?—There is a certain illiberality in all that, in making those distinctions; and were it a fit or becoming occasion, I think I could show this Committee, that the greatest danger in practice results from a surgeon conceiving, that he ought to know nothing about midwifery.

5888. We shall be happy to hear your opinion fully expressed?—The Committee are aware of the effect of giving such licence to an old lecturer. I must give instances within my own experience. We shall suppose a surgeon, treating a stricture of the rectum, a very common disease. Now I have known, on more than two or three occasions, that a surgeon has been treating a supposed stricture of the rectum, for years, by painful operations, when the complaint arose from displacement of the womb, as he ought to have known. A surgeon is called to perform an operation upon a tumour of the belly, an ovarian disease, it may be. Now such a thing may happen as a mistake in regard to that tumour of the belly, by confounding a tumour of other parts with disease of the womb; or disease of the womb with natural pregnancy. Then in the case of Cæsarean section of the womb, who is to decide on the propriety of the operation, and who is to perform it? I was called into consultation about performing the operation of puncturing a tumour, in the pelvis of a woman; which tumour prevented the descent or delivery of the child: there were four practitioners in midwifery present. When I went to

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examine the woman, I said, "I feel no tumour." On which, one very influential person indeed, whom I greatly esteem, said, "Not a tumour! why it is as large as a Norfolk dumpling." On which I put the question, "Are you aware, that the spine is distorted; and that it is the distorted spine that you feel, and not a tumour?" In those circumstances, then, if I had not known the effect of a distortion of the spine upon the pelvis of a woman, I should have been persuaded to run my instrument into that supposed tumour. But not to multiply examples, or detain the Committee with these cases which are so strictly professional, I would say, that one of the most common operations of surgery, in our great hospitals, is the amputation of the breast: and this cannot be safely done, unless the man has paid very particular attention to, what is now denominated, the department of midwifery; in short, it is a part of surgery.

5889. Those instances show the importance, do they not, not only of permitting, but of requiring surgeons of eminence to treat such cases?—I presume so. It must be so. There is no doubt of it.

5890. Would you approve of there being two grades in the profession, for the purpose of pointing out to the public, for their guidance, by means of a higher grade, who the men are that have had the best opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and have shown upon examination that they have availed themselves of these opportunities?—I think it is the duty, may I say, of the Legislature to point out the distinctions in the profession broadly; but to leave it to the profession and the public, to do as may seem good. There is no law, from the very highest authority, that can control public opinion, nor can I conceive any law that is to prevent one person from asking the advice of another.

5891. What are the broad distinctions that you would have made in the medical profession, if no regard were to be had for the preservation of existing interests?—I think that we ought to pay due respect to public opinion on that subject, and I know no other distinctions than those of the physician, the surgeon, and the apothecary.

5892. Is there any such marked distinction between the practice of the physician and the surgeon, as the names would import?—Most of us must take it, as the stream flows. The public does form strange opinions and inferences, and they will make a doctor out of a surgeon, in spite of all distinctions and designations.

5893. Is not a large share of the practice of most of our eminent surgeons, in reality, medical?—If we look back to the eminent men who in England or Scotland, whether physicians or surgeons, have been anatomists, it will appear that they have become the consultant physicians of this country: and if an ignorant person, whether in the lowest or the highest rank of society, conceives that an individual is intimately acquainted with the structure of his body, he will take that man as his consulting physician, whether he is a physician or surgeon.

5894. Whatever be a man's professional title, ought he not to be allowed to practise in that department, in which he can find patients to place confidence in him?—I conceive that the Legislature are under obligation to society to give designations to professional men.

5895. How far is it in the power of the Legislature to put down irregular practice?—It is impossible, by the power of the Legislature, or by any other power, to influence the free public mind in this country; and I take this instance. Could there be anything more like a demonstration of the incompetence and dangerous practice of a quack, than we have had of late years; and yet I have this morning seen a young gentleman of condition in society, with his back as black as my boot, from friction by the same quack: and therefore I conceive, considering the history of quacks as well as of physicians, that it would be difficult indeed to curb or direct the public mind in this matter.

5896. Do you coincide in opinion with the author of a late publication, that punishment ought not to be awarded to those who practise, not having any professional designation; but to those who practise, falsely assuming such a designation?—I conceive that is quite practicable: that you may put a label upon them, and give them a denomination, as distinct as the labels on their bottles; which are intended to distinguish what is poisonous from what is wholesome. I should say that, in my humble opinion, you can go no further.

5897. Would any good arise from the institution of a diploma for druggists, to be conferred on such as chose to apply for it, and had previously gone through a certain course of study, and passed a certain examination?—The objection I can see to this is, that you make doctors of them. For if you have a man who has attended

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attended certain classes, and obtained certain certificates, then he is to all intents a doctor; and then he does not sell his drugs, but his information, his opinions. He is no longer like a grocer, selling certain materials at the lowest price, but he sells them accompanied with his opinion; which opinion has been formed by an expensive education, and must be paid for.

5898. But by withholding the diploma from the druggist, do you diminish his practice across the counter? does he not now practise in that way, though you require of him no education, and confer upon him no diploma?—I should think that, in point of practice, the apothecary would beat him out of the field: but that is a subject that I have not considered.

5899. You think, if he has practice without a diploma, the granting one would tend to increase it; and would, in fact, make an apothecary of him?—Yes. If the point were merely that he should know the articles he deals in, what is poison, and what is harmless; I can conceive such an inferior examination as that highly useful: and at the same time give him no authority, even in his own conceit, to prescribe those articles.

5900. Would it be desirable that the Legislature should enjoin uniformity of system, as regards education and examination, in all the principal schools of medicine?—The Committee will allow me, under that head, to speak, not only of the schools in the different parts of the kingdom, but of different schools in the same part. For as, no doubt, it is their object to make our profession respectable, there is an absolute necessity for this Committee to take into their consideration, and most carefully to protect, the interests of the private schools of anatomy. Because from the private schools must all others be supplied. Now those private schools are of the greatest advantage to the profession; though sometimes the very reverse. A young man, for example, comes up to London with a certain sum of money, which his parents have understood to be sufficient. He spends that money, or a great part of it; and in order to make accounts square, he goes to a cheap school, and makes his first step in life with great disadvantage, and almost ignorantly. It is not fair that a private teacher should set himself down, where there is a course of pupils, and say, “I shall teach for half-price.” He is putting his hand to his own degradation. After it, he cannot obtain a respectable condition in the profession. He does not come into fair competition, for the extent, or minuteness of his prelections, or his acquaintance with practice, with the other teachers; his recommendation is, that he gives certificates cheaply. Therefore, I should conceive, that the attention of the Committee might be with advantage directed, to equalize the fees of the classes; which will force the professors to distinguish themselves by their merits. There is some injustice done to those practitioners in medicine and surgery, who have been highly and expensively educated, by others, who have not been educated at all, coming upon their path. There is great injustice done to the higher schools, if private schools are permitted to give the same certificate, for a much lower fee.

5901. Would you recommend equalizing the fee, or the knowledge afforded for the fee?—I am afraid, the one is practicable, and not the other.

5902. Particular schools have facilities for teaching in particular departments. Dissection, for instance, can rarely be carried on, except in a great city. Is the fee to be the same, whatever may be the difference in the advantages afforded?—I see the difficulty in regard to dissection. But the matter stands thus. A gentleman undertakes to teach anatomy, or any other branch of medical education, and says to his pupils, “One-third, or one-half of the fee taken at the greater schools, is my fee.” I think by this he degrades himself, and he will have great difficulty in rising out of that condition in which he has voluntarily put himself. He does not enter on a fair competition.

5903. Must not the effect of equalizing the fees be, to raise the fee in every school to a level with the fee in that school which is most expensive?—It must be so: but in great towns there may be some arrangement, by which the certificate of a person who teaches for half price, and therefore marks his own inferiority to the neighbouring school, shall not be taken as equivalent to the others.

5904. Ought the Legislature to require the medical corporations and universities of the United Kingdom to prescribe the same course of study and of examination as a qualification for the same degree or professional title?—Certainly, on a principle of justice they ought to attempt it. How far it is practicable I am not able to give an opinion.

5905. Is not this the effect of not enforcing uniformity in the course of study and

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and of examinations required for a diploma: that those medical corporations which require the highest qualifications, are underbid by those which require a lower?—I do believe that it has hitherto obtained so; what it may be at present, I cannot tell.

5906. If the same course of study, and of examinations were required as a qualification for the same medical title by all the medical corporations in the United Kingdom, ought not such a title to invest its owner with all the privileges belonging to that title, in whatever part of the United Kingdom?—I think it must be so.

5907. A surgeon of London, if as high in qualifications as a surgeon of Edinburgh, or as a surgeon of Dublin, should be entitled to practise in Scotland or Ireland, and to all the privileges belonging to members of the Royal College of Surgeons, in each of those kingdoms?—I think that the very principles of the Union of the three kingdoms decide that it must be so.

5908. In the three years' system of tuition which you contemplate, what might be the expense of it to the student?—I shall be obliged to go into particulars.

First Year, at 19 years of age, after a liberal preliminary Education.

First four months:	£.	s.
Anatomy, embracing physiology, pathology, surgery; perpetual - -	10	10
Chemistry and pharmacy - - - - -	8	8

Second four months:		
Anatomical Lectures.		
Dissections and demonstrations, perpetual - - - - -	10	10
Additional expense in the dissecting-rooms - - - - -	4	4
Chemistry and pharmacy.		

Second Year.

First four months:		
Hospital attendance on surgical practice, (suppose he enter as a dresser) - - - - -	31	10
Anatomical Lectures.		
Dissections, demonstrations - - - - -	4	4
Surgical lectures, perpetual - - - - -	5	5

Second four months:		
Anatomical lectures.		
Surgical lectures.		
Clinical lectures on surgery.		
Hospital attendance as dresser.		
Midwifery lectures - - - - -	5	5

Third Year.

First four months:		
Lectures on practice of medicine, (for two courses) - - - - -	5	5
Hospital attendance on physicians' wards - - - - -	10	10
Manipulation of drugs in a chemist's shop, or chemistry; practical - - - - -	3	3
Medical jurisprudence - - - - -	3	3

Second four months:		
Hospital attendance.		
Clinical surgery.		
Clinical medicine.		
Lectures on practice of medicine.		
Anatomical lectures.		
Dissections.		
Midwifery practice - - - - -	4	4

During the Summer.

Hospital attendance.		
Lectures on botany, two courses - - - - -	5	5
Collateral studies.		
Fee for diploma - - - - -	21	-
Expenses of living for three years at 100 l. per annum - - - - -	300	-

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5909. To effect any change that you may consider advisable, would you recommend the appointing a new general board, or would you avail yourself of the boards of existing corporations?—If I could form any idea, who were to have the authority of forming that central board, I should be better able to answer; but I would say undoubtedly, that it is practicable to form a better board than the present. How far it might become a matter of undue influence, I cannot say.

5910. Would a board be well constituted, by composing it of delegates, in certain proportions, from each of the three existing corporations?—It would be a very fair mode of proceeding.

5911. If the constitution of each of the three corporations were made somewhat more popular, and each were to send delegates to a general board; and that board were to act, subject to the control of the Home Secretary of State?—It appears to me that no objection can be made to the fairness of such a proposal; and I think it would be satisfactory to the great body of medical men.

5912. Of late years, has the state of professional knowledge of the general practitioners in England been materially improved?—I believe it has. I would say, however, that it is more extended, rather than that the individual acquirements are much increased.

5913. There are not individuals more highly distinguished than there were; but the average state of knowledge is improved?—There is a greater number of competent and well-educated men; but at the same time, taking it in another sense, I cannot look back to the great authorities of our profession, and say, that we are better than we have been.

5914. In endeavouring to raise the level of medical education, must not special care be taken that you do not render it dear; lest you place good medical advice and treatment beyond the reach of the poorer classes?—There is a very great difficulty in the subject. By rendering it too cheap, you lower the respectability of the whole. Yet there is a subject which will, no doubt, more influence the Committee, the interests of the poorer classes: and I must acknowledge that the Legislature would be more humanely employed in thinking of the poor, and leaving the distinctions of the profession and the elevation of its character to the exertions of the individuals in it.

5915. The higher you raise the cost of medical education, the greater advantage you give to the irregular practitioner, in his endeavours to supplant the regular one?—It must be so.

5916. Is not this danger specially to be guarded against in any attempt to legislate for the improvement of the medical profession?—In their attempts to improve the education, I would fain impress upon the Committee that there is a mode of making it cheaper to the pupil, and yet maintaining the respectability of the profession; that is securing situations, to attain which, a man shall willingly struggle during life: situations to be bestowed in reward of meritorious and long services, as teachers or authors. If there be no high station to which such labour may eventually elevate the professor, there can be no respectability in that course of life.

5917. What description of situations do you allude to?—We have been considering this very situation of a board of examiners. Now I hope the Committee will not consider me too bold, if I aver, that society generally, and even our own profession, give too much consideration to those who enrich themselves by practice; and perhaps too little to such as have devoted a large part of their time and energies to the science of their profession. The young men are not brought into the profession, as heretofore, desirous of attaining or approaching to the condition of a Hunter or a Munro; they are directed to other objects, to men following a different course of life altogether, whose eminence is in their riches.

5918. Do you then recommend that the office of examiner should be an honourable office, with a considerable salary attached to it: that the examiners should not be those whose practice was the greatest; but men who have shown by the improvements they had made in anatomy or surgery, that they were best qualified to examine on the principles of the profession?—Generally speaking, I would say so. But that subject, to be thoroughly discussed, would require you to consider, what sort of life a man leads, who is in high practice in London, whether he be an apothecary, or a doctor: and to inquire, if his incessant attention to the direct lucrative part of practice, favours that condition of mind best suited to improve the profession; or to raise himself to a just eminence. There is this difference in regard to those eminent in practice: that one man aims directly, by activity of

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body and mind, to influence the patient; and the other has a higher aim, through contributions to the science or art, to gain the esteem of his profession. He becomes a consultant; has cases of greater interest before him, and yet leisure to improve himself.

5919. Ought examiners to be chosen exclusively from the very seniors of the profession; or might it be useful to add to them a certain proportion of juniors?—I should be at a loss to conceive how the juniors should deserve the eminence. It ought to be the character gained by a life of labour and devotion to the best interests of the profession, that should lead to a situation so prominent.

5920. May not a man at the age of 36 have acquired such distinction in the science of his profession, as to render him competent to be a good examiner?—There is no doubt but a man who is 36, might be a good examiner. But I would take another, and a broader principle. I would require to know, how a man, devoting himself to his science, and to teaching, is ultimately to gain a situation of respectability. For this I conceive of paramount consequence. If you hold out situations of honour and advantage for a particular line of conduct, you render such course of life respectable, although not one of a hundred may attain the reward. But if you take younger men, who merely give promise of distinction, I am afraid it would open a door to intrigue. For who is there, that has a son, or a nephew, but will express his expectations of his some day attaining eminence.

5921. You disapprove then of the French mode of appointing a board of examiners, two-thirds of whom are always professors, and one-third consists of agrégés, that is, persons who, as pupils, have distinguished themselves, and are usually from 25 to 36 years old?—I think it must have arisen in a misconception of the whole object of examination.

5921.* But if younger men might be found, fully competent to examine, and too happy to be so employed at some moderate salary, why not appoint them to that office: and if situations of honour and emolument are required for these to aspire to, who devote themselves to the science of the profession, let the savings you had thus effected in the examiners' board, be applied to endow professorships, as objects of their ambition?—Make teaching more respectable, and every branch of the profession will feel the improvement. As to the suggestion in the latter part of the question, I am sorry to say, that when I have made a proposal in the Council which tended this way, it has met with the most marked discouragement, the prevailing sentiment being, that they were not a college of instruction.

5922. Ought medical examinations to be so far public, that persons of a certain standing in the profession might be allowed to attend them?—From all that I have known of examinations, it is most essential that there should be something like an impression, that you are before a public body: and that, as much with respect to the question that is to be asked, as to the answer that is to be given to it; that, in short, the examiners should be under examination, as well as the pupil.

5923. Would it be desirable, in your opinion, that there should be a board appointed in London, to confer medical degrees?—It would.

5924. What in your opinion should be the constitution of that board?—I conceive that the plan that the Committee have already mentioned, of a deputation from the different bodies, might fulfil this purpose. This is the first idea that offers itself, but it is a subject which I have not considered.

5925. Ought the power of conferring degrees to be vested in the same body that is empowered to grant the licence to practise; or should there be two distinct bodies, having these separate duties entrusted to them?—I understand by degrees, something marking the gradation of eminence, which a young man attains during his years of industrious study. Additional to that, there should be the privilege granted to practise: but yet, these are so nearly allied, that I do not see a good reason for having distinct boards for bestowing these privileges.

5926. In case there be any reason to fear, that some of the bodies empowered to grant degrees, confer them with too great laxity, it might, perhaps, be prudent to entrust the power of licensing and of conferring degrees to different hands?—Exactly: the power to license would then become a check upon the granting of degrees.

5927. Is there any observation not elicited by the previous examination, that you would wish to make to this Committee?—I really do think that the Committee have so fully searched all my opinions upon the subject, that I cannot state anything in addition.

Martis, 6^o die Maii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Anthony Carlisle*, called in; and Examined.

5928. WHAT professional appointments have you held, and do you now hold? —I have from early life, been a hospital surgeon. I was afterwards a teacher of comparative anatomy at my own house. Then I gave lectures on surgery to the pupils of the Westminster Hospital. Afterwards, I was appointed professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy; which I held 16 years, and renounced it, when I came into the court of examiners of our College. I gave the lectures, appointed by the trustees of the Hunterian Museum, at the College, about eight or nine years ago. I have been about 19 years a member of the Council of the College; have filled all the offices belonging to the College, and have been a member of all the committees. I am, at this time, a member of the Council, and one of the court of examiners; and also a surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. Those are the only professional appointments that I hold at present.

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5929. Were you surgeon to his late Majesty?—I was.

5930. Do you approve of the present constitution of the Council of the College? —I trust that I am capable of giving an unbiassed and disinterested opinion; for, as a public man, I have always acted upon public principles. I have not sought my own personal interest in the discharge of my public duties, neither at the College nor at any other place. I think that the College, since I first belonged to the Council, have been in a state of progressive improvement, as to discipline, and in all their public measures and proceedings. During the 20 years that I have belonged to the Council, the laws and regulations have been continually changing, under the guidance of very sagacious and very disinterested men. When I mention the name of the late Mr. Cline, I believe it is publicly known, that a more honourable, a more sagacious, and a more public-spirited man never existed in any profession. He was always a very influential person in moving the measures of the Council. He was not a dictator, nor a busybody in the College; but he was respected by every man in the Council, and he hardly ever proposed a measure that was not adopted by it. On petty occasions, we are all subject to be opposed, and to be left in a minority; but upon all the major points, Mr. Cline was generally acknowledged to be in the right; and he was, in fact, for many years, the Mentor of the College. During those 20 years, the Council has passed several regulations, such as alterations of the bye-laws and ordinances; but I do not know that anything has taken place, in my time, to change the constitution of the College in any remarkable manner: I trust and believe, however, that the College has been gradually improving in every part of its discipline. We have discovered occasionally, that we were not very good lawyers; that we had not read our constitution with sufficient attention. Our charter was found to bind us to certain things which we had partly overlooked. For instance, it was found, on application to counsel, that the court of examiners, consisting of 10 persons, had not, by the charter, a right to make any regulations affecting the profession at large. The court was supposed, in that respect, to have exceeded its powers, and in one instance the point was this. What ought to be the laws and regulations, to render persons eligible to be examined? A question which affected the whole profession. Until that period, about seven or eight years back, the laws were principally made by the court of examiners, without the aid of the Council: but as soon as the court found that they were in error, no laws for regulating the admission of candidates to be examined, were from that period made, unless they were sanctioned, adopted, or made in the body of the Council. I believe our charter demands that no regulations, affecting the profession at large, shall be made by fewer than 11 members of the Council; and therefore we had committed an error in doing those things when 10 only were present. Not that the regulations have been made remarkably different from what they were before, since they have been submitted to the whole Council. Perhaps I may be allowed to state, that the College of Surgeons is not a college of education; but a college for granting diplomas for practice. We have in all our proceedings, lately at least, considered that to be the constitution of our body; viz. that we are not a college of instruction;

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tion; and although we are bound, by an agreement with the Lords of the Treasury, to deliver certain lectures to illustrate Mr. Hunter's Museum, they are, in fact, not lectures of instruction to students. And the proof that the Council of the College do not see them in that light, is, that students are not permitted to attend those lectures, till they have been 12 months in London, and bring certificates of having gone through the principal parts of the discipline of instruction which we require of them. The lectures are open to all the members of the profession, but not to students. An annual lecture, called the Hunterian Oration, has also been instituted, out of a special sum vested in the public funds, presented by Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home, Mr. Hunter's executors. The object of the lecture is to commemorate Mr. Hunter's labours; it is confided to a member of the Council.

5931. Is it a condition, under the endowment, that it shall be confided to a member of the Council?—I do not think that it is; but it has been considered more respectful to the occasion, and to Mr. Hunter's memory, that the lecture should be delivered by a member of the Council. It is not a matter of favour, and certainly not of profit; for the lecturer only receives 10*l.*, and if he prints his lecture, it costs him 20*l.* In fact, the appointment, occasionally, goes a begging in the Council.

5932. Were it offered to junior members, not of the Council, would it not present to them an opportunity of distinguishing themselves?—The lectures illustrative of the museum are open to the members generally. A great many persons have been, and now are, so appointed. Each professor is required to deliver 16 lectures, for which he receives 50 guineas.

5933. Were the Hunterian Oration open to the members generally, might it not become an object in request, as offering to a young man an opportunity of distinguishing himself: and value is attached to such opportunities by the aspiring members of a public profession?—I should have no objection to its being so done; but, at present, there has never been a want of lecturers. The delivering it comes in rotation. If it is my turn, I am asked, "Do you choose to give it?" "No." "Does the next in order?" "No." "Does the next?" May be, "Yes."

5934. Were a person who had not complied with the regulations of your Council regarding attendance at lectures and at hospitals, to present himself before your board of examiners, claiming to be examined for a diploma, could the board lawfully refuse to examine him?—Should that question be put to me, as a legal question, I am incompetent to answer; but if it is a question of practice in our College, I can affirm, that we do make objections to persons that come without the required testimonials of instruction; seeing, that we do not consider ourselves a body of instructors, who have to conduct the education of young men. Therefore, as our examinations are to be brief, we avow that we cannot convince ourselves, to our own satisfaction, that a young man is well educated, unless he brings us testimonials from persons whom we consider competent to give instruction in the different branches of knowledge demanded for a surgeon. If he fails in any one of those testimonials, we say, "Sir, we cannot examine you, unless you go back, and bring us such testimonial."

5935. Do you approve of the existing constitution of the College?—If the question extends to the whole profession, I would be glad to deliver my opinion upon that subject. If it refers to the College of Surgeons only, I say, without fear of being thought partial or influenced by self-interest, that I do not know what regulation the Legislature could at this time introduce into our College, that would unquestionably improve it, in its performance of public services and duties. Its discipline is progressively improving, and, as far as its offices and uses are capable of being extended, it is in every succeeding year in a state of amelioration. For example, it has formed a library of reference, the finest medical library in the empire. It is publishing an account of its museum, and thereby giving a taste for that branch of medical and surgical philosophy, which is founded upon the general knowledge of the structure of the animal creation. No private individuals could ever have published those illustrative physiological catalogues, which are now coming from the College, without being ruined. They are costing us a great deal of money; but we have the wealth wherewith to carry into execution these public services. For example, the publication of an illustrated volume of Mr. Hunter's catalogue has cost us lately between 600*l.* and 700*l.* We have one volume coming out that will cost us near 1,000*l.* The taste for those subjects has been hitherto so limited, and the means among the profession to purchase such books, generally, so slender, that from the sale of the last illustrated catalogue,

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catalogue, which is the most important one yet printed, only 6 *l.* 7 *s.* have been returned to the College during the last half-year. Therefore, had an individual without fortune enterprised the publication, he would have been in debt, or at the mercy of his bookseller: nor is it likely that, until the knowledge of Mr. Hunter's physiological researches is more extended among the profession, and among the public at large, that such works will be saleable. Nevertheless, I humbly submit, that they are of essential importance to the improvement of philosophy, and of science, and of the healing art.

5936. Were you a pupil of John Hunter?—I was; and worked for him some time, and was in treaty to devote my life to his museum; but that museum has been in abeyance for nearly 40 years.

5937. Different members of your Council are of opinion that its constitution admits of improvement. Some propose that a separate grade should be formed of men whose professional studies have been of superior character and duration; and that none but these should be electors, or be eligible as councillors: some are favourable to vesting in the members generally the rights of electing, and being eligible: your president thinks, that the constitution should remain as it is; but on this condition, that all the deliberations of the Council should be conducted in public. Do you approve of any of those changes?—I confess that my decided opinion, founded upon experience, is against any of those changes. I will mention the manner in which, and the principle upon which, the elections into the Council are conducted. On any vacancy occurring, the chronological list of the members of the College, beginning from the name of the person last elected into the Council, is read by the secretary; and the names of persons who practise surgery only, as they are read, are called out by the members of the Council, and stopped, as it is called, and written down upon a paper. These are the only persons who are considered as eligible. In reading, for instance, 100 names in succession, perhaps four persons will be found, who practise surgery only. When five such names have been written down, the reading ceases. There is then an admonitory address read, which is among the ordinances, exhorting the members of the Council to do their duty in the forthcoming election; to act upon public principle; to show no favour or disaffection to any individual; but to use an independent judgment, so as to fix their choice upon the most proper person. It was formerly the custom, upon those occasions, for the seniors of the Council to offer some admonitions, on the way in which this very important duty ought to be exercised, and to point out that whoever should be elected into the Council, should already be a public man; not made so by becoming a member of the Council, but one, who already has public claims and pretensions. These claims have usually been laid down to be, those of being a highly-reputed teacher of anatomy or of surgery; or a surgeon of an extensive hospital. As ours is a college of surgeons and of surgery, hospital surgeons are considered as already public men. Their abilities and character, as professional men and as men of science, become notorious in consequence of their public duties. They have the reputation of being either skilful men or unskilful, scientific or unscientific, judicious men or the contrary.

5938. Is not the admonitory address now discontinued?—No, it is always read; and is generally accompanied by some observation from the seniors, pointing out to the juniors in the Council what are the rightful pretensions of a man to be elected; but without mentioning the names of individual candidates. At a second meeting of the Council, they proceed to the election. The chronological list is again read over to the Council, and if the same five names, of the presupposed eligible candidates, are stopped as before, that part of the proceeding ceases; and the first, in order, of the five, has to be proposed and seconded by some two members of the Council. If his name is neither proposed nor seconded, he is passed over; or if any observation is made, that he is not a regular surgeon, as it is called, (which sometimes happens, but very rarely), or if anything is alleged and believed against his professional conduct or character, (which has also happened); then that name is passed by, and the next name is called up; and three or four, I think, have sometimes been thus passed over, and the fifth person has been balloted for. The ballot is determined by a majority, and the chairman, I believe, has not a casting vote.

5939. Then there is a certain understanding, as to the mode of proceeding upon those elections, which has the force of a bye-law?—There is a certain understanding; and that, I know, has been often carried to this extent, that very public-spirited men, such as Mr. Clive, Mr. Norris, Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Headington,

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and others, have addressed the Council, stating that no person who is unfit to become their president, or a member of the court of examiners, ought to be elected.

5940. Would it not be better that these understandings, which seem to have the force of bye-laws, should be reduced to writing, and submitted to counsel, for their opinion, whether as bye-laws they would be lawful; and then, if declared to be lawful, they should become bye-laws?—That is a legal question, which I have never contemplated; and I am not able to give a legal opinion upon it: but I will state what is now the practice. We have men on the Council who are not hospital-surgeons; who have never been teachers; but who have been elected, because they have been contributors to the improvement of their profession, as authors. For example, Mr. Samuel Cooper was elected as a distinguished professional scholar and writer. He was not previously an hospital-surgeon, and, when elected, he had never been a teacher. He is now, however, teacher at the London University. So with Mr. Swan, who had been an hospital-surgeon at Lincoln. He distinguished himself in the College, by carrying all the public prizes, and by adding to the knowledge of human anatomy, upon the Nerves, in a way that no person but himself has done in these times. His labours, his industry, and his knowledge, got him the notice of the Council; and notwithstanding he was not a practitioner in London, and had been practising as a surgeon apothecary at Lincoln, his literary and scientific pretensions were such, that a general feeling prevailed that he ought to be elected; and he was so, accordingly, and is now a member of the Council.

5941. Have those understandings, as to the classes of persons out of whom the Council ought to be elected, ever been reduced to writing?—Never, that I know of.

5942. Then it is still understood that they are to be public men; but a different interpretation is put upon the word, "*public*?"—There may be public men as authors, public men as teachers, public men as practical surgeons.

5943. How long has this more enlarged interpretation been put upon the word, "*public*?"—I think it has been the case ever since I belonged to the Council. I was elected, because I was a public man. I was not known to one-fourth part of the members of the Council, and was even neglected by my colleague, with whom I was at variance at the time.

5944. Who is it that reads this admonition to the members of the Council, and teaches them that they ought to elect *public* men?—I do not know that the words public men are mentioned, excepting by such persons as myself. I think that public pretensions are the fair claims for public station, and for public functions.

5945. Is it binding upon the members of the Council, or a mere matter of individual opinion, that the persons elected should be public men?—I believe it is a prevalent opinion or sentiment in the Council, that such is the justification for electing a man. He may be an hospital-surgeon, and not elected; he may be a teacher of anatomy, and not elected; he may be a teacher of surgery, and not elected: because he may not have sufficient public character, to entitle him, in the opinion of the members of the Council, to belong to that body.

5946. Was there not a time when teachers at private schools, however eminent they might be, were not considered as included among the public men, who were eligible into the Council?—Certainly there was, when I came there. During my time, there has been a general notion, that the College of Surgeons ought to be in the possession of hospital-surgeons and of public teachers, belonging to the schools of hospitals: and that individual teachers, who set up for themselves, ought not to be elected. Such was certainly the opinion, when I came there: but it has long since been abandoned, not only as to the feeling, but practically abandoned, in the instances I have mentioned. Mr. Copeland, for example, was never, either a teacher, or hospital-surgeon. He was elected because he had distinguished himself as an author.

5947. In what shape is it laid down, as a rule for the guidance of the electors, that they ought to choose public men?—I believe that the expression was used in the preliminary observations made by such men, as Mr. Abernethy and Mr. Cline; and I have used it, myself: but it is a mode of speech among ourselves, which is not on record; it is only a feeling, which governs our actions.

5948. Then you mean, that the persons chosen should have that degree of eminence, that the public will sanction your choice?—That is our feeling.

5949. Eminence, howsoever acquired?—Yes, eminence belonging to the profession of surgery.

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5950. According to your present mode of election, a person, either once passed over in the preparatory list, or once black-balled, though he were subsequently to abandon pharmacy, or were to acquire the well-merited title of a public man, could never again have the opportunity of being proposed for admission into the Council?—I believe that that is not written. I think that is a silent understanding among us.

5951. Then this is an understanding which, among yourselves, has the force of a bye-law?—Yes; and I think that it is a good rule; because if we were to open the elections to persons that have been passed over, it would produce a great deal of wrangling and confusion; and that, unprofitably. For in the course of my time (I being now one of the four remaining, who were members of the Council when I was elected; and 17 new members having been added, since I first entered the Council) I suppose there have been 20 or 30 rejections; and I do not hesitate to say that no person was ever rejected, whose rejection I did not, then or subsequently, conscientiously approve of.

5952. May not a person, after being passed over or black-balled, acquire such eminence, connected with the profession of surgery, as justly to be considered a public man?—I do not hesitate to say, that if a man should make any remarkable discovery in the art of surgery, (supposing, for instance, that one of our countrymen had discovered the important art of breaking the stone in the urinary bladder, with equal or superior success to Baron Huerteloup,) we should then go back again, and place that man upon the list of candidates, if he was in all respects an eligible person.

5953. Supposing the understanding of not returning back again to names once passed over, were reduced to writing, and submitted to counsel as a proposed new bye-law: would not the opinion be, that as imposing upon the members of the Council, in their choice of a colleague, a restriction not authorized by the charter, any such bye-law would be illegal?—That is a legal question, and I am not a lawyer. I have no turn for law.

5954. When understandings are acted upon so uniformly by a corporation, as to become a rule of action, and to have the force of bye-laws, ought they not to be reduced to writing, and submitted to counsel for an opinion on the case, whether, as bye-laws, they would be legal or not?—I am not aware to what extent the details and particulars of laws may be extended; but where they are very much extended and multiplied, I think the laws are less practical, and, perhaps, less beneficial for the purposes for which they are intended. I have a great dread of multiplying laws, and of writing the details of things for regulations, excepting they are applicable to general principles. General principles and rules may be reduced to practice; but we might have endless and indefinite details in our regulations, if we did not go upon general principles: and I believe it is the feeling among us, that we might multiply our details in technical laws, without making the matter any better as to practice.

5955. Is the present mode of choosing the members of the Council, in your opinion, a good one?—I humbly submit that to be my opinion. Looking at the men now in the Council, I do not know that much fitter men could be found in London. We are all sufficiently rivals to be quite independent of each other, and, as not any three men among us agree upon any subject, there, as in other places, we cannot be an united despotic body.

5956. The members of the Council being, a large majority of them at least, either hospital surgeons or lecturers; and it being one of their duties to decide what hospitals or schools shall be recognized, are they not subject to the imputations, that they frame regulations for the recognition of schools and hospitals, not wholly without regard to their own personal interests?—There is some ground for that accusation. At present there is but one man in the court of examiners who is a teacher. I gave up being a teacher, when I was elected into the court of examiners, as matter of feeling, that I ought not to sit in judgment upon my own pupils. With respect to an hospital, it is a different case; and I am not quite sure, whether it would not be well, if a man was to cease being an hospital surgeon, when he came into the court of examiners. But again, there would be this great disadvantage to the public, and to the charity from which the gentleman was removed; that they might lose the benefit of having an experienced consulting surgeon, presiding over the junior surgeons, so as to check or prevent their doing, what they call, heroic enterprizes: that is, seeking for reputation in their profession, by doing outrageously daring and hazardous operations. Now, in the public

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hospitals in London, that is, at present, checked in two ways: first, by the public manner in which all violent operations are performed; and secondly, by the senior members, whose experience and judgment is great, exerting their authority to forbid the doing of what may unavailingly endanger human life. More operations of this kind are performed in private, than are justifiable. Many violent men seek notoriety by hazardous feats of that sort; and, if the operation succeeds, they get it; but if it does not succeed, the matter is hushed up, and nobody knows anything about it. Now this is a great security, which the governors of hospitals ought to set value upon; that if they retain senior surgeons they are much better assured that the objects of the charity will be carefully treated, than if hospital appointments were left entirely to the scramble of young men. Young anatomists, flushed with dissecting-room assurance, often dare to perform operations which experienced surgeons refuse. The difference between natural structure and diseased, between moving bleeding flesh and a passive carcass, often appals the stoutest heart; and demands a presence of mind which nothing but extensive experience and knowledge of the unforeseen vicissitudes of surgical operations can give. Out of several hundred apparently similar operations, which I have done, say amputations, I never saw two alike; but each required special momentary judgment; and the roll of such evidence only ends with the life of an experienced surgeon, who cannot transmit those important details to posterity.

5957. Was not the operation for aneurism at the time when first proposed, considered as one of those dangerous and desperate operations that the matured experience and judgment of most senior surgeons would have condemned?—The operation for aneurism was always a dangerous one; but operations similar to that were done by Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Mr. John Hunter, then an aged surgeon, was the person who particularly devised an improvement in the operation for aneurism; but there is, however, no operation done for a large aneurism without great peril to the life of the patient. If a man has aneurism in two parts of the body at the same time, and is very much out of health, it is in vain to do that operation in one part, when he may die of the progress of the disease in another; or if it is an aneurism of a large vessel, which it may be difficult to come at, to tie, and which the operator, in searching for, may fail in getting to the right side of, the patient may die in his hands. Operations have been done for aneurism, which I consider to be totally unjustifiable. Some of them have succeeded and have given the person great eclat; but those who have perished, are unknown to the public.

5958. The College of Surgeons of Edinburgh admit among the examiners a certain proportion of junior men?—I confess that every person improves, as an examiner, in his tact, in his perspicacity, and in his mode of examining, as he advances in experience. That is my observation upon it.

5959. Do not seniors, as they grow older, and when they cease to dissect, forget their knowledge of minute anatomy, which is only to be kept in the memory by constant dissection?—When a man has once been well established in the knowledge of the details of anatomy, and has practised as a surgeon for 20 or 30 years, having to rehearse his anatomy previous to every operation, it is impossible, unless his faculties fail him, that he should forget the great leading features of anatomy. Now I am of opinion that a man's infirmities, and not his age, create his inability. When we see such a man as Prince Talleyrand, the most acute and the most powerful-minded man in Europe, and that he is turned of 80, I think we may say that a man at 80 might be a member of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons.

5960. If you were to divide an assembly of 20 men, the age of whom was 36 years and upwards, into 10 seniors and 10 juniors, in which party would you seek for the men in the greatest vigour of their faculties?—I think, for the purpose of examination, the old men, if they had not lost their faculties by intemperance or disease, would be the best; because an examination, like ours, must be conducted with great perspicacity and judgment.

5961. By the caveat, "if they had not lost their faculties," are you not assuming that not to have happened, which probably would have happened, to some, at least, of the seniors, that their faculties would be impaired by age?—To speak of the present state of the College of Surgeons, I would say, that the men who are the eldest in the Council, at this time, have not had their faculties deteriorated since I knew them. I consider the sagacity of man to progress with his years; and unless intemperance or disease arrest his intellectual records, he accumulates wisdom

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dom till he dies. Men, of originally strong minds, continually improve by the accumulation of experience; while weak men progressively become more imbecile.

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5962. What number of beds does the College require, to qualify a metropolitan hospital for recognition?—I think it is upwards of 100.

5963. Was not the Westminster Hospital recognized at a time when it contained less than 100 beds; and was not the Council accused of breaking through its own regulation, in this instance, to benefit its own members?—I believe that a liberal allowance was made in favour of that hospital, for these reasons. In the first place, it is the most ancient subscription hospital in the kingdom, and the exemplar of all the rest. In the next place, it was the hospital at which Mr. Cheselden operated, and several other men of great eminence. Since the time of its institution, the College of Surgeons had always a surgeon of the Westminster Hospital in their body, seeing that, in the early days of the Westminster Hospital, there were none other, but the endowed hospitals, such as St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, and afterwards Guy's. They, therefore, could have no other hospital-surgeons in the College excepting the surgeons of the endowed hospitals and of the Westminster Hospital; and to turn the latter off, after the Westminster Hospital had been a school of surgeons and of surgery for a century, would have been, perhaps, neither very just, nor very gracious. In consequence of those claims, the rule was laid aside, with regard to that hospital; not but that, upon many occasions, within my time, the Westminster Hospital has contained 100 patients; and it has been cleared out once or twice, on apprehended public necessities, for the purpose of admitting 120.

5964. Previous to the election of Mr. Lynn, junior, were not all the surgeons of the Westminster Hospital examiners, and members of the Council of the College of Surgeons?—They were, I believe, by pure accident; certainly not by their electing one another. For I will venture to say, that they did not all vote for one another.

5965. Was it not observed, that in the case of the Westminster Hospital, the Council had exercised partiality, by breaking through its own regulations, to serve the members of its own body?—It has the appearance of a solecism and of an absurdity, I acknowledge; and the apology I have taken leave to offer, is a consequence; but I will venture to say, that the elections into the Council of the College have been in mere rotation, and accidental; and that they have had nothing to do with any preference given to or by the surgeons of that hospital for one another.

5966. Do you approve of excluding from the Council members of the College, who practise midwifery or pharmacy?—Their pursuits and habits of business are widely different from those of surgeons. Neither Mr. Hunter, Mr. Cheselden, nor Mr. Cline, would have liked to have kept a shop and to have sold medicine. Such offices are derogatory to the dignity of persons who are to be rulers or legislators in their profession.

5967. Is it not often necessary, that the practitioners in midwifery should perform dangerous and hazardous surgical operations?—So they say. Perhaps, I think a little differently; and that more surgery is introduced into midwifery than is really necessary. Parturition, I consider a natural operation, and that the less surgeons have to do with it the better. If people interfere with these great ordinations of nature, they generally do wrong. I know that I am not much supported in my way of thinking by the profession; although many are of the same way of thinking, who, yet, dare not avow it.

5968. Are there not cases in midwifery, when the patient must either die, or undergo some artificial succour?—I have had no experience, except when called in by others; but in all the cases in which I have been called in, it has unfortunately turned out, that some obtrusive mistake, some specious, artificial interference has first happened; and generally that which was predicted, did not turn out to be true: so that the interference was either destructive to the life of the child, or was found afterwards to have been unnecessary. That is my experience: I may therefore be said to be a prejudiced man; but I think my opinion is confirmed, when I consider that the whole empire of China, ranging over the greatest space of any nation in the world, and through the greatest variety of climate, comprehending the most refined people and the most uncivilized people, have even no women-midwives, and no practitioners in midwifery at all. Of course the African nations, the same; and the Hindoos, the same.

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5969. In the early part of life, did you ever practise midwifery?—Never.

5970. Is parturition affected materially by climate?—China ranges over the snowy, and also over torrid regions.

5971. Are there not countries where women bring forth in the field; deliver themselves, carry home their child, and undergo no interruption to their usual occupations; and do such countries afford an example for us to follow?—I believe in many countries, it is so said; and it is assumed to be peculiar to one climate: but I understand from Captain Ross, that among the northern Esquimaux people with whom he lived, the females go to work, and lug the child about, wrapped up in a bit of bear-skin, an hour or two after it is born. So also in Lapland, the woman is brought to bed, and there is neither man-midwife nor woman-midwife.

5972. To what do you ascribe this apparently slight degree of constitutional suffering which parturition occasions in certain countries?—I purposely mentioned the wide range of the empire of China, for the sake of showing, that it is not climate, or civilization. Because it is the same in hot climates and in cold climates; in the highest state of artificial life, among the refined orders of Chinese, and in the rudest and least cultivated state, among the lowest orders of Chinese. Still I have not heard that there is any scarcity of human beings; for the population is increasing in all those places.

5973. Is it a fair inference, that because no succour is necessary in one country, where parturition is easy, therefore it is not wanting in this country, where parturition is difficult?—There is a slight exception to that in our own country. We have been obliged to make laws, to prevent clandestine parturition in women. Servant girls, for example, who are got with child, if they do not give notice of their condition, are amenable to punishment. Now that has arisen from the notorious fact, that girls have been delivered, sometimes, in the same chamber where another woman slept, without its being discovered. In such cases, it was not known either that the woman had been delivered, or that she had been with child. She certainly could know nothing about man-midwifery; and those things are so frequent, and so within the compass of possibility, that it has been found necessary to legislate upon it.

5974. Are you opposed, not only to the admission of midwifery practitioners into the Council, but also to the College examining on midwifery?—Entirely. I think, the teachers of midwifery would never agree to it; for it would subject their pupils to inquiries which would, perhaps, lead to the rejection of a great many of the students who have been instructed by men-midwives of supposed capability.

5975. Is it because it is below the dignity of the Council to receive such men into its body, that you object to their reception?—I consider it derogatory to any liberal man to assume the office of a nurse, of an old woman; and that it is an *imposture* to pretend that a medical man is required at a labour. The craft therefore involves imposture, mischievous interference, and gross indecency. Not only is it beneath our dignity, but it is not within our province. I do not consider the delivery of a woman, as a surgical operation; it is a natural operation. The men-midwives have recourse to surgical operations, to make themselves in request, and to make it believed, that parturition is a surgical act, which it ought not to be. All interference in my opinion is injurious, particularly premature interference, or a meddling with the processes of nature.

5976. Ought general practitioners to be remunerated by charging for their medicine, or for their attendance?—I do not think it is right to charge for medicine. The Legislature ought to make two regulations, if practicable: first, that all men who take charge of human life, should be paid in fees, like gentlemen. I do not see why an apothecary should not be paid like an attorney, and be legally entitled to demand his fee. He should have his fee for his visit, and find his drugs into the bargain. The practice of paying an apothecary for the quantity of drugs he can either persuade the patient to swallow, or deliver at the door, is an abomination. It is exceedingly unsatisfactory to both parties: the practitioner who so deals, is looked upon by his patients with ill-will, when the bill comes in; for they invariably have an opinion that he sent in a great many drugs which were totally useless, for the purpose of making out the bill. The second regulation is, that all men should be paid in proportion to their experience and standing. I would have surgeons begin to be paid, say 5 s. a visit. I do not hesitate to say that when I was 24 or 25 years of age, I did not deserve a guinea as a fee, in the same way that I do now. I should have been well paid at 5 s. or 10 s.; and so as to a physician.

sician. A physician beginning practice, who has his business to learn, if you give him 5s., is well paid: and if you give the apothecary, who is a sub-physician, 5s., and he finds the drugs, and does all the little ministrations, he is also well paid; or even by a less sum, in early practice. I think, some such rules would harmonize the profession, and make them and the public much better satisfied.

5977. Ought apothecaries to be paid for the medicines they send, and for attendance also?—The medicine really necessary, in nine cases out of ten, is of trumpery value, and is not worth considering. If an apothecary of experience was paid 10s. a visit, it would be better for him, and for the patient too: because then, instead of sending the useless bottles, some coloured red and some yellow, he would be paid for his skill and attendance, as he ought to be.

5978. If charging for attendance was rendered legal, would it be adopted in practice?—I think it would, and that it should be made a regulation of the Apothecaries' Company.

5979. In Ireland, the Apothecaries' Company undertakes the duty of taxing apothecaries' bills; and a century ago, the College of Physicians, in London, took upon itself to perform the same duty?—I have heard of it, and also that in France no man, selling drugs, can prescribe them; it being a penal offence.

5980. Do the most eminent surgeons in London confine their practice to surgery?—No; they practise also as physicians; and physicians do not scruple to take fees, in surgical cases.

5981. If they are qualified, by their acquirements, to do so with benefit to their patients, is it not expedient that they should do so?—It is. I see as many patients in the character of a physician, as of a surgeon. But when there is anything that my experience does not satisfy me about, I am glad to be joined by a physician; although I have paid as much attention to the diseases of the constitution as any physician; and I have been often consulted by physicians themselves about physicians' diseases. I consider myself perfectly competent to attend to a disease, that is supposed to belong to a physician; and that the distinctions between what ought to belong to a physician, and what belong to a surgeon, are quite undefinable.

5982. Does not the education of the most eminent surgeons eminently fit them for practising physic, as well as surgery?—Certainly. The most extensive class of dangerous diseases is of the inflammatory kind; and as the surgeon possesses the most enlarged experience in observing the progress of external inflammations, and of knowing the effects of treatment; he also is best able to judge of inward inflammation.

5983. Can any definite line be drawn in practice between medical and surgical diseases?—I think it is impossible. For example, in a syphilitic disease, there are constitutional symptoms, and there are local symptoms. I will take another example. Physicians say that they claim all internal diseases. Suppose a man has a diseased state of the lower intestine. If it is out of the reach of the finger, it belongs to the physician; but the moment it comes down, and within reach of the finger, it belongs to the surgeon. Now, can anything be more absurd than that the same disease may be a stricture, a prolapsus, or a volvolus of the intestine, or a strangulated hernia; and thus it falls within the charge of the physician, at one hour, and of the surgeon on the following.

5984. Have not many of the general practitioners in the country occupied important situations in the country hospitals?—They have; and many of them have contributed to the improvement of surgery, as for example, Mr. White, of Manchester; Mr. Bainton, of Bristol; Mr. Hey, of Leeds; and a man who practised both as a physician and a surgeon, Dr. Kirkland, of Ashby de la Zouch.

5985. Is the bye-law defensible, which, in case these men were residing in London, would exclude them from your Council?—If Mr. Hey, or Mr. White, or Mr. Bainton, had lived in London, I think the collision of metropolitan society would have made each of them greater men than they were. All great men in large states have been resident in the metropolis, and, perhaps, have been raised to high eminence by that high excitement.

5986. What is the standing regulation as to the number of surgeons in Westminster Hospital?—The standing regulation is, that there shall be three surgeons; but that law has been broken through, by a sort of violence, and they have made four.

5987. What was the occasion of that violence?—It was principally done by a person who was rather above the law, as I believe.

5988. Was there any reason stated for it?—No; it was carried by assault, or by surprise.

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5989. Was it contrary to the printed regulations of the hospital?—Entirely; the regulations say, that there shall be three surgeons, and an assistant surgeon.

5990. Do you perform capital operations there?—Yes; whenever I am called upon; and I intend to do so, while my sight does not require glasses.

5991. What is the number of medical and surgical pupils at the Westminster Hospital?—I suppose about 30 or 40.

5992. What is the fee that they pay?—The fee is 12 guineas, for half a year; and 20 guineas, for the twelvemonth; and, in the last case, they become perpetual.

5993. Do the greater number enter for the whole year?—I think they do; but although this hospital may be small, there is a courtesy at the west end of the town, allowing all the pupils, either of St. George's, the Westminster, or Middlesex, to have access to, and to see the operations in the other two. And that is one advantage which London has over a country town: for in Westminster, the pupils have three hospitals; in Bristol, they have but one and a workhouse; and at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, they have but one.

5994. Do the hospital surgeons in London take apprentices?—They may, if they please: but I do not think they have any now.

5995. What is the least premium which it is usual for an apprentice to pay to an hospital surgeon?—I never had but one; and that was a gentleman whom I sent to Cambridge; and I think he lived with me five years, and paid me 300 guineas; his board, when in town, being included.

5996. Have the pupils at the Westminster Hospital the privilege of learning to dress patients?—They have, if they please. There is a house surgeon, who claims to do most of it; but when the hospital was more full of patients than it is now, there was a rotation of dressers among the pupils. They went in the morning, two or three this week, and two or three the next week, to assist the house surgeon in dressing.

5997. Does not the practice at that hospital rather differ from the practice at others in London; that there is a house surgeon who is appointed by the other surgeons; and that the other surgeons share a portion of the fee of the house or dressing surgeon?—No. The house surgeon is the dressing surgeon; and he pays us a fee. He is not a pupil, but a person who has already finished his studies, often a member of the College; and he pays 100 guineas, of which 40 goes to the hospital, for his board and accommodation in the house, and 60 are divided among the four surgeons.

5998. He usually holds it a year, in order to learn that part of his profession?—Yes; it is considered a very advantageous office.

5999. Does he call in the surgical pupils of the hospital to his aid?—They ought to be always present at the dressing of the patients in the morning; and at the dressing of the out-patients.

6000. Is not that a part of practical surgery which it is essential that students should have an opportunity of learning? In what manner are they taught it at the Westminster Hospital?—If a young man wishes to learn to bleed, the assistant surgeon says, "If you come in the morning, there may be three or four patients to be bled. You shall bleed them. Or there may be a fractured leg." He says, "You shall bandage that fractured leg."

6001. Do the pupils pay any extra fee for such instruction to the house surgeon?—Not at all.

6002. Do you approve of the mode of electing physicians and surgeons to the London hospitals?—I do not know that sufficient care is taken by the governors, and the trustees, or other electors. But when men have become trustees or governors, by subscribing their money, it would be a very difficult thing to control them as to their choice. The choice ought always to be made of some person, who has given proofs of public ability, and public character, or who has distinguished himself in some way or other, as by being an author, &c.

6003. Must the subscribers have been so for any length of time previous to the day of election, in order to give them a right to vote?—Six months with us; and they must subscribe either a capital sum of 30 *l.*, or three guineas a year.

6004. Do you approve of the mode of appointing the teachers to the London schools?—I think the governors of hospitals ought to have nothing to do with that; and that no school of anatomy should be within the walls of an hospital. I regard that as an improper thing; because it has a bad effect on the minds of the patients. I would not operate on a patient who laboured under an apprehension,

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hension, that if he died, he should be dissected. I therefore disapprove of schools of anatomy, within the walls of hospitals. It must create a great deal of that horror which, I think, is a wholesome superstition, and a safeguard to the living.

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6005. In what mode are the teachers usually appointed, who are attached to hospital schools?—We have no teachers attached to the Westminster Hospital.

6006. Does the course of study, prescribed by your College, admit of any improvement, considering it as the course for men who are to be general practitioners?—Considering the uncertain remuneration of a man, who is to be a general practitioner in the country, and the pittance that he is likely to obtain when he first begins to practise, I think a parent would not lay out a great deal of money upon the education of a son, if he did not expect him to be better paid than the country practitioner now is. I am not of opinion that a very enlarged classical education would be of any benefit to surgeons or apothecaries. They should know enough of Latin and Greek, to be able to understand the etymology of words; and, perhaps, to cultivate the memory in early life, a little discipline in a grammar school may be useful: but the being able to run over a Latin book with a certain degree of facility, and to understand a Greek derivation, would be quite sufficient.

6007. Would not at least a popular knowledge of natural philosophy be desirable?—Very important. Chemistry, and those branches of knowledge, have now superseded classical learning. For I am one of those who do not set much value on the knowledge of our art, to be derived from the Romans and Greeks. It is gone by.

6008. If it is fitting to obtain a knowledge of the classical medical writers, is it not better to defer the study of them until you know enough of your profession to be able to discriminate the error they contain from the truth? To require this learning of a young man, when he comes up as a candidate for a diploma, or degree, is it not to misdirect his studies?—I think entirely so. For the reading Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, and many other of the Roman and Greek medical classics, in the way of educating yourself to become a physician or a surgeon, is perfectly absurd. I believe that neither Hippocrates, Galen, or Celsus, would be admitted to obtain our diploma: they would all be turned back in five minutes by either the College of Surgeons or the Company of Apothecaries: since if asked about the circulation of the blood, they would answer, that they never have heard of it. In the library of reference at the London College of Surgeons, the most attentive readers are experienced men.

6009. Is a candidate subjected to any inconvenience by being examined by two boards instead of one? Would not examination before one general board be preferable?—I think that the Company of Apothecaries ought to examine apothecaries, who are to be afterwards sub-physicians; but whether they might beneficially have aid from physicians, or not, I cannot say; it would occasion great jealousy and difficulty; but my humble opinion is, that a special board, consisting of two or three men of the College of Physicians, and two or three of the College of Surgeons, to control so large a body of men as the general practitioners, would become a job, a source of sordid patronage. If such a board were appointed, the members should first abandon the lucrative practice of their profession: otherwise, it would lead to their being preferably called in, as referees; and I know one instance where that has been done upon a very large scale.

6010. What do you refer to?—The Vaccine Board was productive of a great deal of profit to one of the persons, who held the appointment of naming the vaccinators at 50 *l.* or 60 *l.* a year.

6011. In what way?—They all called in that person to consultations; or else they might not be reappointed.

6012. Which would be the preferable course, in constituting a board to examine candidates for general practice: to appoint one board to examine the whole range of medical science; or delegates from the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, each to examine in those departments of medical science with which they are severally considered to be most familiar?—I think that it may be better conducted by two separate boards as it is now; for this reason, that if you let a man loose upon the world with only a smattering of surgery, he might be a desperado and want to commit surgical exploits in distant parts of the country: but if he comes before the College of Surgeons to take out his diploma, he runs the risk of being asked a number of questions, which will show whether he has learnt the elements of his profession well or not. If he was to get a slight examination in

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surgery, and an equally slight examination in physic, I think he might, if he went through only one examination at one board, be an imperfectly qualified person in both. I do not see where you are to draw the line with regard to surgical qualification. A man goes into the country. He has all the accidents that befall mankind, and every surgical operation which can be needed to preserve human life, liable to come under his charge at a moment's notice; and in those cases of sudden emergency, a country practitioner should be equal to them all. When I was an apprentice to a surgeon at Durham, 50 years ago, we founded a small hospital there. At that time, even the minor operations of surgery, although there were six surgeons in the town, were all taken to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 16 miles distant; cases even from the workhouse; and all persons that might require an operation, such as that for hernia, who were not carried to Newcastle, or who could not afford to pay a Newcastle surgeon for his journey to Durham, perished. There was not a surgeon at Durham till that hospital was instituted, that would undertake to do a simple operation. They attended fractures, and dislocations; but an operation of any difficulty, or that required cutting, was not performed in the city of Durham.

6013. If the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries are to continue to examine separately, as at present, ought they not to agree together in what distinct departments they will severally examine, so that the candidate may not be examined by both on the same branch of science?—I cannot conceive how the thing can be done, to give a minor qualification, or a minor examination; to make a man a half-surgeon. If a man is to go into the country, and has only half a diploma, or is only half qualified, then he is much more likely to do mischief than good, in the exercise of his profession. I think, with all submission, that the College of Surgeons, if they go on improving, as they have done, will be sure to make a better order of practical surgeons all over the kingdom than have existed heretofore, and, perhaps, push the point of surgical education and examination as far as it can be done. A number of candidates come before us, whom it is quite pitiable to see, from their distress; and many of whom, I am confident, were they examined in public, would break down, go mad, or commit suicide.

6014. Might not a part of the examination be conducted by written papers, and part *viva voce*?—The old men of the College are pretty good judges whether a man is crammed, or whether he knows what he is examined upon. We can detect in a moment, by turning the question round, whether a man has seen the thing with his own eyes, or has learnt it from a book, or has been taught it by rote.

6015. Bearing in mind that the expense of education must be kept within moderate limits, what time would you require candidates to have devoted to their studies?—I think, no man ought to be admitted a surgeon, till he has studied the profession six years; and that no man should receive a diploma, till he is 22 years of age.

6016. In what way would you require him to pass those six years. Would you count as professional study, being a boy of all-work in an apothecary's or druggist's shop?—I am of opinion that even that is not waste time. A young man whose mind is initiated, from the age of 15 or 16, even in an apothecary's shop, is every day learning something: that such a medicine was given as an emetic, and did not operate; that such a medicine was given as a purgative, and operated too much; that a calomel pill was given, and salivated the patient; and so on. I beg leave to say, that very distinguished men have learnt a good deal in that way: Scheele and Sir Humphrey Davy were each brought up in the shop of a country apothecary.

6017. How much of the six years should be passed in attending the schools, and hospital practice?—For a general practitioner; a young man might be very well taught, in two years, attending lectures first, and then hospital practice.

6018. Is it necessary that he should pass so long a time as four years as a shop-boy?—I think he begins to smell a something of the profession in every succeeding year. I have been at the making of between 20 and 30 physicians at the Westminster Hospital. Some of them came green from Oxford, and some from Cambridge; and I beg leave to say, that I believe an apothecary's boy may learn as much of physic in a shop, as a man does at Oxford or Cambridge, who may be uncertain whether he will go out in arts, law, or divinity, till perhaps within six months of the time of his going out in physic. The university student is not necessarily, or by routine, initiated into any of the elementary branches of the medical profession.

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profession. He may be a good classic, or a good mathematician, even a senior wrangler; and yet not be at all fit to learn physic afterwards, much less to practise it.

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6019. You have stated that a large portion of a surgeon's practice is medical practice. How then do you justify your Council in excluding from their course of study and of examination, pharmacy, therapeutics, and whatever else belongs to the art and science of physic?—We do require testimonials of attendance at the lectures of a physician, accredited as a teacher by us, upon materia medica, chemistry, medical botany, and the theory and practice of physic; and we frequently ask questions in therapeutics. It is not uncommon, for instance, to ask about the *modus operandi* of any particular cathartic.

6020. Ought a student to be required to pass a part of the six years in London?—I think it possible that a man might get his education in one of our other great cities; but he would get it better in London, where so many hospitals, and so many men of great eminence, experience and tact, as instructors, are to be found. It would be better that they should always derive the finishing part, at least, of their education in the metropolis.

6021. What time ought to be required for this?—At present our regulations require that our candidates should be twelve months in London, and I think that a reasonable time. I think we might have a better class of practitioners if each of them were required, both as general practitioners and as surgeons, to pass one twelvemonth at least in London.

6022. Your regulations prescribe attendance on surgical practice, at an hospital, but are silent about attendance on medical practice at an hospital?—No man can be admitted at the Apothecaries' Company, without bringing testimonials from physicians of having attended medical practice. With respect to the College of Surgeons, the candidates must attend the lectures of a physician upon everything belonging to the business of a physician; and as they go round the wards of an hospital with the surgeon, they see all his ministrations and directions, which are as much medical as surgical; for hospital-surgeons prescribe everything medical for their own patients, without consulting the physicians.

6023. What division of labour should there be between the College of Surgeons and the Company of Apothecaries? What studies should each require, and examine upon?—If a man intends to be a surgeon only, not to practise as an apothecary, nor as a general practitioner, then I think that one examination, and the testimonials that we require, are quite sufficient. But if a man is to go into the country, and to compound and dispense medicines, and to be a judge of the goodness or badness of the drugs that he has to administer, he should then be examined by the Company of Apothecaries.

6024. Should there be a board in London, to confer medical degrees?—I think that a licensing college in London would be very beneficial. The universities of instruction should confine themselves to education and instruction, and should not be empowered to grant degrees, diplomas, or licences to practise. A college for licensing physicians in London ought, also, to be instituted; and so at Edinburgh, and at Dublin. But all the universities of education should be limited to the business of instruction, and not possess the additional and anomalous privilege of judging of the proficiency of their own students, and of granting them degrees.

6025. Should there be more than one grade in the profession?—I think the different conditions in society require, that there should be men of different extents of education. Many persons in humble life do not like to become objects of charity, and they cannot afford to pay men of high and expensive education, who must be paid large fees. Therefore, they ought to have men of an humbler class, and yet competent men to minister to their wants; and men of genius and of superior talents will, however, always continue to rise above defects of school-education, by self-instruction.

6026. Would any advantage attend conferring surgical as well as medical degrees on men of superior attainments in their profession?—That is coming back to the first point, of the competency or fitness of the College of Surgeons to take cognizance of the qualifications of surgeons. I still think that, in the present state of society, there is no body so fit for the discharge of that duty as the College of Surgeons; and it would be a difficult thing to get any other public institution, having the quantity of experience and of knowledge possessed by that body; and to perform the same duties with equal advantage.

6027. If the College of Surgeons is the fittest body to perform these duties,

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would there be advantage in empowering the College to give the degree of doctor in surgery?—That is a question which affects the different grades in the profession, and it has been much debated among us. I am of opinion, that if you elevate one grade in the profession of surgery, you would degrade the others. You must then have two diplomas, and those who are already possessed of the full diploma would feel themselves injured. We set forth, that a man with our present diploma is fully qualified to exercise the art and science of surgery. We have no right to set up another class of surgeons above them. Men will always make themselves eminent in public estimation, and even in the estimation of their profession, by superior talents; but they must make themselves so; nor do I think that institutions can do it for them. There would be great danger in the experiment, and I think it would fail.

6028. Is there any other point which has not been adverted to in your examination, which you would wish to state to the Committee?—Not any.

William Lawrence, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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6029. WHAT professional appointments do you hold?—I am surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lecturer on surgery at that hospital; surgeon to Bedlam; and a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

6030. Do you approve of the present constitution of the Council of your College?—I think the mode of electing members of the Council ought to be altered. The present mode, which is that of internal election, is unpopular; it is not suited to the opinions and practices of the present time.

6031. Who ought to be the eligible, and who the electors?—I think the persons eligible should be those who practise surgery; and that the electors should be the general body of those who practise that branch of the profession.

6032. By saying, "those who practise surgery," do you mean to exclude those who combine with surgery any other branch of practice?—That is my meaning; yet I should not propose an absolute exclusion. I would not make any law, by which those who practise other parts of the profession as well as surgery, should be excluded.

6033. By the 7th and 8th sections of your present bye-laws, those who practise pharmacy or midwifery, are virtually excluded from the Council. To what extent do you propose to carry the principle of exclusion?—I consider that if there were no bye-law on the subject, the persons who practise pharmacy and midwifery would not be elected; and, therefore, that the bye-laws excluding them are unnecessary.

6034. The members of the College would, in your opinion, of their own accord, elect men who confined their practice to surgery?—That is my opinion.

6035. Ought midwifery to be one of the subjects which candidates should be required by your Council to have studied, and to be examined upon?—I think midwifery ought to be studied by those who mean to practise the medical profession, and that such persons ought to be examined on that subject.

6036. Ought it to form a part of the course prescribed by the College of Surgeons?—I think it ought.

6037. Ought there not to be on the board of examiners practitioners in midwifery?—I think that would be necessary, if the College of Surgeons are to perform the duty of examining in midwifery.

6038. Would you have these practitioners in midwifery to sit at the board of examiners as assessors for examining in that particular department, or would you make them substantially a part of that board?—If I had to lay down a plan for the examination of those who wish to practise the profession, I should think it preferable to constitute a board composed of physicians, surgeons, general practitioners, and persons conversant with midwifery.

6039. What duties would you impose on such general board?—I should propose that all persons who enter the medical profession, should undergo an examination by such a board.

6040. What would you recommend to be the constitution of this board?—I have merely thought of such a board as a general plan; but have not considered the details necessary for carrying it into execution.

6041. Your plan is, that every candidate should be examined in each of the said four departments of practice, by persons competent to examine therein?—That is my opinion.

6042. To derive the full advantage which such a board admits of, ought there not

not to be four examinations, one in each department of practice, and conducted, principally, by the examiners who belong to that department?—I have not formed a regular plan, embracing all those details; if such a board were to be constituted, it would be necessary to consider those and many other points.

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6043. Might not the same advantages that you expect from a general board, be attained, by sending the candidate to be examined by four separate boards, each in succession?—Without having considered much the respective advantages of these two modes of proceeding, I think it would be preferable, that the persons who are to examine, should be combined in one board; and that the examination should be conducted in one place.

6044. Might not the attendance of the delegates from four different classes of practitioners, by ensuring the presence of a sort of public, occasion a better performance of the duty?—I think it calculated to have that effect.

6045. Would you advise that, as at the Dublin College of Surgeons, and as at Oxford, under the new regulations for medical degrees, graduates or practitioners of a certain standing might be present at examinations for the diploma?—I think it would not be advisable to have an audience of that kind, or any other, at those examinations, the object being to ascertain what a man knows of his profession, not the strength of his nerves, or his presence of mind.

6046. To obviate the difficulty arising from constitutional timidity, might not the method of examining by written papers, as well as *viva voce*, be adopted?—It might be advisable to adopt that combined method.

6047. Does not this advantage attend the presence of a public, conversant with the matters that form the subject of examination, that the conduct of the examiners, their knowledge of that on which they examine, and the fairness of the mode in which they examine, are placed under observation?—It would have that effect to a certain extent.

6048. Is this advantage sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantage which you fear would arise from the timidity of the candidates?—I think it is not. The examination, in itself, is formidable to a young man; and I would not add to his difficulties, by admitting spectators.

6049. Do you approve of selecting the members of your court of examiners exclusively from the members of the oldest standing upon the Council?—I think it bad in principle.

6050. At what age, in the long run, would surgeons of eminence be best competent to perform the duty of an examiner?—Perhaps, from 30 to 60.

6051. At the examinations for medical degrees at Paris, and at those for the diploma of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, a certain proportion of the examiners are juniors?—I think it best that the examiners should be the most eminent persons in the profession, whether juniors or seniors.

6052. Ought not those who examine in anatomy, physiology and surgery, to be persons almost daily in the habit of witnessing dissections?—I do not think that necessary: they ought to know the subjects on which they examine.

6053. Do not persons who are not in the constant habit of dissection, very soon forget minute anatomy?—Undoubtedly, some of the details are apt to escape, in the course of years, unless the acquaintance with them is renewed.

6054. Is it not therefore to be desired that the examiners on such subjects, should be persons who are in the constant habit of dissecting, or witnessing operations?—The examiners should be men engaged in the ordinary duties of the profession, among which are the performing and witnessing operations and dissections.

6055. Therefore, men who have in a great measure retired from the dissecting school, or from operating, are unfit to be examiners?—I think them unfit.

6056. Are the present divisions of the profession, into four distinct departments of practice, expedient?—Certainly.

6057. Should the line be drawn with such precision, as to warn off the practitioners in these several departments from trespassing upon the practice of one another?—Certainly not.

6058. Is it expedient that the practitioners in those several departments should be attached to as many distinct colleges or corporations?—I think it advisable to depart as little as possible from those institutions, with which long usage has familiarized the public: it is sufficient to remove defects, and give additional activity to the old establishment. I therefore think it expedient to maintain the Colleges of

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Physicians and of Surgeons; and, perhaps, the Society of Apothecaries on its former footing, of a trading body.

6059. Would you sever from the Company of Apothecaries those duties which have devolved upon it since the passing of the Act of 1815?—Without any disrespect to the gentlemen who are examiners or members of the Company, I beg to state, that I deem them unfit for the duty they now perform, of examining and licensing the great body of English medical practitioners.

6060. Might it not be as well that they should continue to examine in the following subjects, at least: viz., chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy. I think they ought to form part of the general board, which I have proposed to constitute, and that they might examine in pharmacy. I am not prepared to say that they should examine in chemistry and materia medica.

6061. Into how many classes would you divide practitioners? and as you are of opinion that the existing medical and surgical colleges and corporations should be maintained, to which of them would you attach the several classes of practitioners?—There would be no difficulty with the physicians and surgeons, who would still belong to their respective colleges. The general practitioners would probably continue to pass with the public under their present denominations. They would no longer be members of the Society of Apothecaries: it would be necessary to find some new name for them.

6062. Do you propose to attach general practitioners to the College of Surgeons, solely?—I am not prepared to say that.

6063. Would you attach them to both the College of Surgeons and to the Company of Apothecaries?—If he were examined by such a board as I propose, he would bear an equal relation to the three public bodies, of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

6064. Then your plan for the constitution of the general board is, that there should be delegates from the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Company of Apothecaries; the physicians to examine in what appertains most to medicine; the surgeons in what appertains most to surgery; and the apothecaries in what appertains most to pharmacy?—Yes. The apothecaries should examine in pharmacy, at all events: I do not know that the examination in chemistry and materia medica should be entrusted to them.

6065. Would you devolve upon this general board the duty, not only of examining candidates, but also of supervising the whole of the profession?—I think that the general supervising power should be entrusted, either to the board I have alluded to, or to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; a second general board would be superfluous.

6066. Suppose that you had taken from the two Colleges the duties of examining and of supervising the profession, what would then remain for the two Colleges to do?—The College of Physicians would have to examine those who propose to become physicians, either independently of this general board, or after their examination by that board; and the College of Surgeons would have to examine those who mean to practise surgery only. My proposal is, that the two classes last mentioned should devote a longer time to study, receive a more elaborate education, general and professional, and undergo a more strict examination than the general practitioners. They should undergo the same examination in the first instance, and be eligible to the higher degree after some definite period of time.

6067. What course of education would you think necessary for those who were to practise surgery only: and what for those who were to be general practitioners?—The prescribed course of education for general practitioners should comprehend the smallest amount of study necessary to qualify a person for exercising the profession. It should be such an education as is now required by the College of Surgeons and by the Society of Apothecaries.

6068. Do you approve of requiring, nominally, six years to be passed in the acquisition of professional knowledge, but of those six years, only 18 months to be devoted, in point of fact, to attendance on lectures and hospitals?—I call that the minimum.

6069. If four years and a half out of the six have been passed by the candidate as a boy of all work in the shop of an apothecary or druggist, ought those to count as part of the time passed in acquiring professional knowledge?—I think that the regulation of the Society of Apothecaries, requiring an apprenticeship, is objectionable; and that so much time should not be devoted to that early part of professional

sional education. This is not, however, in all cases, so useless and contemptible as many persons imagine. *W. Lawrence, Esq.*

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6070. Under the existing regulation of the College, may not, possibly, four years and a half out of the six be passed merely in doing the menial work of a druggist's shop?—There may be some instances in which the time is so passed. I do not attach much value to those four years and a half, if they are passed in the way now mentioned. I think it desirable that the regulation requiring an apprenticeship should no longer be enforced.

6071. Is not more conveyed to the eye and ear by this injunction of a six years' course of professional study, than is really attained by it, when its working comes to be inquired into?—I think there is.

6072. Would it not be better to reduce the whole time, and to require more of what remained should be employed in pursuits leading directly to the acquisition of knowledge that would be of importance in practice?—I think it would.

6073. How long should the whole period be, and how should it be employed?—I think that four years of efficient professional study, with the advantage of a good general education, would be sufficient.

6074. For what class of practitioner?—I am speaking of the person intended for a general practitioner.

6075. Would you require a student, before entering upon his medical studies, to possess any degree of preliminary knowledge?—I think it very desirable.

6076. Admitting that it is very desirable; but looking also at the difficulty of enforcing it, what course would you recommend to be pursued?—Some acquaintance with the Latin language is necessary: a person cannot write or understand prescriptions or prepare medicines from them, unless acquainted to a certain extent with Latin.

6077. Would a popular acquaintance, at least, with natural philosophy be desirable?—Very desirable.

6078. Could a regulation, requiring students before entering on their medical studies, to possess certain acquirements, be enforced?—I do not know to what extent you could go generally. The point must be left in great measure to the judgment and discretion of individuals, and to their sense of the advantages which may be derived from possessing certain branches of knowledge.

6079. How ought the four years of study to be passed?—I think that one or two years might be advantageously spent in those duties which are performed by apprentices of general practitioners; and that the remainder, at least two years, might be devoted to studies in London or other sufficient medical schools.

6080. Would not the two years of shop attendance afford more instruction to the student, if they followed after attendance on lectures and hospital practice?—I think that the opportunities of observation which a youth may enjoy as the apprentice or pupil of a general practitioner form a good initiation into the profession. It seems to me desirable that a person should have some knowledge of things, before he hears them discoursed of in lectures.

6081. What should be the course of education for a person intending to practise surgery only?—The sooner he begins to study the structure of the body, and to observe diseases in anatomical schools and hospitals, and the longer time he can devote to these studies, the better.

6082. What is the minimum of time, that would qualify a student for the higher walk in surgery?—I have not turned my mind to that point; but I think four, five, or six years.

6083. How should those four, five, or six years be passed?—In efficient study, as contradistinguished from that nominal study, which occupies so great a part of the six years required by the regulations of the College of Surgeons.

6084. Ought there to be two grades in the profession, depending upon the time and extent of professional study, and on the examination which the party could pass?—I think it desirable: the thing exists at present, in the distinction made by the public between general practitioners, surgeons, and physicians. There should be full opportunity given to those, who have entered the profession as general practitioners, after a certain length of time, or by adducing evidence of sufficient study, to present themselves for the higher examination, and thus raise themselves to the higher degree, if they choose.

6085. And those of the higher grade should be the only surgeons eligible into the Council?—Yes. If the profession should be divided into the two classes of practitioners just mentioned, the persons who elect, and they who are elected into

W. Lawrence, Esq. the Council of the College of Surgeons, should be those holding the higher degree.

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6086. You would make them not only the persons eligible into the Council, but the electors also?—I should; for I do not think it would be advantageous, under the present arrangement, that the elections into the Council should be performed by the general body of members of the College. The plan proposed is preferable to such a course. I beg to say further, that I believe the elections into the Council have been, and are, conducted fairly; that the fittest persons have been chosen. My objection to it is its unpopularity; it leads to the suspicion of unfair preference, or exclusion.

6087. Would you admit into this higher grade persons of superior professional standing or attainments, even though they continued to practise in pharmacy?—Certainly; the only criterion I should propose, would be, their possession of the required knowledge, as evinced by a sufficient examination.

6088. And you stated that in case they belonged in the first instance to the lower grade, you would consider them as eligible into the higher, after a certain number of years?—Probably.

6089. How many such electors would there probably be?—I think there would be about the number of persons who at this time practise surgery only in London; that number may be between 50 and 100.

6090. It has been stated by the president of your College, that the number in England and Wales who practise surgery only, may be about 200; and that about 150, perhaps, of that number reside in London?—I should not have supposed the number to be so large. I would propose, however, to give the right of voting to all, in that higher grade, whether they lived in London, or elsewhere, if they chose to come and exercise it.

6091. Would there be enough of a popular form of election in the plan suggested, to render it agreeable to the whole body of the members of the College?—I think it ought to be agreeable and satisfactory to them.

6092. Would it be expedient to devolve upon the general board you have recommended, the power of conferring medical degrees?—I think it highly expedient that medical degrees should be conferred in London: probably this board would be a proper source of such degrees: but I have not turned over in my mind all the details of the plan.

6093. In order to place those who practise surgery only upon an equality in point of professional rank with physicians, would it be desirable to confer degrees in surgery?—I do not see any necessity for altering the name. I think it just as well to leave the surgeons under their present denomination: the physicians may still enjoy the title of doctor.

6094. The mode of electing members into your Council is such, as to render persons once passed over ineligible for ever afterwards?—Perhaps it might be well to alter that usage. A hasty decision might be formed, which it would be desirable to recall.

6095. Some very distinguished men in the profession have been elected by a bare majority?—I know nothing about the numbers, because they are not declared.

6096. Do you believe that such cases have happened?—I think it is possible.

6097. So that very distinguished members of the College have been within an ace of being passed over, and permanently excluded from the Council?—I have not any knowledge of such an occurrence, and I cannot state my belief of it, in those general terms.

6098. Do you believe that such cases have occurred?—It is possible.

6099. Have some distinguished members of the College been permanently passed over, in that way?—Since I have been a member of the Council there has been one instance of a gentleman being rejected, who I think ought to have been elected. I know no other instances.

6100. Does not this inconvenience attach to the present plan; that if one Council makes a mistake, their successors, however highly they may think of the man rejected, can never rectify the mistake?—Undoubtedly.

6101. What opinion did you entertain in 1826 of the regulations which the court of examiners of the College had made, respecting the recognition of schools and hospitals?—I cannot pretend to say what opinions I did or did not entertain in 1826. It is too long ago.

6102. Have you a general recollection of the estimation in which you held those regulations

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regulations in 1826?—I have a general remembrance, that when I turned my attention to those regulations (which I was led to do by an accidental circumstance) I thought rather meanly of them in many respects, and I expressed my opinions to that effect.

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6103. The regulations referred to were issued in the name of the secretary of the College, and bore date the 19th of March 1824?—It appears that they were of that date.

6104. In a work published in 1826 there is this opinion expressed: "The court of examiners, by whom this regulation was made and published, consisted of" then giving the names of the members of the court, "The last eight out of those ten individuals, were surgeons of London hospitals; and some of them had near relations and connexions in similar situations. Some of them, and the near relatives and connexions of some, gave lectures on anatomy and surgery; but only winter courses. At the medical schools of the several hospitals at which the members of the court of examiners who made the above regulation, were surgeons, no summer courses of lectures on anatomy and surgery are given, but only winter courses." Is it not desirable that the court of examiners and the Council should be so constituted, as not to be subject to any such imputations, as the foregoing?—I remember the passage that has been read, because I recognize it as one of my own writing. It is no slight proof of goodness in the existing constitution of the Council, that the grievances, complained of in that work, have been nearly all, if not all, subsequently rectified.

6105. The question is not, whether those complaints were well-founded or ill-founded; but whether it is not desirable that the Council, and the court of examiners, should be so constituted, as not to be liable to such imputations?—Unquestionably.

6106. What provision would you make in a reformed Council or court of examiners, for preventing their being liable to such imputations?—I should not propose to exclude from the Council, or court of examiners, the lecturers on anatomy or surgery, or the surgeons of hospitals.

6107. Ought the teachers in private schools to be admissible into the Council, or court of examiners?—Just as others; according to their character and rank in the profession.

6108. Do you approve of the principles which now guide the College in the recognition of schools of anatomy and surgery, which are stated to be the following: "That each teacher shall be adequately provided with preparations for teaching, and shall have delivered one course of lectures, in order that the Council may judge whether he is competent to give instruction?"—I do not think those regulations afford sufficient protection to the public, in the way of security for competent means of instruction, knowledge, and moral character on the part of teachers.

6109. What security ought the Council to require for a teacher possessing those qualifications?—The teachers ought to possess thorough knowledge of the subject which they undertake to teach, and the power of communicating that knowledge to others. I am not exactly prepared to say how that should be inquired into. By means of instruction, I understand buildings with theatres, dissecting rooms, museums, preparations, &c. There ought to be some more efficient inquiry than there is at present into those points.

6110. To what degree would you think it necessary to scrutinize moral character?—I have not thought about the precise mode of doing it. My view, however, is this. The person who teaches is to give certificates, importing that individuals have attended his lectures; and there ought to be a security that those certificates can be relied upon. I think some means might be devised of enabling the College to judge on these points, before they recognize teachers.

6111. Neither by the regulations of 1824, nor by those of the present day, are summer courses of lectures recognized. The candidate is required to produce certificates of having studied anatomy and physiology, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during two anatomical seasons; an anatomical season meaning, the period extending from October to May. Ought summer courses to be admitted?—I think they ought not. The summer is an unfit part of the year for the pursuit of anatomy. There are so many subjects for medical students to learn, that it is very convenient to divide them into summer and winter studies.

6112. If it were not for those regulations, would not summer courses be given?

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6113. May not their non-recognition by the Council be the principal reason for their being abandoned?—I do not think it is; for they were still delivered, after their non-recognition: but they have been gradually given up, the pursuit of anatomy having been found not only disagreeable, but very unhealthy in the summer.

6114. The following remarks were made on the non-recognition of summer courses, in the resolutions of the meeting which assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, in 1826: "Resolved, That the regulations first promulgated and acted upon in 1823, prescribing the course of study required of candidates for the diploma, contain provisions of the most oppressive character, injurious to the rights and property of individuals, calculated to increase the expenses and difficulties of acquiring surgical knowledge, and to serve the private interests of the examiners by whom they were made. In proof of this statement the three following regulations may be adduced: '1st. Candidates for the diploma will be required to produce, prior to examination, certificates of having regularly attended three winter courses, at least, of anatomical lectures; and also one or more winter courses of chirurgical lectures; and of having performed dissections during two or more winter courses.' Thus certificates of attendance on summer courses of anatomical and surgical lectures, and dissections, are no longer received; although such certificates had always heretofore been admitted indiscriminately with those of winter courses; and lecturers, inferior to none in established reputation for ability, knowledge, and usefulness, had been in the habit of teaching anatomy during the summer to large classes of pupils; and although such opportunities of employing in anatomical pursuits the five months of comparative leisure and longer daylight, from May to October, must be advantageous to all zealous students, and particularly convenient and desirable to those whose time and pecuniary means are limited." This was carried unanimously: You therefore were not a dissident from it. Do you still hold the same opinions?—I beg to observe that additional knowledge, and further reflection, have induced me to alter many of the views I entertained at that time.

6115. Do you now think, that the College ought not to recognize summer courses?—I do not think it is a matter of much consequence; for I do not believe that summer courses would be given, whether they were recognized or not.

6116. The next resolution was this: "Secondly. Certificates of attendance on anatomical and surgical lectures and dissections are not to be received in future, except from surgeons and physicians to London hospitals, or from others who are vaguely and unintelligibly described, as 'persons teaching in a school acknowledged by the medical establishment of one of the recognized hospitals, or from the appointed professors of anatomy and surgery in the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.' This oppressive innovation confines the honourable and lucrative employment of teaching anatomy and surgery to a few individuals, conferring it on them from an accidental distinction, often independent of personal merit, by excluding all other surgeons, however great their abilities and acquirements. It deprives talent and industry of their just reward, and it extinguishes emulation and competition, the surest sources of excellence. Of the ten examiners whose names are signed to this attempt at erecting the teaching of anatomy and surgery into a monopoly for the benefit of a few individuals, eight were at that time London Hospital surgeons. Carried unanimously."—I retain the same opinion on those points that I did then. The Committee are of course aware that the regulations complained of in these resolutions, have been since altered. That the Council have changed their opinion, may be collected from the circumstance, of their having remodelled their regulations.

6117. You think that if any fault is to be found with the present regulations regarding the recognition of schools and lecturers, it is that the Council have conceded too much?—Decidedly so.

6118. The resolutions go on: "The College will receive no certificates of attendance on an hospital, unless it shall be situated in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, or Aberdeen." The effect of which, they go on to say, has been to exclude the provincial hospitals. Did you disapprove of the exclusion of the provincial hospitals?—I did; and the subsequent admission of certificates from those hospitals has been very proper.

6119. Another resolution is as follows: "That the master, wardens, and court
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of assistants of the corporation, who are now called president, vice-presidents, and council of the Royal College, having been in the habit of sharing among themselves a considerable portion of the admission fees, paid by the new members, and consequently having a direct pecuniary interest in increasing the number of such admissions, have been so unmindful of their important public duty, that of preventing the entrance of improper persons into the profession, that they have affected to go through the forms of examination, in a single evening, with so great a number of candidates, as to render such examination perfectly nugatory, as a test of qualification; and that many persons who have been admitted by the court of examiners, and whose names are still found in the annual list of the College, have been regular advertising quacks, venders of secret medicines, which they have puffed into notice by the usual arts of advertisements in the newspapers, of bills distributed, and placards posted in the public streets." Are these remarks applicable to the present board of examiners?—In the first place I beg to observe that, as chairman, it was my duty to take the sense of the meeting on the resolutions submitted to its consideration. It does not follow that I concurred in the whole of them. I do not feel myself answerable for every detail in the passages you have now read: at all events the remarks are inapplicable to the present state of things. I believe that since the time alluded to, the duty of the examiners has been fairly and properly performed. They no longer examine, in one and the same evening, such a number of persons as is there spoken of. On the contrary, they limit themselves to such a number as can be effectively examined.

6120. Another resolution adverts to the Council neglecting to prepare a catalogue of the Hunterian Museum, to provide a college library, and to render them both accessible to the members of the College?—The College have most amply redeemed their character upon both those points.

6121. Have the few recovered manuscripts of John Hunter been made available for describing parts of his collection?—They have been extensively used for that purpose.

6122. Is the bust of Sir Everard Home placed in the Hunterian Museum?—It used to be there; and I dare say it is there now.

6123. Were not some cases of individual hardship occasioned by the regulations which you condemned in 1826?—There were; and it was those cases of individual hardship that induced me to take any part in the questions which then arose.

6124. What were those cases?—I do not remember the details of them. I remember that there were two gentlemen, one whose name was Kiernan, and another whose name was Bennett, who, I thought, were injured by the regulations of the College.

6125. The College of Physicians, in prescribing what course of study shall be undergone by those who apply to be licentiates of their College, acknowledge all universities as fit places for the prosecution of medical studies. It appears that, in the instance of Mr. Bennett, the College of Surgeons would not recognize the anatomical school sought to be established by him at Paris: ought your College to recognize attendance on lectures or hospitals in foreign medical schools?—There would be a difficulty, perhaps, in getting sufficient evidence that the studies have been performed; but I think it would be proper to allow evidence of such studies, if sufficient, in part perhaps of the time devoted to professional education.

6126. When the College was refusing to recognize Mr. Bennett's school, were there not great difficulties in studying anatomy in London, and great facilities for studying it at Paris?—It was so, in consequence of the scarcity of subjects here.

6127. Did the College, in your opinion, act properly in refusing to recognize Mr. Bennett's school?—I think they proceeded improperly.

6128. At the meeting in question, did you animadvert upon the imperfect course of study and examination required by the regulations of the College?—I believe I did.

6129. Your attention is requested to the following passage: "In laying down a course of study which is required of those who present themselves for examination, the court of examiners have given us their notion of surgical education. A document, emanating from such an authority, and designed as a guide to the profession, claims our close attention. I shall take the liberty of reading to you the College regulations on this subject, and then of making a few remarks on them." Then the certificates which the candidates for the diploma were required to produce prior to examination, were read from the regulations of 1824; and the

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speaker proceeds to address the meeting. "Here, gentlemen, is the bill of fare presented to us by the College. Here we have a description of the branches of knowledge which they deem requisite to qualify a person for practising the art of surgery. We know that the six years which they require to be devoted to the acquisition of professional knowledge, are chiefly spent in the state of apprenticeship; and, consequently, that the greater part of that long period will be occupied in compounding medicines. Dismissing, then, from our consideration this general statement about six years, let us consider the particular studies prescribed in the rest of the regulations, and see what time these studies will occupy. Three winter courses of anatomical lectures, one or more winter courses of chirurgical lectures, two winter courses of dissections, and 12 months' attendance on the chirurgical practice of an hospital. This is, indeed, a most scanty list of studies. Instead of comprehending the various branches of knowledge necessary to constitute an accomplished surgeon, we should rather have deemed it an attempt to show the smallest amount of scientific acquirement with which it might be possible to carry on the trade of surgery. Can you conceive, gentlemen, that the minds capable of drawing up that list, and of exhibiting it to the public as a fit guide for surgical students, are qualified to direct the important business of education, and worthy of presiding over the profession of surgery? Although the examiners have shown themselves so particular in determining the season at which, and the persons by whom, knowledge shall be communicated, they are not unreasonable, either in the number of studies, or the time required to complete them. All that the foregoing resolution requires, can be accomplished in rather less than 16 months: that is the time necessary for three winter courses of anatomical lectures. The two winter courses of dissections, occupy only seven months." Is the course of study now required by the College liable to the animadversions you made on the course of study prescribed by the regulations of 1824?—I feel much flattered by the circumstance of so great attention having been paid to any production of mine. The passage just read contains what I still think a just argument on that course of study. Some of the remarks are perhaps still partly applicable to the course now prescribed by the College: they cannot, however, be applied in their full extent, since the regulations have been materially altered.

6130. Do you approve of combining, in the course of lectures on anatomy, physiology and pathology, as Mr. Abernethy and others have done?—I think it desirable to combine anatomy and physiology, and to intersperse the course with references to pathology. The practical application of knowledge excites great interest in the minds of the students. Though it might appear a more strictly scientific plan to exclude pathology from the course of anatomy and physiology, I am convinced it would be less advantageous to medical students.

6131. Having succeeded in impressing the anatomical structure upon the memory, by interspersing it with elucidations drawn from the healthy and morbid functions of the parts, would you not deem physiology and pathology each of sufficient importance, to demand a separate course?—I should think it by no means desirable to separate anatomy and physiology; they are inseparable. Pathology is a distinct subject: it is only adverted to incidentally in an anatomical course: it is so important a matter, that it requires distinct consideration.

6132. In any extension of the course of study, to be prescribed for the general practitioner, is it not essential to bear in mind that his education must not be rendered more expensive, than he can hope to be repaid for by his practice?—I think that point must be constantly kept in view.

6133. Is the import of the word surgery, the same at present as it was a century ago?—It has got quite beyond its etymological meaning.

6134. And the knowledge of those who practise surgery, has been very much extended during the same period, has it not?—Most materially; the science of surgery can hardly be said to have existed a century ago.

6135. Surgical science has become medico-chirurgical, if not medical?—It is impossible to draw a line between them.

6136. Surgical practice as well as science extends itself within the province of medicine?—Undoubtedly.

6137. Why should a highly-educated surgeon of the present day be restricted from medical practice?—A properly-educated surgeon should understand medicine; and if he understands it, I can see no reason why he should not practise it.

6138. Are the leading surgeons of London disqualified, by want of medical knowledge, from practising medicine?—Perhaps none of them have so much knowledge

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knowledge of medicine as might be wished ; but I conceive they are not so deficient, as to be disqualified for the practice.

6139. Is not a large share of the actual practice of a London surgeon, medical practice?—Unquestionably : surgical cases are principally treated by means, called medical.

6140. Perhaps this practice extends, not merely to the medical treatment of surgical cases, but to the treatment of many cases altogether medical?—Decidedly ; a great portion of it is medical.

6141. A large portion of the practice of the surgeon being medical, ought not the course of study and examination, prescribed by the Council of your College, to comprehend pharmacy and therapeutics?—Unquestionably.

6142. Might not the present course be animadverted upon, as deficient in those respects?—Undoubtedly ; it must be considered very imperfect, if it is regarded as a course of medical education.

6143. If a large portion of the practice of the surgeon extends to medical cases, would it be unreasonable that a physician, if he had studied surgery, should be allowed to practise it?—It is perfectly reasonable : it is a question for the choice of patients. They may choose a physician, or a surgeon, or a general practitioner, in any case.

6144. As far as you know what the duties are, the performance of which is exacted by your College from its members, is there anything in those duties that should render a man unfit to be at the same time a member of the College of Surgeons, and a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—Nothing. I think there are good reasons why every one, who is elected, either a fellow, or a licentiate of the College of Physicians, should possess a knowledge of surgery. If there are any reasons against the possession of such knowledge, I am not acquainted with them.

6145. You attributed the causes of all the grievances, complained of in 1826, to the defective constitution of the Council of the College : “ The cause of the grievances which we have to complain of, seems to me, gentlemen, clearly and distinctly traceable to the originally defective constitution of the authority from which they have proceeded. Self-elected and irresponsible bodies have always been found the most unsafe depositories of power. If moreover the members hold their offices for life, all the elements of misgovernment are combined ; and we may safely anticipate, that the public good will be sacrificed to private interests. Under the present constitution, the Council have the power of filling up vacancies in their own body, and are thus enabled to admit or exclude particular descriptions of persons, to indulge friendly or unfriendly feelings. These appointments, in which not only the whole profession, but the public, are interested, take place in secret conclave. Thus every facility is afforded for the exercise of favour or prejudice, and all the checks against abuse are entirely neglected.” Do you still entertain the same opinion you did, when you addressed the meeting in 1826, of the inexpediency of entrusting power to a Council so chosen?—I have already stated, that I thought the constitution of the Council objectionable, on account of the unpopular mode of filling up the vacancies.

6146. The president of your College has stated, that he thinks a sufficient corrective of the evils arising out of a defective constitution, would be found, in rendering the meetings of the Council, and their deliberations, open to the members of the College?—I do not think it would be an advisable proceeding, to carry on the deliberations of the Council in public.

6147. Has the Council very lately adopted, for the first time, the course of printing and publishing, for the information of the members, a statement of the finances of the College?—Within the last 12 months, I think such a statement has been promulgated.

6148. Previously to the promulgation of that statement, was it not the practice of the Council to keep the members in ignorance of the state of the College funds?—The accounts were never published.

6149. Another complaint made by the members, in 1826, was, that the Council treated them discourteously, in refusing them admittance into the college building by any other than the back door. Has that been remedied?—Long ago : indeed, I believe that every just ground of complaint, entertained at that time, has been removed.

6150. Perhaps you would attribute their removal to the public discussion of them, which took place?—I dare say it had some share in the removal.

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6151. Which of the grievances, then complained of, remain unredressed?—I do not know that any remain unredressed, except the mode of electing the Council. A change in that respect would require an alteration of the charter; for the election is conducted in the manner laid down in the charter.

6152. Were not the regulations, some of which have been read, made the foundation of a petition to Parliament?—They were, in a petition which the Chairman of this Committee did the petitioners the honour to present.

6153. Besides the meeting of members of the College in London, were there not at the same time various other meetings held by the members of the College in the provinces?—I believe there were.

6154. During your intercourse with the complainants at that time, had you the opportunity of ascertaining, that the dissatisfaction which was felt at the proceedings of the Council, prevailed pretty generally amongst the members of the College?—Certainly, many of the members were dissatisfied: whether the members generally all over England were so or not, I cannot say. Probably not.

6155. Did dissatisfaction prevail to a considerable degree?—I think it did.

6156. Justly?—I think so. I should not have taken the share I did in those proceedings, unless I thought there was just ground for dissatisfaction.

6157. It was not until after the discussions which took place at the public meetings that were held, that the Council abandoned any of the regulations that were complained of?—I believe not.

6158. Was not the College somewhat dilatory in rendering the Hunterian Collection accessible, pursuant to the conditions on which they received grants of money from Parliament?—I think there was more delay than there ought to have been; but there were peculiar difficulties which led to that delay; obstacles which the public, perhaps, did not appreciate.

6159. It was formerly open only four months in the year?—Only four months in the year, and only two days a week during those four months.

6160. With whose concurrence were the conditions, for admitting persons to view the museum, drawn up?—I do not know, nor do I know what the conditions are. The access is extremely easy.

6161. The conditions, as at first drawn up, limited the right of admission to fellows of the College of Physicians, members of the College of Surgeons, and persons properly introduced by such fellows or members. Was it not made a subject of complaint by the licentiates of the College of Physicians, that their admission had not been provided for? What steps did the Council, or the curators, or the trustees, take to rectify that omission?—I do not know whether any complaint was made. There has been no difficulty, of late years, in gaining admission. I do not believe there is any collection, in any country, that is more easily accessible, and that is visited under more favourable circumstances, in respect to attendance and explanation.

6162. Was not the question raised at one time, whether a written or personal introduction should be required of licentiates of the College of Physicians?—I was not aware that there were those difficulties or doubts.

6163. Is not the present regulation for admitting licentiates, that they shall inscribe their names in a book? Is this required of fellows of the College of Physicians?—I do not know. I am not aware of any such condition.

6164. Are not such distinctions invidious and illiberal?—I should think it illiberal. If a proposal of any such distinction had been made of late years in the Council of the College, it would not have been carried.

6165. To whose neglect was the destruction of the Hunterian manuscripts attributable?—I do not know that neglect was attributable to anybody. I do not know that those manuscripts were ever the property of the public. The loss, I suppose, was attributable to the circumstance of their having passed into the possession of Sir Everard Home, when he was understood to be preparing a catalogue. I think nobody could have suspected that Sir Everard Home, under such circumstances, would destroy the manuscripts. It was one of those strange events, that you would not have taken precaution against.

6166. Putting aside the legal question, in whom the property of the manuscripts was vested, respecting which you appear to entertain doubts, does not great blame attach to any person who ventured to destroy manuscripts, descriptive of the preparations in the museum?—There cannot be two opinions upon that subject. It is one of those extraordinary proceedings, that one hardly knows how to characterize.

6167. What

6167. What progress has now been made in drawing up a complete catalogue? — Very great progress. There is, comparatively, a small part of the collection now remaining to be described; and the catalogue is still in a state of progress, although alterations are going on in the building.

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6168. What are the regulations under which persons are admitted to make drawings of preparations in the museum?—The course of proceeding is, for the person wishing to do so to make a written application to the curators of the museum, who are a sort of committee appointed by the Council. The matter is taken into consideration by them, and, under certain regulations, having in view the security of the collection, the application is almost universally granted. There are certain conditions, as to the time and mode of proceeding, calculated to insure the safety of the specimens, and to prevent inconvenient encroachment on the time of the college officers.

6169. Ought not the utmost facility, consistent with the safety of the preparations, to be afforded to persons desirous of making drawings from them; not only to your own members, but to members of any other College, and to scientific individuals generally?—I think such permission ought to be given, and I believe that it is, under reasonable restrictions, in reference to the points already specified.

6170. Would not a written bye-law, directing the form of procedure, when the Council elects a member to fill up a vacancy in its own body, and stating distinctly what members shall be, and what members shall not be eligible on such occasions, be preferable to a mere understanding on the subject, that understanding, however, having the force of a bye-law?—Perhaps it might.

6171. Might not reasonable doubts be entertained of the legality of any proceeding, founded upon a written agreement, that certain members of the College, who practise surgery only, shall be considered ineligible into the Council, when neither the charter nor the bye-laws afford any authority for so considering them?—I think there possibly might. It would depend upon a minute examination of the charter.

6172. If an understanding to the same effect prevail, and be constantly acted on, so as to have the force of a written agreement, would it not be equally illegal?—I do not know whether an understanding can be illegal.

6173. Looking at it as a question of common sense. If there is no provision in the charter or bye-laws, to render certain members of the College, who practise surgery only, and who have once been passed over by the Council, ineligible for ever afterwards, must not an understanding invariably acted on, to treat them as ineligible, be regarded as illegal?—I do not know whether legal questions are always to be decided by common sense; but if they are, I suppose it must be so.

6174. Are the books in the College library allowed to circulate among the members of the College?—They are not; they can be used only at the library.

6175. Upon a special application, would a member of the College be allowed the use out of the library of any particular book?—All members of the College, of course, go into the library during the regulated hours, without any introduction; and any physician, or any other professional person, not a member of the College, or any one engaged in scientific inquiries, in which he might desire to consult the books of the College, has access upon the easiest terms, by application to the Council. Cards are given, on such application, which enables the person to come whenever he likes.

6176. Which plan is preferable, to allow the books to be consulted in the library only, or to circulate amongst the members?—I think the present plan of keeping them at the library is preferable.

6177. Are 10 members more than enough for the court of examiners?—I think 10 a greater number than is necessary, if they only examine one person at a time.

6178. Does not your court examine only one person at a time?—I believe it does. I think 10 would not be too many, if they were to be subdivided into three sections. Three candidates might be examined at once. This would give a longer time for each examination, and thus render it more searching and effective.

6179. If men of sufficient eminence could be found younger than 36, should you see any objection to their being examiners?—None at all.

6180. Might not many competent examiners be found between the age of 25 and 36?—I think there might.

6181. It has been stated, that considerable value is attached by newly-elected members

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members to having the names of eminent surgeons, who have been their examiners, subscribed to their diploma; and if junior men, of less distinguished eminence, were to examine, and subscribe their names, the diploma would be less highly prized. Suppose the form of the diploma to be altered, and that, not those who actually examined, but the president and certain dignitaries of the College were, *ex officio*, to subscribe their names to it, certifying that the person had passed his examination with credit to himself. Would not that suffice to give estimation to the diploma?—I should think it would.

6182. Does the election of the medical officers of hospitals by the subscribers to the hospitals, lead to any evil?—I do not know what other mode of election could be adopted; and I am not aware that it does lead to any evil.

6183. Should you approve of limiting the choice of hospital surgeons to those members of the profession, who belonged to the higher grade in surgery?—Undoubtedly, I think that ought to be so. But it would rest with the governors of the different institutions to determine, whether they would restrict themselves in that way or not. I rather think it would come, as matter of course, if such a superior degree were to be founded.

6184. In election to the office of physician to metropolitan hospitals, do the fellows of the College of Physicians possess any advantages over the licentiates of that College?—I have understood that the fellows of the College of Physicians generally act in a body, and give their support to some one individual of their number. I doubt whether the licentiates act under the same discipline; so that there may be some advantage arising from that. I am not aware of any particular rule, or law of any institution, by which an advantage is given to them.

6185. What should be the scale of a general hospital, to entitle it to recognition by the College?—I think 100 beds is the present minimum, and that it should not go below that.

6186. Do you maintain the opinion which you expressed in 1826, that there are peculiar advantages belonging to small hospitals?—I made some remarks upon that in the publication before referred to; but I should not insist upon the validity of those remarks. They would only apply to an hospital containing a small number of selected patients, supposing them to be picked out of a much greater number.

6187. Does any inconvenience arise to the pupils, from the crowd of them who frequent some of the larger hospitals in London?—I do not know that in any of the hospitals there is such a crowd, as to be inconvenient.

6188. What is the number of students at St. Bartholomew's?—Taking the students of the hospital, and those who attend the various lectures, together, there are nearly 300, during the winter time; but they are not all attending the practice of the hospital. I suppose, the number attending the practice of the hospital may be between 100 and 200.

6189. What is the greatest number of students you have ever seen in a ward, or assembled in a ward round one patient, at the same time?—I have never counted them, so that I could only give a guess. When an accident is brought into the ward, or a surgeon is going to do something to a patient, the students crowd round the bed; and there might possibly be 100 students in the ward, on some rare occasions of this kind: but in case of operations, the patient is taken into a theatre, where there is accommodation for any number of students.

6190. Is the number assembled round a bedside ever inconveniently great, to the patient or the students?—It is only a temporary thing. They come round whilst something is done, or explained; and then some retire, and others approach and see the patient.

6191. Is the number so great, as to diminish the power of making that minute and accurate observation, which it is desirable that students should make?—Not generally.

6192. Do not the country hospitals, from the smaller number of students, admit of their observing the cases with greater accuracy?—Unquestionably.

6193. But you cannot have so large a field of observation in a small hospital?—No, there is a very inferior field of observation.

6194. To whom ought the recognition of hospitals and schools be entrusted?—To the examining board or boards.

6195. What means would you take to prevent their being liable to the imputation of deciding upon questions, in which their own interests were involved?—I should throw

throw the responsibility upon them; and they must act under that responsibility. *W. Lawrence, Esq.*

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6196. Would you object to admitting into this board parties who themselves were teachers in medical schools, or medical officers in hospitals?—I should not; because they would consist of persons interested in various establishments, and be a check upon each other.

6197. You mean if the board were constituted of persons, belonging to different branches of the profession?—Yes.

6198. Would you have any appeal, in case of improper judgment?—No, I would not.

6199. Would you allow an appeal to the Secretary of State?—I see no harm in that, but I do not think it necessary. On questions of this nature, the Secretary of State could not judge so well, as such a board.

6200. What steps, if any, would you advise to be taken, to put down irregular practitioners?—I think the interests of the public require, that persons should not be allowed to practise, unless they have undergone an examination, and been licensed by some regularly-constituted board. But how unlicensed persons should be prevented from practising, I am not prepared to say.

6201. Would you be disposed to go thus far: not to punish unqualified persons for practising, but to punish them in case they practised, assuming a professional title, which they had no right to?—That would go a certain way. The distinction I should make, would be, to prevent all unqualified persons from following medicine, as a gainful occupation. You cannot prevent the head of a family, or a neighbour, from giving advice, or administering a dose of medicine. But I think a person ought not to be allowed to exercise the medical profession, as a calling, and for the purposes of gain, under the pretext of possessing a knowledge which he does not possess.

6202. Would you deem it sufficient to punish in cases, such as the following: when a man called himself a physician, a surgeon, or an apothecary, and practised as such, not being lawfully what he pretended to be. In other cases, where a man pretended to no such title, and yet practised, the public choosing to employ him, would you leave him to practise unmolested?—Perhaps that might be sufficient. In truth, as patients may choose educated practitioners, perhaps it might not be worth while to interfere with ignorant pretenders.

6203. Does not this difficulty attend any endeavour to raise the scale of medical education: that you raise the expense of it; and the greater the expense of legitimate practice, the greater advantage you give to the contraband article?—I think that difficulty would arise, certainly.

6204. If by raising the expense of regular practice you were to increase the extent of contraband practice, though you might improve the acquirements of regular practitioners, yet, by multiplying the number of the irregular, you might lower the average standard of qualification of all the practitioners, regular and irregular, taken together as a body?—I think it might have that effect.

6205. Would you advise any steps to be taken for providing for the proper qualification of druggists?—I think, if they are to practise medically, as they do now, they ought to be educated and examined, as medical persons.

6206. You believe that, to a great extent, they do practise medically?—A person stands behind the counter in most druggists' shops, from whom patients get advice, and they buy the medicine he orders.

6207. Were it decided that some authority or other in London should have power to confer medical degrees, ought the medical faculty at every one of the institutions, such as King's College, and the London University, to be entrusted with that power, or ought it to be confided to one general board?—I should see no objection to the exercise of that power by a board, which might or might not contain teachers from various schools.

6208. Would you see any objection to the board being composed of teachers?—I think it would be desirable that the board should contain the ablest persons in the profession.

6209. Would you compose it exclusively of teachers, or partly of men who were not teachers?—I should admit others, if their professional reputation rendered them worthy of it.

6210. Ought the general practitioner to be allowed to charge for attendance, instead of medicine, if he prefers to do so?—I think it reasonable that the Legislature should allow a person to recover a proper remuneration for his time.

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6211. At present it is said that he could not recover more than 2 s. 6 d. for each visit?—I did not know that he could even do that; that he could recover anything. I should be very sorry myself to pay according to the physic, if I was ill.

6212. Is there any point not elicited by your examination, that you wish to state to the Committee?—I have nothing to offer. I did not come as a volunteer, but upon summons.

Mercurii, 7^o die Maii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

James Wardrop, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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6213. YOU are a member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, both of London and of Edinburgh; and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: you were surgeon to his late Majesty; and were, lately, a lecturer on surgery?—Yes.

6214. Where did you receive your professional education?—At Edinburgh, at London, at Paris and at Vienna.

6215. Did you receive your preliminary education at Edinburgh?—I did, both at the High School, and at the University.

6216. When did you become a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—At the age of 22.

6217. Did you graduate at the University?—No, I did not.

6218. When did you come to London?—About six years after that period.

6219. Was it previous to coming to London, that you went to Paris and Vienna?—It was.

6220. What time did you pass at Vienna?—One winter.

6221. Attending the hospitals?—Yes.

6222. And at Paris also?—Yes.

6223. Did you practise at Edinburgh?—I did for six years.

6224. Was that after your return from the Continent?—It was.

6225. Did you hold any office in the Edinburgh College of Surgeons?—I was an examiner, and a curator of the museum.

6226. What was your age, when you were an examiner of that College?—Twenty-four.

6227. And your standing in the profession?—Two years.

6228. Were seniors associated with juniors, as examiners, in that College?—The board of examiners consisted of six. Two juniors, two seniors, and two middlemen, in point of age.

6229. What was the nature and scope of the examination?—The examination was always upon an extended scale; but the duty of the examiner was considered to be, to satisfy himself and those around him of the fitness of the individual; not by the number of questions, but by the knowledge evinced in the answers given to appropriate questions.

6230. Then you had not to judge of the fitness of a candidate, merely by the curriculum of study?—The curriculum of study was certified in the usual manner; and we had to examine the certificates, and to satisfy ourselves of the character and acquirements of the candidate.

6231. Were the subjects of examination much less extensive at that time, than they are now?—To the best of my knowledge they were not; because they comprehended the whole of medical science, as it then stood.

6232. What were the subjects of the courses of lectures the candidates were required to have attended; and upon how many were they examined?—I cannot pretend to state particularly the number of courses.

6233. Did they comprehend most of the subjects in the course now shown to you?—I conceived myself entitled to examine, and I was in the habit of examining, upon every one of those subjects.

6234. Anatomy, practical anatomy, chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, institutes of medicine or physiology, practice of medicine, clinical medicine, principles and practice of surgery, military surgery, clinical surgery,

gery, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence?—All those subjects were comprehended; but on some of them the examination was not pressed severely.

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6235. Did any inconvenience arise from the admixture of junior and senior examiners?—It was made on a principle of convenience and propriety.

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6236. What was the convenience arising from it?—The convenience chiefly was, that the younger examiners had the chief part of the work to perform, in the presence of the seniors. They were also equally, or, perhaps, more competent to ask a number of those preliminary questions, which youth is supposed to be best acquainted with.

6237. From their not having yet forgotten the details of the studies required of young men?—Exactly.

6238. Might the practice of conjoining junior examiners with seniors be advantageously introduced into the London College of Surgeons?—I do think so.

6239. Would surgeons, from the age of 25 to 36, form the best of examiners?—I think so.

6240. For attending examinations once a week, for five or six hours at a time, what would be, for a junior surgeon, a reasonable remuneration?—It is difficult to say; but they ought to be well paid, at the same time not making the remuneration the sole motive for accepting the appointment, but partly the honour and credit attached to it.

6241. Assuming that it were regarded as a post of honour, what would be a fair remuneration to a junior?—I think the remuneration at Edinburgh was half-a-guinea for each attendance.

6242. Would 100 *l.* a year be a fair and reasonable remuneration?—Very handsome, I should conceive.

6243. At Edinburgh, how many examiners are present at the examination of each candidate?—All the six.

6244. Are six a fit number?—I think so, under the mode of selection I mentioned. The juniors were chiefly employed in asking the questions, and the senior members acted as a kind of protection or guide. Besides, the decision was chiefly left to them.

6245. How long have you been engaged in the practice of your profession, in London?—Twenty-two years.

6246. To what branch of your profession has your attention been more particularly devoted?—It has not been devoted to any particular part. My mind has been occupied in studying the whole of my profession, the whole of what has been called medical science.

6247. As surgeon to his late Majesty, did you receive any remuneration?—I did, I received 1,000 *l.*

6248. For how long a period were you a surgeon to his late Majesty?—I was one of the surgeons extraordinary for about eight or ten years; and I was surgeon to the late King during the last three or four years of his Majesty's life.

6249. Is your practice confined to surgery only?—It is not confined to surgery, as it is usually meant.

6250. Surgery no longer means what it did 100 years ago?—No, there is no exact meaning which can be affixed to it, that will define its boundary.

6251. Can you define the boundary within which is included the practice belonging exclusively to a physician?—No; I believe no person ever attempted to do it.

6252. Can you define the boundary which separates the practice of the physician from that of the surgeon; and of the physician and surgeon from that of the general practitioner?—The general practitioner is a man who is supposed to possess the knowledge of both the physician and the surgeon; and he ought to possess it, from the nature of his avocations.

6253. Is not a very large share of the surgeon's practice of a medical nature?—Almost the whole of it. I believe the number of operations that are performed, or at least performed with success, (and the success measures the propriety of performing them) are very few. The great business of the surgeon is, to prevent diseases going that length which requires an operation.

6254. Would not the endeavour to arrest the progress of a disease, so as to render an operation unnecessary, have been considered formerly as falling wholly within the physician's province?—Exactly so.

6255. If no defined line of separation can be drawn between the two departments of practice, upon what well-founded distinctions have separate colleges been established

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lished for medicine and surgery?—I believe there is no real distinction; but the division leads to a great deal of bad feeling amongst the members of the different colleges. Cases are constantly occurring, in which disputes arise upon points of professional etiquette; and there is no printed authority to refer to, to know who is right.

6256. But, in fact, does not every medical man, whether he be a physician or a surgeon, confine or extend his practice within or beyond these real or imaginary boundaries, to almost any extent that he pleases?—No doubt of it.

6257. Is it not desirable that he should do so?—Highly so, for the public interests; although it may not be so for the interests of some individuals. There are associations or cliques of medical men, the same as in other trades, who by associating with each other, contrive to make employment for one another: wherefore a patient, instead of being attended by one competent medical man, is attended by a surgeon, a physician, and his apothecary; so that three advisers are paid, instead of one.

6258. Is not that what the surgeons complained of, in a petition which they presented to Parliament in the time of James the First: that if the boundaries between the different departments of practice were drawn as strictly as the College of Physicians desired, each patient, in the progress of the same disease, must be attended by surgeon, physician, and apothecary?—Exactly.

6259. Has great improvement taken place in surgery within the last 60 years?—A vast improvement.

6260. By what means?—Chiefly because surgeons have bestowed great attention to the study of medicine, as a science.

6261. Does the intimate knowledge which a well-educated surgeon possesses of anatomy and physiology, eminently qualify him for the practice of medicine?—Most assuredly. Anatomy and physiology are the alphabet of medical science.

6262. On the whole, should you say that the most highly instructed surgeons in this country, as a class, from the precision of the knowledge they are compelled to acquire of the healthy and morbid structure and functions of the human body, are better calculated to throw light upon medicine than the most highly educated physicians?—They are, because it is quite necessary for a surgeon to know physic. But it is not necessary for a physician to know surgery.

6263. Then you are not of opinion that the physician can be a safe practitioner, who has not an intimate knowledge of surgery?—By no means.

6264. In the course of your practice, are you in the habit of meeting physicians in consultation upon strictly medical cases?—At one time or another I have met in consultation almost all the physicians and surgeons of eminence in London; and I have often met physicians on surgical cases, and surgeons on medical cases.

6265. Has not the common sense of the thing rendered physicians much less scrupulous about meeting surgeons on medical cases than they used to be formerly?—No doubt of it.

6266. You would not expect, now-a-days, a physician to object to consult with you on a purely medical case, because you are a surgeon?—Certainly not; unless perhaps the case was of such importance and notoriety, that he would be afraid of being exposed to his own body.

6267. That, perhaps, would be a very rare occurrence?—Very rare, I should think. It never happened to myself.

6268. Within what boundary is the practice of the physician confined?—A very great part of the income of the physicians in London is derived from the practice of midwifery.

6269. In very obscure diseases, would the consulters in London be principally physicians or surgeons?—I would say both.

6270. In such cases, from the superior knowledge which surgeons are supposed to possess of the healthy and morbid structure and functions of the human body, would not a majority of the consulters be surgeons?—I believe so. Dr. Baillie was an exception to that. He had an intimate knowledge of anatomy, and in fact was almost the only physician of his day who had a knowledge of surgery.

6271. Was he not a relation and pupil of the two Hunters?—He was; he was often consulted on surgical diseases.

6272. Is it desirable that young men, who are intended for surgeons, should receive a good preliminary education, before their professional education commences?—Certainly.

6273. In your time at Edinburgh, had most of the candidates for the diploma of

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of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, received a preliminary education?—I should think, without exception. Every one, almost. Preliminary education, in Scotland, is much more easily acquired, in point of expense, than in most other parts of Europe: and, therefore, people of a very humble grade in life receive all the advantages of an education, which cannot be acquired in England, except by persons of much higher station in society.

6274. Have the generality of the young men who apply for the London diploma, received a reasonably good preliminary education?—No, I think not. A great number of them, I fear, are very deficient.

6275. Would you recommend that the Council of the London College of Surgeons should require candidates to produce certificates of having gone through a certain course of preliminary education?—Certainly. At the same time, I have an impression, that the want of that preliminary knowledge has arisen, in many instances, from young men being compelled to serve an apprenticeship in druggists' shops, where they have no opportunity of attending to their education. In Edinburgh, where there are many young men bound apprentices, they at the same time attend the different classes of the university. This arrangement is very advantageous.

6276. Have not a majority of the candidates for the London diploma served their apprenticeship in country towns or villages, where they had few or no opportunities to improve themselves?—I believe so.

6277. Where did you lecture upon surgery?—I lectured, at first, in connexion, with Mr. Lawrence, and afterwards, by myself, at the theatre in Dean-street.

6278. As lecturer on surgery, did you become acquainted with the nature and scope of the examination of the College of Surgeons?—Not as lecturer in surgery; but I have met with many individuals during my residence here, who had been examined before the College of Surgeons.

6279. Do you approve of the curriculum of study required by the London College of Surgeons?—I do not approve of it, as a whole.

6280. In what respects do you consider it defective?—Without going into detail, its chief defect, as it always appeared to me, is, that as the diploma of the College of Surgeons is not given to a man who practises surgery only, but who is to practise physic as well as surgery, the medical part of the curriculum was not sufficiently comprehensive. Of the large number of individuals who hold that diploma, very few limit their practice to cases of pure surgery.

6281. Then every branch of medical science which a physician ought to know, ought to be the subject of study and examination to the candidates for the diploma of every College of Surgeons?—Certainly.

6282. Amongst those you would, of course, include pharmacy and midwifery?—Certainly; because to those departments of the profession a young practitioner has more particularly to devote his attention.

6283. And is it not especially needful for a country practitioner to be well acquainted with midwifery?—Certainly.

6284. Ought the board which is to lay down general rules for the recognition of teachers and hospitals, and is to decide on the application of those rules to every particular case, to be so constituted, as not to be liable to the imputation of making rules, or deciding cases, out of regard to the personal interests of some of its own members?—Certainly.

6285. Do you think that the court of examiners, or the Council of the London College of Surgeons, is so constituted as not to be liable to such imputations?—I do not. It appears to me that the whole of the regulations have been framed, on purpose to serve the private interests of a large portion of the individuals who framed them.

6286. Would you particularly apply this observation to the regulations in 1824, to discuss and remonstrate against which various meetings of the members of the College took place in the year 1826, both in town and country?—I would.

6287. Was not the non-recognition of provincial hospitals one of the subjects of complaint?—It was.

6288. Have not many of the grievances that were then complained of, been since gradually remedied?—I believe so, to a certain extent.

6289. What is the scale of hospital which you would fix upon, as the minimum which the College ought to recognize?—There has been a great deal said upon the subject amongst medical men. I believe, those who are best able to judge, and who have no interest in forming opinions, have thought, that the fewer subjects

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the student had before him to contemplate, the more likely he would be to become master of the cases; and, therefore, that the large institutions were less likely than small ones to answer the purposes of education. Richter of Goettingen, who was considered the first surgeon that Germany ever produced, had 15 beds in his hospital.

6290. Then you are of opinion, that the crowd of students, and the multitude and variety of cases in a large London hospital, are calculated to distract a student's attention, and to lead him to a desultory mode of observation; whereas an hospital in the country, where the patients and pupils were much fewer, would afford him the necessary opportunities of observing with accuracy, and would be calculated to encourage a habit of fixing the attention on the symptoms of each particular case?—I think so. I am aware of the common opinion, that experience, as it is called, over an extensive field of observation, is to be preferred to a smaller field. But it is not so, in my humble opinion, with regard to the students of medicine. In after-life, a man who has learned the rudiments of his profession, may select from any large field the particular cases, that he may wish to contemplate at one time, with great effect. But, for the education of students, I conceive that a very limited hospital is more suitable than a large one.

6291. Your attention is requested to the following extract from Richter's Medical and Surgical Observations: "There are only 15 beds in the public hospital of this place (Goettingen), and I do not wish for more. I have permission and the opportunity to choose my patients, and of course I make choice of such cases as promise to be more particularly important and instructive. Indeed I do not think that the experienced practitioner is formed by the number of patients. Experience is the result, not of seeing merely, but of reflecting. It is not eating alone, but digestion, that gives strength. A physician who tells us, that he visits 150 and even a greater number of sick people daily, has, in my opinion, so little pretensions to the title of an experienced practitioner, that I would even deny he had any experience at all. Truly, nature is not so complaisant, that she will unveil herself at once to whoever will merely cast his eyes upon her." Is that the passage you alluded to?—It is. I may mention, that at Edinburgh they act upon that principle. They select out of the whole mass of sick in their infirmary, but a few individuals; who are put into the clinical wards.

6292. Do you concur in the following opinion, expressed by Mr. Lawrence in 1826? After mentioning the name of Scarpa, he says: "The hospital which has enabled him to render these important services to our science, contains, I believe, about 20 beds. Richter, the cotemporary of Haller in the university of Goettingen, celebrated throughout Europe for his judgment and practical skill, as well as for the clearness and good sense of his writings, had an hospital of 15 beds. The same institution, now under the care of Professor Langenbeck, an accomplished anatomist and very dexterous operator, does not contain more than 25 beds. The medical clinic, in the general hospital at Vienna, consisted of two wards, each containing 12 beds; and that of the illustrious J. P. Frank, at Pavia, did not contain more than 20. The surgical clinic at Vienna consists of 14 beds, eight for males, and six for females; and that for diseases of the eye, of 24. Thus, gentlemen, the great men whom I have cited (and the annals of our profession contain no names more deservedly venerated than those of Richter, Scarpa, Von Hildenbrand, Frank and Beer) instead of estimating the advantage of the student in a direct ratio to the number of patients submitted to his observation, have considered it most conducive to his instruction to limit his attention to a few cases; making each of these a study, carefully investigating the history, symptoms, and causes, showing the nature and seat of the affection, and the changes produced in the suffering organs, pointing out the distinctions, and the probable course and termination of the disorder; and then explaining the principle of treatment, whether by diet, medicine, or general management."—I perfectly accord with those opinions, which, in fact, I had often canvassed with Mr. Lawrence, previously to his delivering them publicly.

6293. And therefore, in your opinion, any limitation of the scale of hospitals entitled to recognition, requiring them to have at least 100 beds, is not a judicious limitation?—No more than I should conceive it would be judicious to have a law, that no man should be accounted learned, who should study in a library that contained less than a certain number of books.

6294. You think, then, that if a surgeon were to set on foot an hospital, containing 20 patients, and were to direct the student's particular attention to all the circumstances

circumstances of each case, as Richter did in his hospital at Goettingen, such an hospital, so administered, ought, above all others, to meet with recognition from the Council?—I should think it the best possible institution for the education of students in medicine.

6295. Do you approve of the rule now adopted by the Council for recognizing teachers in anatomy and surgery? The circumstances which guide them in their decision, are, that the teacher has an adequate collection of preparations, and that he has given proof of his ability to instruct others, in a course of lectures previously delivered?—There may be some good sense in that plan. Of course, in contemplating those regulations, one must always bear in mind, that the examiners have it in their power to satisfy themselves of the qualities, not only of the teacher, but of the student he teaches.

6296. Ought lecturers, or hospital surgeons who have a class of pupils at an hospital, to be eligible as members of the court of examiners; considering that they would have to examine their own pupils, or those of rival teachers; or if not to examine, at least to vote on their being allowed to pass?—As a general rule, I should think, that no teacher ought to be an examiner; but there might possibly be some exceptions.

6297. At any rate, you would not approve of a board of examiners being so constituted, that the whole, or a large majority of the board were teachers?—No; no man is the best judge of his own work.

6298. The members of the College, residing in England and Wales, who are general practitioners, are said to be about 5,000 in number; those who practise surgery only, are said to be about 200, and would therefore be about $\frac{1}{25}$ th part of the members who reside in this country. Considering how small a portion of the whole of the candidates are destined to practise surgery only, and how large a portion of them are destined to be general practitioners, would it not be proper to admit upon the board of examiners a certain proportion of general practitioners?—As the divisions of the profession now stand, it appears to me, that the most plausible mode would be, of having it composed of some of both.

6299. Considering that by far the greater number of the members are general practitioners, is it a reasonable bye-law which excludes them wholly from any participation in the government of their own College, and limits the government to those exclusively who confine, or are reported to confine, their practice to surgery?—No; I do not consider it reasonable.

6300. Has it been attended with any bad effects?—Except in a few instances, where it has been alleged that individuals would have been admitted into the Council, if they had not so practised, I do not know any bad effects that have arisen from it.

6301. Has it given rise to any dissatisfaction?—Great dissatisfaction.

6302. Would good effects arise from admitting into the Council a certain portion of general practitioners?—For the same reason that the College of Physicians do not deem it improper to admit general practitioners into their body, I should not think it improper for the surgeons to admit them into theirs.

6303. Ought the practice of pharmacy to be a ground of exclusion?—I think it exceedingly cruel and improper. There are some of the most eminent men that this country has produced, who at one time or another had some dealings in pharmacy.

6304. To whom do you allude?—I believe William Hunter practised pharmacy; and Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Babington, and many others.

6305. Ought the practice of midwifery to be a ground of exclusion?—Far less so.

6306. Could the Council with propriety undertake to examine in midwifery, excluding, as it does, practitioners in midwifery from its own body?—Certainly not.

6307. Would not the same observation apply to its examining in pharmacy?—Most assuredly.

6308. Is not the conduct of the Council, in abstaining from examining in midwifery or pharmacy, open to this remark: that it is attributable, not to their conviction that these are unimportant branches of surgical education, but to a consciousness on their part, that by excluding practitioners in those two departments from their own body, they have incapacitated themselves, in the estimation of the public, for instituting those examinations?—I should think so.

6309. What is your standing, as a member of the London College?—About 20 years.

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years. I became a member of the College, within one or two years after I came to London.

6310. Have you ever heard of an understanding in the Council, that an individual, once passed over by the Council at an election to a vacancy in their body, shall be deemed by them for ever afterwards ineligible to be a councillor?—I have understood that such a rule exists.

6311. Do you believe that there are many persons who have distinguished themselves as surgeons, and who would have done honour to the Council, if elected into it, who, nevertheless, having been passed over by one Council, have been for ever excluded from that body, by virtue of this understanding?—I believe so.

6312. Do you believe that members of the College have been passed over, and thereby for ever excluded from the Council, not for words or deeds in any degree discreditable to their moral or professional character; but for expressing opinions in disapprobation of the existing constitution of the Council?—I have reason to believe so.

6313. Have you reason to believe that you have been passed over by the Council?—I have.

6314. Have you reason to believe that Mr. Lawrence was elected into the Council by a majority of only one, and was therefore within an ace of being passed over?—I believe so.

6315. Did not he, in 1826, express strong opinions against the regulations of the Council, and against its existing constitution; and did not both of you, in the same year, take an active part in the discussions of these matters, at the meetings which were held, of the members of the College?—I did, and I expressed the same opinions as Mr. Lawrence.

6316. Did you ever receive any communication from the College upon this subject?—Not at all; I was not aware even at what part of the list my name stood.

6317. Were you ever surgeon to any hospital in London?—I was surgeon to the hospital of surgery, in Panton-square.

6318. Was not that somewhat of the nature of those hospitals in foreign countries, that have been before alluded to; an hospital instituted by yourself, for your own instruction, containing a limited number of patients?—It was entirely upon that model.

6319. Was that hospital recognized by the College?—No, the hospital was not founded for the purpose of teaching surgery; but upon principles, in most respects, quite opposite to that of the other hospitals. One of these principles was, that the members of the medical profession should have access to it, without the payment of any fee.

6320. Did you take any pupils?—No.

6321. And therefore you had no wish that it should be recognized?—No, certainly not.

6321¹. At whose expense was the hospital in Panton-square maintained, and for whose instruction?—It was established and supported by subscription. I instituted it for the advancement of medical knowledge. I was also anxious to have the opportunity of proving the great advantages which the sick poor might derive from *small* institutions, as well as the much greater extent of benefit which, by comparison, the donations of the charitable were by them enabled to perform. Great benefit also was derived by the doors of this hospital being thrown open to the members of the medical profession; all our public institutions being closed, unless to the student, from whom are exacted exorbitant fees.

6321². For how long a time did you maintain it?—It was opened in the year 1824, and closed in 1831.

6321³. What, on the average, was the monthly expense of each patient?—The expense of an in-patient did not exceed one shilling a day. The out-patients provided themselves with medicines, and care was taken to prescribe for them in as economical a form as possible. It was often remarked by patients, who had formerly attended dispensaries, that they were frequently kept waiting for the medicines so long, that they preferred paying for them, their time being of greater value.

6321⁴. What was the total annual cost of maintaining the establishment?—500*l.* a year was quite ample to sustain the institution, on the scale, and for the purposes for which it was originally intended.

6321⁵. What establishment of nurses, resident surgical assistants, &c. did you employ?—

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employ?—There was a housekeeper, and only one servant maid. Attention was paid to the arrangement of the patients in each room, so that if one was in a helpless condition, the other was capable of affording him assistance, when in need; and those who had to undergo any severe operation, had usually some relative who attended, and nursed them; from which arrangement the sufferers found the greatest comfort, and the charity was enabled, with its limited means, greatly to extend its objects. A house-surgeon, who lived adjoining to the hospital, was the only officer in constant attendance.

6321⁶. Had you any difficulty in providing the hospital with select cases, of sufficient interest to make them fit patients to be received into the hospital?—The difficulty was not to get fit cases for admission, but how to contrive to provide for the numerous applicants.

6321⁷. What means did you take to provide the hospital with cases?—I had long been in the habit of giving advice to the sick poor at my own dwelling; generally, to upwards of 2,000 every year. These I afterwards received at the hospital; and as all patients were admitted at once, and without any recommendation but their bodily afflictions, the applicants soon become too numerous. Besides, the circumstance of the institution being open to the medical profession, and weekly meetings being held in the operation room, the numerous visitors took every opportunity of bringing cases of peculiar interest; and hence, more examples of remarkable diseases presented themselves at this small institution, than perhaps at some of the large hospitals.

6322. Have you ever been a candidate for the office of surgeon, in any of the public hospitals in London?—I cannot say that I was not; but I never asked five persons for their votes. An individual, interested in my welfare, thought it would be of use to me; but I gave it up. It was at a very early period of my life.

6323. Does the College of Surgeons possess any influence in the appointment of surgeons to the hospitals of London?—As far as I know anything concerning the appointment of surgeons to the different hospitals, I should think it rests very much with the medical men belonging to the hospitals; not with the College, as a body.

6324. Do you approve of the system according to which the medical and surgical officers of the London hospitals are principally chosen?—It is very difficult to know which would be the best way. It has its disadvantages, but it may have its advantages. The public generally judge very fairly of men.

6325. Does nepotism prevail in the different hospitals?—No doubt of it.

6326. To any great extent?—Very considerable, I believe.

6327. In more than one hospital?—It has been very notorious in one of them; and this, perhaps, makes us forget those of less importance. I should think you would find, if you go over the list of the surgeons of the hospitals of London, that a considerable portion of them are, either immediately or more distantly, related to some one or other of the medical officers who have preceded them.

6328. Is it probable, *à priori*, that the fittest persons in the whole profession to be selected for the medical or surgical offices of an hospital, should be found amongst the individuals belonging to the same family, for two or three successive generations?—It is not certainly: but there are many very good surgeons who have had some father, uncle, or cousin, before them in the same profession; and there may be an advantage in a man's knowing that he has a prospect of succeeding to an office in an hospital.

6329. What changes would it be advisable to make in the boards which would have to examine candidates for practice, and to supervise practitioners, in the different departments of the profession?—Though I feel interested in the subject, I cannot pretend to say that I have formed any particular plan, further than to think, that there is evidently great room for improvement.

6330. Should there be one general board?—I think so.

6331. What duties would you assign to that general board? would you devolve upon it the examination of all candidates for practice?—Certainly, that would be the chief thing.

6332. Should there be in London a board to grant medical degrees?—I think so.

6333. Would you intrust the power of conferring medical degrees to the same board that would have to examine candidates for practice?—Perhaps so; it would be infinitely better than the present system of conferring degrees.

6334. How many years of study will render a man competent to practise surgery?—

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gery?—My own impression has always been, that a man ought to begin the practice of his profession, whatever it may be, very early in life.

6335. Will you state, what should be his course of study?—Perhaps I can better specify the period of a man's life, at which he should begin his profession. I should say he ought to begin to practise his profession at the age of 21.

6336. When should he begin to study his profession?—His medical studies ought to be commenced very early; but they ought to be combined with his general studies. It is a common thing for a man at Edinburgh to attend the philosophical classes, towards the termination of his medical studies. I attended the classes of natural philosophy and moral philosophy, after I had attended the medical classes for three years; and that is by no means an uncommon practice with medical students at Edinburgh.

6337. Would this be a more advantageous plan, than to require a man to have completed a certain course of literary and philosophical study, before he began his medical pursuits?—Yes. I think a great deal of the drudgery could be learnt best in youth, such as that of dissection, and of practical chemistry and pharmacy. At an early period of life, a man can acquire these things with much more facility than he can a knowledge of moral and natural philosophy.

6338. Should there be one or two grades in the profession?—I do not like a difference of grades; it creates, often injustice, and always a great deal of dissension amongst mankind; and it leads to no public good, that I am aware of.

6339. It should rest, you think, with the public to confer whatever distinction it pleases; since distinction, in such hands, would, in most cases, be the meed of superior professional knowledge and skill, conjoined with honourable behaviour?—Clearly, the public should, and will always judge of men, by the quantity of their brains and their moral conduct.

6340. Who should be eligible for this general board, appointed to examine candidates and to supervise the profession?—It strikes me, that it ought to be done with as little convulsion as possible: and therefore I think the whole of the members of each of those bodies ought to be eligible: the whole of the present corporate bodies.

6341. Do you mean that you would retain the existing corporations, and make their members eligible as members of the general board?—I do not know that exactly. That involves legal questions, of which I am not a competent judge.

6342. Would you advise that the existing medical corporations be retained, without passing through the refiner's fire, and being very essentially changed in their several constitutions?—I think there should be a most material change in their constitutions. I would, to use a common phrase, clip the wings of each, and then make the best use I could of the remaining materials.

6343. Who should be the electors into each of the corporate boards?—The members of each of those bodies.

6344. Should the general board consist of a certain number, chosen from each reformed corporate body: of so many physicians, so many surgeons, and so many apothecaries?—Yes, something of that kind.

6345. Would this blending of materials have a tendency to check, in a salutary manner, any disposition which the delegates of one body might have to sacrifice the interests of the public for the benefit of their own members?—I think so.

6346. Are there many London surgeons of eminence who have distinguished themselves by their writings upon, and their mode of treating, diseases of the eye?—There are, several.

6347. For the treatment of these diseases, is the public disposed to place more confidence in regular surgeons, who have made eye-surgery their study, than in persons who are mere oculists?—I believe they are.

6347¹. Is a surgeon, who acquires reputation in the practice of eye-surgery, liable to suffer in the estimation of the public, from a misapprehension on their part, that because he is skilled in that department, he must be less so as a general surgeon?—I have no reason to think so. The public soon discover what a man knows, and what he does not know; and they estimate him accordingly.

6347². If this objection does not lie to a combination of eye-surgery with general surgery, why should it lie to a combination of the surgery of the uterus, or midwifery, with general surgery?—I am not aware that such an objection exists.

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6348. In a former answer you stated, how very moderate the expense was of preliminary education at Edinburgh?—I meant in Scotland generally.

6349. Does this arise from the moderate charge for education, or from the cheapness of living?—From both, particularly the expense of education.

6350. Is the education less good, in consequence of being less expensive?—I think better: the best masters I have ever had, have been the cheapest.

6351. Whatever changes may be made in the laws or usages regarding the medical profession, if those changes are to be productive of any good, will it not be essential to take care that the expense of good medical instruction be kept low?—Decidedly. If a man has any reputation as a teacher, in any of the great towns, London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, he can get a very handsome income, if the students pay him only a very moderate fee.

6352. Are the fees, in your opinion, at present too high?—I think they are much too high, in this metropolis. They are higher in proportion to the value of money, or of other commodities, than in the north.

6353. How far ought the State to go in endeavouring to put down irregular practice. Ought it to punish irregular practitioners, for practising at all; or only for at the same time practising, and assuming a professional title they have no claim to?—My impression is, that the Legislature ought to meddle as little as possible with the practice of medicine. All the endeavours that have been hitherto made, have been unequal to the task of suppressing quackery. From our knowledge of mankind upon that subject, I do not think that any legislative enactment can be of the least service. The best educated men, the best men in society, are the greatest patrons of quackery; and I do not think it is possible to legislate, so as to prevent it. My own impression is, that all legislation on the subject, or at least all attempts to prevent quackery, rather tend to make it of more importance. I believe that many of the charlatans, of which we have a constant succession in London, derive the greatest benefit from the opposition they encounter from medical men.

6354. Were the Legislature to interfere at all, should it limit its attempt to punishing the unqualified man for practising under the assumed title of a qualified man?—The name is of no importance. I think the Legislature would do much more good to the public, by rendering the means of education more accessible to men that have the least money to bestow; and thus to provide that numerous portion of the public, who cannot afford to pay dearly for medical advice, with a better class of medical practitioners.

6355. Is not that the best and most effectual means of meeting the irregular practitioner in the market?—Most assuredly; to produce a better commodity, and at the cheapest rate.

John Scott, Esq., called in; and Examined.

6356. YOU are surgeon to the London Hospital, and to the Ophthalmic Infirmary; and lecturer on surgery at the London Hospital?—I am.

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6357. Where did you receive your professional education?—At the London Hospital.

6358. Are you a member of the College of Surgeons, and a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries?—Yes.

6359. What was the nature of the examination you underwent at the College of Surgeons, and how long did it last?—It was on surgery and anatomy only. It lasted, perhaps, about half an hour. This was about 16 years ago.

6360. What opinion do you now entertain of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the examination you then underwent, as a test of your professional knowledge?—I do not think it was sufficiently extensive, to be a test of a man's abilities to practise his profession.

6361. Are the examinations now stricter and more extensive, than they were 16 years ago?—I believe, much more so, and of longer duration.

6362. Not so many years ago as that, was it not a subject of complaint, that too many students were examined on the same evening?—I have heard such complaints.

6363. Is there any marked improvement in the medical students of late days?—Very great.

6364. In what respects?—In the length of time which they devote to their education, and the number of branches which they study.

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6365. Do they now devote more time to attending the lectures and hospitals, than the minimum required by regulations of the College?—Many do; but a very large proportion do not.

6366. Do you approve of allowing four years and a half, passed in the capacity of a boy-of-all-work in a druggist's or apothecary's shop, to count as part of the period of six years, which the Council require to be employed in the acquirement of professional knowledge?—Certainly not.

6367. Would it not be far better to shorten the period, and to require the whole of it to be passed in diligent application to the most essential branches of professional knowledge?—By all means.

6368. What course of study, in your opinion, ought to be enjoined?—For a general practitioner, his preliminary education should continue, until he was 18 years of age. The minimum of his professional education should be four years; of which one year only should be allowed for the dispensing of medicines, and the other three for academical education, in some school where medicine is efficiently taught. He would not be finally examined until he was 22 years old.

6369. Do you contemplate having a higher grade in the profession, to be filled by men who shall have undergone a more extensive course of study and of examination?—Experience proves, that two classes in the profession will necessarily and invariably exist; and, therefore, it might be well to make, between those two classes, a distinction in point of acquirement.

6370. What length of professional study should be required of men intended for the higher grade?—I think that those who are intended for physicians, or for practising surgery only, should continue at their general studies, until they are 19 years of age. They should then begin their professional studies, which ought to last six years, and to be prosecuted at some school where medicine was efficiently taught. They could not be finally examined until they were 25 years of age. I would make every member of the lower grade eligible, at any time, for the higher, if he had completed three additional years of regular professional study in some proper medical school, and had undergone three additional examinations.

6371. In regulating the curriculum of study for each grade, would you, as they do at Paris, and at some other universities, lay down a course of study for each successive year; or would you allow students to determine for themselves in what order they should apply to the different branches of medical science?—I think that there should be successive studies for each successive year; and an examination at the conclusion of each year.

6372. Would you apply that rule, as well to the general practitioner's three years' course of study, as to the longer course required of the higher grade?—Certainly; an extended education, without repeated examinations, is not of much avail. The time is often much mis-spent.

6373. To make secure a further advance in the more difficult branches of the science, it is essential to be well grounded in the elements?—Certainly, in every science.

6374. Therefore, an annual examination upon what they have already learnt, is necessary to secure their further advance?—I think that the student should be examined at the close of each year; and that the examination should vary with the studies in each successive year.

6375. What course of study would you recommend for each successive year?—Of course I can only give a rude outline. Anatomy, of course, cannot be learnt too much, or too long; and should be commenced in the first year. In addition to anatomy, materia medica, pharmacy, chemistry, and botany, are quite sufficient for the first year. The second year should extend to surgery and midwifery; and the highest branch in the tree should be medicine.

6376. Do you mean medicine, to be learnt by hospital attendance?—Yes, and also by lectures.

6377. In teaching anatomy, is it advisable to explain, in the same course of lectures, the functions as well as the structure?—I consider it an indispensable part, when I speak of anatomy. I mean, of course, to include physiology.

6378. Admitting that in order to give an interest to the lessons on structure, and to fix the structure in the memory, it may be well in a course of anatomy to explain, to a certain extent, the healthy and morbid functions of the parts: ought there not, besides this, to be separate courses upon physiology and pathology?—I think that upon pathology, there should. The study of pathology, and the treatment

ment of disease, form quite enough for a distinct and separate course : but they should all be touched upon in the anatomical course.

6379. Is it not essential that a person, intended for the practice of surgery, should study medicine in all its branches?—Indispensable, and I have therefore recommended, that the last year of the four should be occupied, principally, in studying medicine.

6380. Does the pure surgeon confine himself to the practice of surgery only?—No.

6381. Would not the greater part of surgery, as now practised, have been called medical practice, 100 years ago?—It would.

6382. Are you able to draw a definite boundary between the practice of medicine and the practice of surgery?—No. I do not think it is possible to do so.

6383. Does it ever fall to you to meet physicians, in consultation upon medical cases?—Occasionally it has.

6384. The ancient boundaries of practice are pretty well broken down?—Entirely so.

6385. There is a broad band of twilight, which belongs neither to light nor to darkness?—There is no inclination to mark that very definitively. Both parties encroach upon each other, as much as they can.

6386. If they possess the requisite knowledge, is it not well that they should do so?—Certainly.

6387. Ought the education of the surgeon and the education of the physician to run *pari passu*, to a considerable extent?—I think, throughout the whole extent, from beginning to end. No man ought to practise surgery, that is not qualified to practise medicine.

6388. Is the distinction, undefined as it is, that is made between the two departments of practice, a useful one?—Yes. To attain to eminence in any particular branch, a man should devote a considerable share of his attention to that branch.

6389. Though the education of the physician and of the surgeon should be the same, you think that science and practice will be brought to greater perfection, if some professedly devote themselves to physic, and some to surgery?—Yes, after having each thoroughly studied the whole.

6390. Were surgeons and physicians to be united in one common profession, would not the public, unaided by any distinction of professional title, be able to discover, who the parties were that were best able to operate, if necessary, and who to advise as to the nature and treatment of any internal complaint?—They do so now ; and, I believe, are quite equal to do so.

6391. Do you approve of the present constitution of the Council of the College of Surgeons?—No.

6392. What alterations ought to be made in its constitution ; or if you contemplate some general board, to superintend the whole of the profession, state your views upon that subject?—I think there should be an amalgamation of the three present divisions under one superintendence.

6393. Is it your plan, to reform the constitution of each of the three existing medical corporations ; and then to direct delegates to be sent from each, so as to form one general board?—So far as I can form an opinion, not knowing a great deal about the government of those bodies, I think their amalgamation into one would be much preferable to keeping them separate and distinct. The examining boards of each, as now constituted, might be united into one, which would not form too numerous a body, considering the proposed increased number of examinations. Each profession might examine in its own department, which would be a useful division of labour.

6394. What advantages would attend such an amalgamation?—I consider that the science of medicine is one and indivisible, and that therefore it is proper to unite, in the way I have suggested, the boards who examine upon it. It seems to be wrong, that the physician should be examined only in physic, the surgeon only in surgery, and the licentiate apothecary only in medicine and pharmacy. They ought all to be examined upon all the three subjects.

6395. And from the existing partition of examining between those separate boards, there has arisen a *tertium quid*, midwifery, which they all abjure?—Yes, which would, of course, be united with the rest, if they were to form one general body. Each of them rejects it at present.

6396. Do you approve of excluding from the Council of the College of Surgeons practitioners in midwifery, or pharmacy?—I think that the habits and duties

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of the general practitioner, are such as do not well qualify him to be a member of the Council. There should be some head to the branch of midwifery, as well as to all the rest.

6397. If other departments of practice are to have their colleges, is not midwifery entitled to have its college?—That is not the sort of change which I have contemplated; but I think it would be quite absurd for any hospital surgeons to take upon themselves the examination of students in midwifery; since it is quite out of their province.

6398. Would it be equally so, for the apothecaries?—Not equally so; because they practise in that branch; the hospital surgeons do not; and it is a bye-law of the College, that members of the Council shall not be practitioners in midwifery.

6399. Upon which of the medical corporations, were no amalgamation of examining boards to take place, would you devolve the examining in midwifery?—I should think upon the apothecaries; because they are the people who practise it; and, therefore, they are the most competent to examine upon the subject.

6400. Do you mean that the members of the court of examiners of the Society of Apothecaries, are practitioners in midwifery?—I believe so.

6401. Were all the members of the College to be eligible as councillors, and were the whole of the members to be constituted electors of the Council, do you believe that the choice of the body would, in almost all cases, fall upon persons who were surgeons to hospitals in London, or lecturers at some of the principal medical schools in London, and who professedly confined their practice to surgery only?—I think it would. I do not believe that any large proportion of practitioners in midwifery or pharmacy would be elected.

6402. From their reputed greater knowledge and skill in the department of surgery?—And from the great influence which they have in the profession.

6403. Would any inconvenience arise, from making all members of the College eligible as councillors, and electors?—I do not think there would.

6404. If there is to be no amalgamation of boards, but the surgeons are to continue to have their separate Council, who should be made eligible as members of the Council, and who should be made the electors of the Council?—I do not know.

6405. Do you commend the present mode of self-election?—I think it is very bad.

6406. Are you prepared to recommend any other?—No.

6407. Were there two grades in the profession, the first consisting of men who had passed through a six-years' course of study, and a corresponding examination; the second of those who had passed through a four-years' course of study, and a corresponding examination; would you think it advisable to make the men of the higher grade the elective body, and out of them to choose the Council?—I do not like such an invidious distinction.

6408. You know of the understanding which prevails in the Council; not to elect, as councillors, members of the College who have been passed over at any former election. Has the acting upon this understanding been productive of any inconvenience?—I am not aware of any inconvenience that has arisen from it.

6409. May not a man be passed over by one Council, at one election, who to another Council, at some subsequent election, may appear most eminently qualified to be a councillor; and to exclude whom, would reflect dishonour on the Council?—It is possible. I was not aware of the gentleman who was last examined, having been passed over, till after I came into this room; and I should now say, that it may have that effect; but I had no reason before to think that it had.

6410. Ought not every understanding, which is to have the force of a bye-law, and especially one that is to regulate the eligibility of the corporators as members of the Council, to be reduced to writing?—Certainly.

6411. Particularly, since it may prove, when reduced to writing, and submitted to the chancellor and the judges, that, as a bye-law, it would be illegal?—Certainly.

6412. Does it not savour of consciousness that it is illegal, its not being reduced to writing, and submitted as a bye-law to the chancellor and the judges?—It would not strike me in that light.

6413. In whom is the election of the teachers at the medical school of the London Hospital vested?—It is at this moment vested in the teachers themselves.

6414. Is it better that the teachers, than that the governors of the hospital, should elect?—I do not think that any party can be pointed out more unfit than the governors, to judge of a man's qualifications for teaching a profession.

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6415. In whom ought the election of the medical officers to hospitals to be vested?—I do not think they should be appointed by election; but by concours.

6416. You approve of the plan followed in France, of appointing the medical officers of hospitals by concours?—It is infinitely preferable to ours. I beg to observe that the medical school at the London Hospital is altogether distinct from the hospital itself.

6417. Would you apply the plan of concours to the election of the teachers at medical schools, as well as of the medical officers of hospitals?—Certainly: I would apply it to the election of the medical officers of hospitals, at their first election only. Most hospitals have assistant physicians and surgeons, which it is extremely desirable that they should have. The election of an assistant physician or surgeon should be by concours; but his subsequent advancement in the same hospital, in case of his serving the charity well, should be by authority and appointment of the governors. The medical officers should not be subject to a second examination.

6418. When once elected by concours, they should rise by seniority, except in case of misconduct?—Certainly.

6419. Does nepotism prevail in any of the London hospitals?—I think that gentlemen who have devoted their lives to the service of our public institutions, gain a very great influence in the recommendation of candidates to fill medical offices.

6420. Do they obtain an influence, greater than is consistent with the interest of the public and of the institutions with which they are connected?—No; because if the choice were left to such incompetent judges, as the majority of the governors usually are, they would generally act more unfavourably for the interests of the institution, than they do when they listen to the recommendation of their old medical officers.

6421. Then although you do not approve, in the abstract, of medical officers appointing their successors, yet the choice so made, you think, is usually less bad than it would be, if the governors were left to make their own selection?—It is hardly fair to assume that nepotism, in the general acceptance of the term, prevails, to any extent, in the election of the medical officers of the metropolitan hospitals. The choice is now with the governors. The medical officer has only the indirect and legitimate influence over the governors, which a man of extensive experience acquires with those who have been accustomed to look up to him for advice. No medical officers appoint their successors.

6422. Does nepotism prevail to any extent at the hospital of which you are surgeon, the London Hospital?—I must answer that question by instancing my own election; at which I came in, in opposition to the influence of a considerable number of medical officers.

6423. Therefore you infer, that nepotism did not then exist?—Certainly it did not. I would say further, that since that time, so far as I know, no influence has been exerted by the medical officers, that has been in the slightest degree injurious to the interests of the hospital. I am not aware of any instance in which any election, that has been influenced by them, could have terminated better than it actually did.

6424. Considering that many of the hospitals depend for their support upon the subscriptions of the governors, by whom the electing of the medical officers is considered a right appertaining to the governorship, by what means would you induce them to surrender this right, and reconcile them to an election by concours?—I am hardly a judge of what it may be possible to do. I am not aware, however, that many of the hospitals depend for their subsistence upon annual subscriptions. Most of them are very largely endowed, and come, I presume, in some degree, under the protection of the Legislature.

6425. Have not some of them accumulated funds, either from savings or donations?—Yes.

6426. How would you reconcile the governors, accustomed as they are to exercise the patronage of voting, to elections on the principle of concours?—I do not think that anything more can be done, than to recommend it.

6427. Than for whom to recommend it?—The present Committee.

6428. How would you have the concours conducted?—By a medical tribunal, selected by the governors themselves.

6429. To what sort of trial should the rival candidates be subjected?—That is going rather deeper than I am prepared for. Of course it should be the most

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rigorous examination that could be instituted, into that department which the individual in question is to be called upon to practise.

6430. What are the details of the mode in which a concours at Paris is conducted?—I have read an account of them, but it is some time ago. I do not carry them in my memory.

6431. Do they admit of immediate application to a concours in London?—I think they would require very considerable modification. If I remember right, the candidates have the power of challenge, of objecting to members of the tribunal, whom they may have reason to consider as improperly biassed. The candidates should have nothing to do with that. That should rest exclusively with the governors of the institution, who should delegate their power to such medical men as they consider most competent to judge of the merits of the candidates.

6432. Would it be desirable that there should be any fixed age, at which parties should retire from being the medical officers of hospitals?—Certainly.

6433. Might not cases be pointed out in which the retaining of the medical appointments in hospitals, to a very advanced age, has been productive of inconvenience to the public?—I should say, generally, that I think any man who stays beyond 65, stays too long.

6434. Ought the general practitioner to be permitted to charge, if he pleases, for his attendance, instead of his medicine?—I think that to restrict him from doing so, is highly objectionable.

6435. Ought the examinations of candidates to be made demonstrative, if possible, according to the plan adopted at examinations for degrees in Paris?—If it were practicable, it would be highly desirable. There is no test equal to it; but I question its practicability.

6436. Might it be done, in examining for the higher grade?—I think it is possible that it might. It is highly deserving of consideration.

6437. It is done, in examining for the doctorate in medicine and in surgery at Paris?—Yes, but they have such facilities for procuring subjects, at Paris: that is the only difficulty here.

6438. You have stated how long the professional studies of a medical student should last. Would you peremptorily require him to study a part of the time in London, Edinburgh or Dublin; and if so, for how long a time?—I mentioned that, for the general practitioner, I considered three years of academical education desirable: by that I meant, that the whole of that term should be passed in some medical school, where professional instruction is effectually given.

6439. Would you be satisfied with such schools as those of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and some other great towns; or would you require some part, at least, of the whole term to be passed in one of the metropolitan cities?—The latter would be desirable; but the difficulty might, perhaps, be met, by requiring a longer period at those schools which afforded less facilities of acquiring knowledge; so that what was wanting in power, might be made up for in time.

6440. Might not the number and diversity of schools and teachers that would then spring up, give rise to confusion in the terminology and doctrine current amongst medical men?—No. I do not see any reason why a surgeon at Manchester should not be as competent, as one within the sound of Bow-bells.

6441. Is there any very material difference in the surgical terminologies and doctrines, current at Paris, and in London?—I believe there is, a very considerable difference.

6442. Were all these schools to spring up, without being tied to the adoption of any common language or principle of science, might not differences, similar to those that exist between the schools of London and Paris, grow up between the schools in different parts of the United Kingdom?—I do not think you can prevent the use of a common language and principles in medicine, so far as the free circulation of opinion between the metropolis and the country towns goes. They are not so far behind, as some people suppose.

6443. Suppose a young man had been pursuing his professional studies for two or three years at the schools and infirmary of Manchester, Birmingham or Liverpool, would you think it necessary that he should pass one year, the last of his professional education, in London?—Certainly, it would be desirable. He would become a more accomplished surgeon, by doing so.

6444. Under what conditions ought schools of medicine and hospitals to be entitled to recognition?—I think, all complete schools of medicine, that is, those schools in which all essential branches of medical science are taught, should be recognized;

recognized; and that if an hospital does not present a large field of observation, a longer time should be required from it, in proportion to the diminished opportunities it affords of gaining instruction.

6445. Would protracting the term of attendance at a small hospital in a country town or city, make it certain, that the student would there have the opportunity of seeing the variety of cases and of diseases which are to be met with in a large metropolitan hospital, and which it is considered necessary for a student to have seen the treatment of in the course of his professional education?—No; I should say the most complete education must arise from the largest field of observation; but there is a difference between what is desirable, and what is indispensable.

6446. Would attendance for six years, at an hospital with 50 beds, be equal to attendance for four years at a large hospital?—No; I quite approve of the restriction of a hospital to 100 beds. In the instances that have been adverted to before this Committee, of a smaller number than 100, the patients received into the hospital had been selected out of a larger number.

6447. One hundred beds you consider a reasonable number?—I think it is quite low enough.

6448. Were you to fix a limit, where should you fix it?—I should let it remain at 100.

6449. Do you approve of limiting the election of the medical officers of hospitals to medical men, who once were pupils or apprentices in those hospitals?—Yes, I do.

6450. Is this the usual effect of limiting the persons eligible to an office; that it occasions the election of the men best calculated to fill it?—I do not believe there is any limitation in any hospital, that I am acquainted with; but those men who have been educated at the hospital, are preferred.

6451. Supposing it to be a rule usually acted on, is the adoption of it more conducive to the benefit of the hospital, than if the whole profession were considered eligible?—For myself, I should always prefer a man whom I knew, to a man whom I did not; and, with much greater satisfaction, give my vote at an institution to a gentleman who had been educated there, than to one who had not. I think that every man ought to stand the best chance of success in his own school.

6452. Would it not be better to allow those reasons to operate freely upon each elector, than to draw a line of exclusion to many distinguished medical men, who have not had the good fortune to be educated at that particular hospital?—I am not aware that there is any line drawn whatever, in a single hospital. I believe that all that is required, is, to be a member of the College of Surgeons; and that it is merely a feeling which prevails, to the extent I have just alluded to, and which I confess operates with myself. I should be sorry to see it changed. Every man must be educated at some hospital, of course, and his greatest claims are there.

6453. With a view to cheapness of education, is it important that country hospitals should be recognized?—I do not like any exclusions of any kind. If the London hospitals, with all their advantages, cannot compete with the country schools, without imposing restrictions upon them, I think they deserve to lose their pupils.

6454. You approve of 100 beds for the scale of the smallest hospital that ought to be recognized: may not hospitals be on too large a scale, to serve in the most advantageous manner, the purpose of medical education?—I do not think that we have, in this metropolis, any hospital, at all too large for that purpose.

6455. What number of students have you seen assembled round the bed of a patient, at a time?—It is difficult to say; perhaps 50, but often more than that.

6456. In a very large hospital, where there are a multitude of patients, is not the attention of the pupil usually directed, rather to the uncommon, than to the ordinary cases?—In every hospital that prevails to a degree that may be lamented; but all that you can do, is, to present opportunities which the pupil must improve.

6457. Is not that inconvenience more likely to occur in an hospital where the patients are very numerous, than in a smaller one?—No. The average of diseases would be the same; if they had a large proportion of extraordinary cases, they would have a large proportion of ordinary cases.

6458. Is there not this advantage in requiring attendance on dispensary, as well as hospital practice, that the students become acquainted with ordinary diseases which affect large classes of the community?—I believe that the hospitals supply

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both; at the London Hospital we have a large number of out-patients, whose complaints, of course, are of the less formidable kind, and who can go forwards and backwards, to and from the hospital, for advice.

6459. What is the mode of attending the out-patients?—They are attended by the assistant physicians and the assistant surgeon.

6460. Are they attended also by pupils?—The pupils have access to them; but do not prescribe for them. There are, however, a certain number of pupils, whose exclusive duty it is, in the surgical cases, to dress the wounds of the patients, and to do everything that is requisite for them, under the direction of the assistant surgeon.

6461. In the London Hospital, there are dressing pupils?—Yes; there are two classes of pupils, one who dress the patients, and the other who do not.

6462. What determines the distinction?—The amount of the fee that they pay to the surgeon.

6463. Then is an extra fee paid for dressing?—Yes, I am sorry to say there is.

6464. Explain the reason for that expression of regret?—I consider that what I have said with regard to the appointment of the surgeon, should extend to the dressing pupils. I am not a friend to the paying for any appointment which has a duty attached to it.

6465. Then the principle of concours, which in the French hospitals determines the appointment of agrégés to perform all such minor duties, honourable duties as they consider, might be advantageously introduced into the London hospitals?—With the greatest possible advantage.

6466. Is it necessary that examiners should all be men of mature age and experience?—It is only to the principles of medical science that the examination of candidates ought to extend; and therefore no objection lies, on the score of want of experience, to introducing a proportion of young examiners.

6467. You have stated that you would at once provide a general board of examiners, by uniting into one board the examiners of the three medical corporations. How would you propose to fill up vacancies in that board?—By concours, the competitors being required to be members of the higher grade. Whenever an examiner was to be deputed from the College of Surgeons, I would make the Council of the College the tribunal to judge of the merits of the competitors; and I would allow all the members of the College to be present at the concours. No teacher, however, or hospital surgeon, or hospital physician, ought to be appointed an examiner; and if any examiner were to be elected physician or surgeon to any London hospital, he ought to vacate his seat at the general board of examiners.

Every examiner in surgery, vacating his seat on account of his being elected surgeon to an hospital, should become a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons; and every examiner in surgery, after serving, as such, for a certain number of years, should retire from the office, and become a member of the Council.

The examinations, in surgery, of candidates for a diploma, ought to take place in the presence of the Council, and might be subject to their approval. The members of the Council might be required to sign the diploma.

The following, as it appears to me, are among the advantages that would result from this plan:

1. There would be no examiner under 25 years of age, and very few would gain such an appointment before they were 30; and these would be extraordinary men.

2. The examiners would be the most able men among all the competitors for the office; and, as medicine is an advancing science, the examinations would keep pace with the times.

3. You would avoid all the evils attending the appointment of examiners by any ordinary mode of election.

4. By compelling them to retire from office, after serving a certain number of years, you would never have them too old.

5. They would have no interest in passing or rejecting pupils.

6. By conducting the examinations, in surgery, in the presence and under the sanction of the older members of the profession, the diploma would have all the weight which their names could give to it.

7. You would avoid all the evils that might attend electing Councils.

8. The principal advantages, however, that would result from this plan, are, the impetus

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impetus that it would give to medical science, by applying a stimulus to young men. Success at this concours would alone stamp a man's character with the public, and would occasion his being advanced to the most honourable posts in the profession. The majority of governors at every hospital would be so impressed with the irresistible claims that such a distinction would give, that any other candidate, not possessing the same distinction, would have little chance in competition with him: and thus it would be, virtually, by concours that men would be promoted to the medical offices at hospitals. The medical officers of hospitals would then be men, who, after long-continued vigorous mental application, came to direct their energies to the practice of their profession; and this could not fail to be highly conducive to the advancement of medical science.

Joseph Henry Green, Esq. called in; and Examined.

6468. WHAT professional appointments do you hold?—I am one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, professor of surgery at King's College, and professor of anatomy at the Royal Academy.

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6469. Do you hold any office in the College of Surgeons?—No. I am a member of the College.

6470. You are the author of an essay, intituled, "Suggestions for Medical Reform?"—I am.

6471. Will you please to hand in a copy of that book?—[*The witness delivered in the same.*]

6472. Do you recommend the appointment of a general Council for supervising the medical profession, in all its branches?—I do.

6473. State the defects of the present system, and give the outline of the plan, by which you propose to remedy them?—It appears to me that the main defects of the present system are, the want of proper discipline in directing and superintending the medical student's education, and the absence of all adequate tests for ascertaining, whether candidates, on their claiming to receive their diploma, are duly qualified or not to practise: so that the public suffer, from not being provided with a class of practitioners, for whose knowledge of principles, technical skill, and honourable character a sufficient guarantee presents itself, in the very discipline they must have undergone in order to obtain their diploma: the profession itself, moreover, from its not providing adequate means, in the way of distinctions or other encouragements, for evolving the highest attainments, is not well calculated, in its present state, to promote the growth of medical science. I apprehend that the main defect in medical education, as it respects the general practitioner, is the system of apprenticeships; and, in lieu of that system, I should venture to propose, that the time now spent in apprenticeship, should be passed by the student at a collegiate institution, where, in the first instance, he might be taught, as well those universal elements of science which are essential to the constituting of every liberal profession, as certain special branches of study, which form the necessary preparation for a medical education; and afterwards he might apply himself entirely to studies properly medical.

6474. Do you contemplate there being more than one grade in the profession?—Yes. But the general practitioner should constitute a grade, not one to which the notion attaches of retail gain and of what is mercenary; but one that, as being the mark of attainment, would give him character with the public and with the profession. This, I apprehend, would be one of the results of abolishing the system of medical apprenticeship.

6475. Since a man who ministers medical aid to those who live by their labour, must be content to accept the small pittance which they can afford to pay, and to pass his life in the receipt of a very moderate and hardly-earned income, if every medical practitioner were required to undergo, at least, a certain course of education, must not that education be carefully so ordained, as not, in point of expense, to be disproportionate to the very moderate receipts of the man who gains his livelihood by practising among the labouring classes?—Yes: but I suppose it would almost follow, that the poorest class would receive medical aid from the class of practitioners most acquainted with the science of their profession, I mean, the practitioners at hospitals.

6476. But in country parishes, remote from hospitals, look at the vast extent of medical aid required for the labouring classes. Were the cost of the education you enjoined upon the student, disproportionate to the returns which, as a country

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practitioner, he could expect to reap, what other result could follow from your injunctions, than that they would not be observed; and that those into whose hands, in all the poorer country districts, the administering of medical aid to the labouring classes would fall, would be men who had not received any regular medical education whatsoever?—Yes. The expense of education must be borne in mind: but, at the same time, with respect to parish medical attendance, I do think that a most disgraceful abuse has prevailed, of employing those who will practise at the cheapest rate, without reference to their competency.

6477. Suppose that abuse to be remedied; small as the emoluments are of general practitioners in most country parishes, would any plan of education that you could advise for that class of men, be carried into effect, unless it were of moderate expense; and hence, does it not follow, that it is expedient to recognize a class of medical men, of not too lofty qualifications, to supply the most pressing needs of the community in such situations?—I do think it essential there should be such a class of practitioners.

6478. What is the minimum of education which in your opinion general practitioners ought to have received?—I apprehend that they should have spent five years in acquiring the knowledge of their profession.

6479. How should those five years be employed?—I apprehend that two years of that time should be spent in the acquisition of general knowledge, coupling it with a training for the medical profession; and that, from that time onwards, professional education should be the main object.

6480. You mean this, independently of school education?—Yes. I suppose one might venture to say, that at 16, the school education might cease; and then, two years should be considered as transitional, and be occupied in completing the general education, and beginning the medical; and the three subsequent years, bringing it to 21, should be entirely devoted to the acquirement of professional knowledge.

6481. What period of education would you think necessary for the members of the higher grade?—At least two additional years.

6482. Would you allow men who had already practised in the lower grade, to be admitted into the higher?—I would.

6483. What qualifications should entitle them to admission into the higher grade?—The same as should be the test for the admission of a candidate for the higher grade in the first instance: he should be admitted, if he could pass the examination.

6484. Would those who were destined to settle as general practitioners in rural districts, considering how low the remuneration of such persons usually is, be likely to receive remuneration for the expense of an education of five years' duration, such as you propose?—I apprehend, that if such an education were conducted at public establishments, it might be done at so cheap a rate, as to be little, if at all, more expensive than it is at present. For now, the medical apprentice must always, I believe, pay a fee, varying, no doubt, exceedingly in its amount.

6485. What is now the expense of the education of a reasonably well educated general practitioner?—I cannot exactly say. I believe that the amount of lectures alone would be about 50 *l.*, exclusive of the fees at the College of Surgeons, and at the Company of Apothecaries, of his apprentice fee, and likewise of his board and lodging.

6486. Would it exceed, or fall short of, 300 *l.*?—I believe it would be fully that.

6487. If you were to extend the period to five years, how could you keep the expense of education within its present limits?—It would make no difference in the fees at the hospital, or for attendance on lectures: there would only be the small charge, for teaching in general branches of education, that would require to be added. I believe, the whole of the education which I propose, occupying five years, would be accomplished, at King's College, for considerably under 100 *l.*: that is of course exclusive of official fees, the charge at the Apothecaries' Company, the College of Surgeons, and of the expense of lodging and living.

6488. Whom would you make eligible as members of the general Council, for governing the whole of the profession?—Those of the higher grade.

6489. Would all physicians, and persons practising surgery only, belong to the higher grade?—Yes. I apprehend that my notion of the matter might be put into a very intelligible point of view, by saying, a conjunction of the College of Physicians

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sicians and the College of Surgeons, with certain alterations in the constitutions of those Colleges, which might be deemed expedient, in order to carry such a plan into effect.

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6490. Whom would you make the electors of the general Council?—The body itself.

6491. Would you make the Council self-elective?—Yes, without meaning to attach any opprobrium to that epithet.

6492. Has not the application of the principle of self-election to the election of the Council of the College of Surgeons, been the cause of some dissatisfaction among the members of the College?—I have no doubt of that.

6493. Is not dissatisfaction, on the part of the governed, an evil?—I apprehend that there is no ground for any reasonable dissatisfaction.

6494. If the members of your proposed general Council were self-elected, would not the governed, probably, be dissatisfied?—I think it is possible that there might be some that would be dissatisfied.

6495. Would no inconvenience arise from the members of such a Council holding their offices for life?—I am not aware of any; but it might be perhaps desirable, in order to have an efficient body, that, at a certain period of life or service, they should retire.

6496. Do you approve the practice of appointing a certain proportion of juniors to be examiners of candidates, as is done at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, and in the University of Paris?—Yes, I think that would be a good plan.

6497. Might this be grafted upon your own plan?—Yes.

6498. Would it be necessary for the examiners of candidates to be members of the general Council?—Certainly not.

6499. At the English universities, and at the colleges of those universities, are not examiners periodically appointed, who do not necessarily participate in the government of the universities or colleges?—Yes.

6500. What privileges would you propose to give to the members of the superior grade of the profession?—It would chiefly resolve itself into having that higher character, which would give them a better opportunity of pushing their fortunes with the public. There would also be eligibility to the general Council.

6501. Do you recommend that none but the men of the higher grade should be eligible as hospital surgeons or physicians, or teachers at medical schools?—Yes; the medical officers of hospitals, and the accredited teachers at schools, should be selected from the higher grade; but something more ought to be demanded of accredited teachers, than the examination required of a practitioner in the higher grade. Their capability of teaching, of communicating information to others, should be put to the test. There might be other grounds for appointing persons to be teachers, as, for instance, when a man had distinguished himself by peculiar researches or discoveries; or by having given proof of extraordinary abilities in any other manner.

6502. By what test would you try their capability to teach?—By some public lectures, given with very short preparation.

6503. Is not the number of students, attending a professor's class, the best test of his capacity to teach?—Not always, though it may sound paradoxical; for I have known lecturers who have lectured very much *ad captandum*.

6504. Do not extra-academical courses of lectures, with liberty given to students to attend them, serve, in some universities, as very excellent correctives to the appointment of unfit men to be professors?—Certainly; but I do not propose that private teaching should be abolished, or in any way prevented.

6505. Would you propose that the general Council should define what the line of practice should be of the members of the higher and lower grades, and prevent their encroaching the one upon the province of the other?—No.

6506. Would you propose that none but men, belonging to one grade or the other, should be permitted to practise physic or surgery?—Yes.

6507. By what means would you prevent unqualified men from practising?—It would be very difficult, I confess.

6508. Did the College of Physicians, with its summary powers of fine and imprisonment, succeed in putting interlopers down?—I believe not.

6509. Would you punish the unqualified for practising at all; or only in case of their practising, and at the same time assuming a professional title which they had no right to?—I think that, at any rate, the latter suggestion should be adopted; and it possibly may be the extent to which prevention could be carried; but if any further check could be applied, it would be desirable.

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6510. Is it not necessary to the success of a plan, which aims at raising the general level of professional attainments, by demanding higher qualifications of those who enter the profession, that you should be able to exclude from practice those who are not so qualified?—Yes.

6511. If you raise the qualification, without having it in your power to exclude from practice the unqualified, do you not incur the danger of lessening the proportion which the qualified bear to the unqualified, and thus lowering, instead of raising, the average level of acquirements of the whole body of practitioners?—I would answer that question by admitting, that it is desirable to keep education cheap, but not unlimitedly so.

6512. You allow this to be a difficulty which must attend every attempt to raise the standard of medical education?—Yes.

6513. What other duties, besides directing what the course of study and of examination shall be for medical students, would you devolve upon the general Council?—That of forming a body with whom the Government might communicate, upon all subjects connected with the public health.

6514. Would you devolve upon it the accrediting of all hospitals, schools of medicine, and teachers, attendance whereon would be received in part of the prescribed course of study?—Yes. I should be very glad to see, likewise, vested in them, the appointment of hospital surgeons and physicians. Whether that would be practicable, considering the constitution of many of our hospitals, I do not know; but it would be a desirable thing.

6515. The present mode of selecting the medical officers of public hospitals is not so perfect as to set improvement at defiance?—No.

6516. Do you approve of the principle of electing to such offices by concours, as at Paris?—No; I am not disposed to approve of that: the general Council should appoint, making its choice from out of those who have previously proved their qualifications.

6517. How would you secure your general Council from the imputation, of which the Council of your own College have had their share, that being themselves almost all surgeons of hospitals, or teachers, they so framed their regulations, or decided particular cases, regarding hospitals and schools, as to serve their own interests?—I do not see how it can be got rid of altogether; because, clearly, the most eminent are those whose interests would in some measure be involved in the arrangements I contemplate. All the officers of hospitals, likewise, must be members of this Council; for if you were to exclude them, I do not see how it would be possible to find others to substitute in their places.

6518. You are aware that in 1826, in consequence of the regulations which the court of examiners of your College had made in 1824, such imputations as the foregoing were pretty liberally bestowed upon that court, and that most of the matters complained of in 1826, have since been remedied?—I have not attended very accurately to the whole series of regulations, nor do I know now exactly the grounds upon which the representations were made, and the meetings held; but I have a general knowledge of the circumstances, and I believe that to be so.

6519. The yielding to most of these remonstrances seems to show, that, so far, they were well founded?—Yes, it might be so; but, at the same time, the regulations might have in part arisen from ignorance, and not from motives of interest. The Council may in part, likewise, have given way, to get rid of what was suspicious, without admitting that the regulations in themselves were bad. Those, or various other interpretations, might be put upon their conduct.

6520. In arranging your plan, how would you propose to deal with the existing medical corporations?—By such modifications, as would be consistent with the plan: with the exception of the Company of Apothecaries, the use of which I do not see at all.

6521. If existing corporations are to be made ancillary to your plan, might not the Company of Apothecaries conveniently be made to examine in botany, chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy?—No doubt, you might have, very advantageously, a board for pharmacy: but, as I have said, the functions of the court of examiners to the Apothecaries' Company might devolve on certain functionaries in the central Council.

6522. In the Academy of Medicine at Paris, does not one section of academicians consist of pharmaciens?—I believe it is so: and, no doubt, as pharmaciens, as apothecaries, as druggists, and as chemists, they might be of great use in the academy.

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6523. Would you constitute your board of examiners of so many physicians, so many surgeons, and so many pharmaciens?—I see no necessity for conjoining them; but, clearly, it would be necessary for the candidates, according to the plan I have proposed, to subject themselves to examination at those different boards, in order to prove their competency.

6524. It has been objected to a board of examiners, consisting of united delegates from each of the three branches of the profession, that it would be waste of time for physicians to sit by, while a candidate was being examined in surgery or pharmacy; and so for the surgeons or apothecaries to sit by, while any other matter was the subject of examination than what regarded their own profession?—I do not know: they might learn something during the time.

6525. Would you recommend that the students, at the close of each year of study, should be examined upon the studies of the year?—Yes.

6526. Would this be better than to defer all examination to the final close of the whole period of study?—It should not preclude a final examination. According to the plan I have proposed, there would be a final examination, but the examiners would be different: the examinations, during the progress of the education, would be by the teachers; and the last examination by the central board.

6527. Your system would be similar to that at the English universities, where, at the end of each year, the students of each college are examined by the College examiners, upon the studies of the year; and at the end of the whole period of study, the students of all the colleges are examined by the university examiners, in all the studies of the whole period of pupillage?—Yes.

6528. According to your plan, would education at provincial schools be recognized?—A certain part of it might be very well conducted at such schools; but only a part.

6529. Would you, then, require some part, at least, of the whole time to be passed in the London schools?—Yes, I think so.

6530. What part of it?—A part of the general education, and the latter part of the medical education; unless, indeed, there were similar institutions to those which I contemplate, in the provinces; as there might very well be.

6531. If similar collegiate institutions were founded in the great towns of Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool, you would consider them entitled to recognition; and, as regarded the inmates of such institutions, you would dispense with their studying in London?—Yes.

6532. What is the least hospital that ought to be entitled to recognition?—I apprehend, not a small one. I should say, not less than 100 beds.

6533. Is there not, at present, great laxity on the part of teachers in granting, and on the part of medical corporations, in admitting, certificates of attendance on hospital practice and at lectures; since they often afford very imperfect evidence of a student having actually attended?—Yes.

6534. How would you remedy this?—By having the attendance of the pupils registered.

6535. In what manner?—At King's College, the porter goes into the lecture room at every lecture, and pricks down upon a list the names of the students present, as they sit upon the benches. That paper is then given to the professor, who comments upon it, perhaps, once a month, or once a fortnight, according as he thinks fit.

6536. At present, does not some difficulty attend the enforcing of such a regulation, from pupils being disposed to abandon any school where the discipline is strict, for other recognized schools, where the discipline is more lax?—Yes, it is not at all pleasing to students.

6537. Must not a matter of discipline of this kind, to be executed effectually, be made a general regulation in all recognized schools?—Surely, it would be one of the most important regulations for the improvement of the profession, that could be devised.

6538. Does not a difficulty of the same kind attach to demanding a higher test in any point of study or examination; that the students desert the university or college where most is required, and fly to that which requires the least?—Yes, I apprehend so; in short, the commodity is often suited to the purchaser.

6539. Does your plan contemplate that similar reforms should be introduced into all schools of medicine and surgery, in the three kingdoms, at the same time?—Yes. I apprehend if it were good for one, it would be good for the rest; with certain modifications.

6540. If the three Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh

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were to require the candidates for their several diplomas to undergo the same course of study and of examination, ought not the members of the three Colleges to be entitled to community of privileges, as regards the right to practise, and eligibility to the office of surgeon in public institutions, in every part of the three kingdoms. And so with medical graduates, licentiates, or other medical men, bearing the same professional rank, if they came up to some given standard of education and of examination?—I apprehend they ought in that case to enjoy equal privileges.

6541. In order to establish this community of privileges, would it not be desirable to introduce the same regulations into the different medical schools and corporations of the three kingdoms, and at the same time?—Certainly.

6542. Is it expedient, in your opinion, that a power of conferring medical degrees should be devolved upon some central Council in London?—Yes.

6543. Should that power be entrusted to as many different bodies in London as there might be institutions, similar to King's College, or the London University; or to some central Council, before which the students from all such particular institutions might present themselves for examination?—To some central Council, certainly; not to particular schools.

6544. Would you recommend that the Council, empowered to confer medical degrees, should be the same that you wish to see appointed for supervising the whole profession?—Yes.

6545. If a uniform plan of education and examination were once established in all the schools of medicine and surgery in the three kingdoms, would there be any use in continuing to place in the hands of entirely separate authorities the power of conferring degrees, and the power of granting licences to practise?—I see no reason for the separation.

6546. A degree, you think, ought to carry with it the privilege to practise?—Yes.

6547. Would you recommend that the power of conferring degrees in medicine should be withheld from any of the universities, now authorized to grant it?—I have no reason to say anything upon that head; but as far as I am informed upon the subject, the means which our English universities possess of affording medical education, are exceedingly limited, as respects the practical part; and therefore, in any change which is contemplated in the profession, I apprehend that the candidates for degrees in Oxford and Cambridge ought to have some more efficient practical education made imperative upon them. Times and circumstances have become so altered.

6548. The separation of the power of conferring degrees from that of granting licences to practise, is defended on the ground of the laxity with which some universities confer degrees?—This licensing plan is a very ancient one; I do not know exactly the grounds upon which it was originally adopted. It would certainly be necessary, if there were any laxity in granting degrees, to have a plan for licensing.

6549. Suppose that you were to leave the power of granting degrees in the hands of the universities that now exercise that privilege; and were to make the right to practise medicine dependent on a licence, to be granted by a properly constituted board in the capital of each of the three kingdoms?—In that case you would be sending persons for their medical or surgical degrees to places, such as Oxford or Cambridge, where they have not the means of teaching medicine and surgery.

6550. Would it be expedient to confer the degree of doctor in surgery?—I suppose the surgeons might not like to be called doctors; but I think it desirable that there should be some designation, which the public might at once know, and acknowledge.

6551. Can any definite boundary be drawn between the practice of medicine and of surgery?—No.

6552. Surgery no longer imports that limited line of practice which it did 100 years ago?—Certainly not.

6553. Are not the most eminent surgeons in this town persons eminently qualified to practise medicine as well as surgery?—No, I should not say that.

6554. Why not?—I do not think that they have had opportunities of knowing sufficiently many points, which would be known to those who are more in the habit of seeing certain cases. Although very well acquainted with the principles of medical treatment, generally, and I dare say, in many respects, efficient practitioners, yet, I apprehend, in the discovery of the nature of the complaint, as well

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well as in the therapeutical part, they would not be so well versed as those who make medicine their exclusive study. *J. H. Green, Esq.*

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6555. Would not the surgeons, educated as you contemplate, be qualified to practise medicine as well as surgery?—Yes; but I am of opinion that the distinction of physician and surgeon is highly beneficial.

6556. Ought the surgeons of your proposed higher grade, educated as they would be, to be restricted from practising medicine?—No: in short, it is impossible to draw the line; in certain cases, the surgeon must practise as a physician.

6557. Is not a large share of a London surgeon's practice what formerly would have been called medical practice?—I suppose so; but I apprehend, too much so. I think that in large towns there is great advantage in the practical distinction between the surgeon and the physician; and that the surgeon who shows to the public that he devotes himself exclusively to surgery, will be more likely to have the confidence of the public in those cases which he does profess to treat; and it will be for the public advantage that he should do so.

6558. Will not that be a better criterion, to guide the judgment of the public, than the title of physician or surgeon, which he may happen to bear: that his attention has chiefly been directed to cases in one department?—Certainly.

6559. Would any advantage attend conferring diplomas on such druggists as chose voluntarily to undergo a certain course of study, and were able to pass an examination, say in Latin, chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy?—I think it would be a most important improvement in the profession; I do not think such a change could be too highly estimated.

6560. The diplomas conferred by the College of Surgeons being sought after voluntarily by the members of the College, do you from that circumstance conclude, that if the Society of Apothecaries were to examine and confer diplomas, in the manner above suggested, many druggists would become candidates for the diploma, from the credit attaching to the possession of it?—I do. A most remarkable instance in point is that of the veterinary surgeons. There is scarcely any one of any eminence in that practice, who does not get a diploma from the Veterinary College, although they are not obliged to do so by law.

6561. If, as you propose, the general Council were to be made self-elective, ought they not to be placed under the control of some superior authority, to prevent or correct any abuse of their powers?—I suppose that the law settles that already, the Court of King's Bench being the superior authority.

6562. Would not some more summary and less expensive mode of correcting abuse be requisite?—I do not see where it could be advantageously placed.

6563. Have not irregularities crept into the proceedings of existing corporations, which the power of appeal to existing courts of justice has not been able altogether to check?—I am not aware of it. There may have been; and it is scarcely possible to suppose that any human institution should be so perfect, that there are not some abuses.

6564. Would the Secretary of State be a proper authority in which to vest the power of correcting abuses?—I am not prepared exactly to answer that question. I do not see how the Secretary of State can interfere with advantage in our profession. It might better devolve on a public Secretary of Health, who was a member of the Privy Council, and a responsible officer of the Crown.

6565. Do you approve of the exclusion of surgeons, practitioners in midwifery, from the Council of the College of Surgeons?—Yes, I do.

6566. What are the reasons for your approval?—My reason is this: that if you mix up the practice of surgery with any other department of practice, the quantity of surgery that would fall to the lot of each individual, would be so little, that you could scarcely have men enough to pursue the science of the profession: and I believe it would be found, that surgery would be quite overwhelmed, if you were to admit any other members into the body, than those who are exclusively surgeons.

6567. Would not a council, composed of men exclusively surgeons, be better calculated to supervise an academy or college of men who were devoted exclusively to the practice of surgery, than to govern a body like that of the College of Surgeons, of whom, as regards the members resident in England and Wales, 25 out of every 26 are general practitioners?—Yes.

6568. And, therefore, would it not be better to make an academy of surgery, to superintend the concerns of those who were exclusively surgeons; and to have another body to superintend the concerns of the general practitioners?—I apprehend

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hend that the central Council I have spoken of, of which the pure surgeons would only form a part, would be quite adequate to that purpose.

6569. Are the general practitioners as likely to give a willing obedience to a governing body from which they are studiously excluded, as they would be to a governing body to which they were eligible?—According to the present ordering of the profession, I admit that the apothecaries feel themselves, in a manner, to be a body with distinct interests; but I hope to see the day when they will be considered as part of the profession, as throwing aside the shop, and as always having it in view to pass into the higher grade, and to become physicians or surgeons. Indeed, I cannot but think, that if such a plan were adopted as that about which I have been asked, the final result of it would be, to put all the influential men, all those of very considerable talent and practice, into the class either of surgeons or of physicians; in short, into the higher grade of the profession.

6570. How would you provide for midwifery?—That would require a distinct board, as a section of the central one; those who practise it, having the education of physicians and surgeons.

6571. You would admit a certain number of practitioners in midwifery into the central Council?—Yes, certainly.

6572. Would not your plan be more likely to give satisfaction to the whole body of practitioners, if, in the mode you took of choosing a general Council, you were to approximate more closely, than you seem inclined to do, to a popular election?—I should be averse to see that introduced into a profession. I admire greatly popular election, as it respects the State: but I cannot think that it belongs to a profession.

6573. Might it not be advantageous to apply some machinery, that would occasion, from time to time, some change of the members of the Council: as, for instance, requiring a certain proportion of them periodically to vacate their seats, in order that an equal number of new members might come in?—I see at present no objection whatever to that.

6574. Is not such a plan advantageously acted upon, by many philosophical societies?—Certainly.

6575. Has it not the advantage of providing for the admission of those members who distinguish themselves; and for the exclusion of those who grow tired of the performance of their duties, as members of the Council?—Yes; and with respect to a central Council, it is evident, that for it to perform all the necessary duties, it must necessarily be a large one.

6576. What is the least number of members that would be necessary to its performing properly all its duties?—That I have been at a loss to calculate; but I should think, the minimum must be 100.

6577. Consisting of physicians, surgeons, practitioners in midwifery, and, possibly, pharmaciens?—Yes; or more than 100; for the Council would have, not only to examine, but also to superintend medical education, to communicate with the Government, to attend meetings for considering and passing various regulations that would be required from time to time, and in short to perform a great many arduous duties, arising out of attention to the concerns of the profession.

6578. Would not this advantage belong to a Council, composed of men in different departments of practice; that in matters wherein the interests of any particular department were concerned, that department would be held in check by the others?—Certainly.

6579. Would you object to the admission into the general Council of non-professional men, as neutrals, to protect the interests of the public, in case of measures being proposed to promote the interests of the medical profession, but injurious to the community?—I see no present objection to it.

6580. Few of the existing members of the profession have been educated exactly in the way that you have proposed in your Essay; but do you apprehend, that you could find among the practitioners in the different departments of medicine and surgery, now residing in London, men of sufficient science, skill, and judgment, at once to constitute a general Council, competent to the duties that you propose to assign to it?—No doubt of it. There would be physicians to represent the practice of medicine, and surgeons to represent the practice of surgery; and therefore there would be a board of examination for surgery, and a board of examination for medicine.

6581. Why is it that you are desirous that the medical student should pursue his studies at a collegiate institution?—It is highly desirable, in my opinion, that
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medical students, during the progress of their education, should not be separated from the young men, who are intended to belong to the other learned professions; and it is of great importance also, that a due regard should be paid to their moral conduct, as well as to their intellectual endowments and acquirements.

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6582. How do you propose that that object should be effected?—I apprehend, by the establishment of a metropolitan university: by introducing, not only what is necessary for education in what belongs to our profession, but what is necessary likewise in respect of all professions, collegiate discipline. If there are to be brought to this metropolis students from different parts of the country, I think their parents have a right to demand of the teachers at the places of education, that there should be some control; which, if not wholly effective, yet ought to be as much as the case admits of being afforded.

6583. When you say “a metropolitan university,” do you mean that you would not recognize similar institutions, if established in the provinces?—No. I would recognize them.

6584. How far would you propose to carry this collegiate discipline?—I would not go the whole length of recommending exactly the same thing as exists at Oxford or Cambridge; because, perhaps, it must be accommodated to circumstances; but I am of opinion that something must be done; for at present, as far as my knowledge has extended of the students that come to this metropolis (and that knowledge extends over a period of upwards of 20 years), I must say that I cannot speak in favour of their moral conduct; and that nothing whatever is done, as far as I know, for at all correcting it.

6585. Is it clear that their moral conduct would be improved by their congregating in collegiate establishments?—The hope of improvement must depend upon the nature of the control.

6586. If they come from a distance, and have no friends in town, do they now usually lodge and board in private families?—Yes, or, I believe, it is more common to have lodgings.

6587. Suppose a young man lodges and boards with a private family, whom his own parents have selected, from their belief that such family are the fittest guardians of the conduct of their son. Would you force young men from such guardianship into a collegiate establishment?—No, in that case there would be quite safeguard enough.

6588. You would probably recommend, but not seek to enforce, residence within collegiate institutions?—No, I doubt very much whether it would be practicable to carry it as far as that.

6589. Would you recommend that medical students, if below a certain age, who were not placed by their parents or guardians under the charge of some private family, should be required either to live in some collegiate establishment, or to live and board in some house, to be licensed by the college, and under their control?—Yes, it is something of that kind I wish to see introduced.

Jovis, 8^o die Maii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Richard Dugard Grainger*, called in; and Examined.

6590. YOU are teacher of anatomy at the School of Webb-street, in the Borough?—I am.

6591. You are the author of a work, entitled, “Elements of General Anatomy?”—I am.

6592. By whom was the school of anatomy in Webb-street founded?—By my late brother, Edward Grainger.

6593. When was it founded?—The school commenced in the year 1819; but not in Webb-street. My brother began it, by delivering lectures at rooms in St. Saviour’s Churchyard, in the Borough.

6594. What circumstances led to its formation?—The principal circumstance which gave rise to the foundation of that school, was this. The supply of anatomical teaching, especially in the department of dissection, was, in that part

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of London, insufficient for the demand. For superintending the dissections of the very large class of pupils who at that time attended the Borough Hospital, amounting, I believe, to about 400, there was only one demonstrator of anatomy.

6595. The schools in the Borough were overflowing at that time?—There was only one school, the joint-school of Guy's and St. Thomas's.

6596. And your brother's school was intended to meet that demand?—Yes, it was; and I must state, that as my brother was unconnected with those hospitals, except as having been a student there, it was principally through his qualifications for that office, that he was singled out, as it were, from the great body of the students, to afford the supply of instruction, which at that time was demanded.

6597. What do you mean by singled out?—He became eminent and distinguished among his fellow students; and, unaided by any other influence, except the distinction which he so gained, he not only commenced the school to which I now belong, but he succeeded, in a very short time, in bringing it to a very high degree of reputation; and attracted one of the largest anatomical classes in this metropolis.

6598. What was his age, when he opened the school?—I think, about 23.

6599. How long have you been attached to that school?—As a teacher, about 10 years.

6600. Before that, in what capacity were you?—I commenced my studies in that school from its first foundation; and for some time previous to lecturing, I was in the habit of assisting my brother in superintending the dissections of the students, and occasionally in delivering a demonstration upon anatomy. I may also state, that I likewise attended the lectures of Sir Astley Cooper on anatomy at that time.

6601. What success attended your brother's school at its opening?—It attained as high a degree of reputation, in a short time, as any school which has ever been founded in this or any other metropolis; and it was attended by one of the largest classes of pupils in London.

6602. About what number?—During the first summer, the number was small; perhaps, from 30 to 40 pupils; but for some time after that, it went on more than doubling every year; and at the time my brother died, there were in attendance in the course of the 12 months, perhaps, from 250 to 300 pupils.

6603. What courses of lectures were given in the first instance, and what other courses subsequently?—In the first instance, it was merely a school of anatomy, and the only lecturer was my brother, who delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology. The great increase of the number of students rendered it necessary to provide more extensive accommodation for their wants; and that circumstance it was which, within two years, I believe, of my brother's beginning to teach, led to the erecting of the present school in Webb-street. When the school was transferred to Webb-street, the late Dr. Armstrong joined my brother, as lecturer in the practice of medicine; Mr. Richard Phillips, as lecturer in chemistry; Dr. David Davis, as lecturer in midwifery; and I think, for the first year, those were all the lecturers. Then subsequently, Dr. Elliotson, during the short time he was connected with the school, delivered a course of lectures on forensic medicine; and Dr. Armstrong afterwards lectured on materia medica. Those were the first lectures in the school.

6604. What is the number of pupils that now attend the school?—I should think that the average number of pupils is somewhat upwards of 200.

6605. Were all the 250 pupils of your brother dissecting pupils?—Certainly, the great majority of them; and I believe that, in proportion to its number of pupils, it has generally been considered as one of the hardest-working schools, as regards dissection, in London.

6606. Is there still a complete corps of lecturers attached to the school?—There is.

6607. Who are now the teachers?—I lecture, with Mr. Pilcher, on anatomy, physiology, and surgery. We have, to assist us in superintending the dissections, that is, for our demonstrator in anatomy, Mr. Millard. Dr. Whiting lectures on the practice of physic, and on materia medica. Mr. Everett assists Dr. Whiting in the lectures on materia medica. Dr. Lee was, till the present time, lecturer on midwifery; but since he accepted the professorship of midwifery in the University of Glasgow, Dr. Ramsbotham has succeeded him, but has not yet lectured. Dr. Dickson lectures on botany; Mr. Thomas Cooper on chemistry; and Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Cooper lecture, conjointly, on medical jurisprudence.

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6608. At the first institution of the school, were they summer or winter courses that were given?—The school owes its origin to the deficiency of lectures on anatomy and of dissections in the Borough schools in the summer. A considerable number of the young men were desirous of pursuing their dissections during that season of the year. My brother was anxious to have given a course of anatomical demonstrations in the summer, under the sanction of the teachers of anatomy at the united school of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals; on the condition, if that proposition had been acceded to, that he should confine himself strictly to demonstrating, without lecturing. But that offer was declined, and the consequence was, that he commenced a course of demonstrations in the summer without the walls of the hospital; so that, I may say, it was entirely from the want of instruction in the summer, that the school arose. Subsequently, lectures were given in the winter; and from that time to the present, lectures have been delivered not only in the winter, but likewise in the summer season.

6609. At the time it was at its height, what were the regulations of the College of Surgeons, or of the Company of Apothecaries, for recognizing schools, and summer courses of lectures?—I believe, that, at that time, there were no exclusive regulations at all; that any gentleman, being a member of one of the corporations, if he thought proper to teach, was considered as qualified to do so. There certainly was no exclusive regulation, affecting summer lectures.

6610. If a candidate could prove himself a proficient on examination before the College of Surgeons, they were not solicitous whether it was by attending summer or winter courses that he had acquired his knowledge?—The certificate of attendance on summer courses was received by the College at that time, and for some time afterwards.

6611. Are there not at present many private medical schools in London, besides your own?—There are several.

6612. Were there, when your brother first established his school?—There were private teachers at that time. Mr. Joshua Brookes, particularly, a very eminent anatomist, and most highly distinguished comparative anatomist, the founder of one of the most perfect museums of comparative anatomy in Europe, was a private teacher of anatomy. There was likewise a private school in Windmill-street: but the lecturers in that institution were very generally connected with the hospitals at the west end of the town, with the Middlesex Hospital especially.

6613. Do hospital teachers possess any advantages over private teachers?—I conceive that they possess considerable advantage, from the influence which is necessarily associated with the large hospitals of London, and from the support which they derive from that influence. They receive the benefit of the reputation which the hospital enjoys, independently, in some degree, of their own merits, as teachers. The high reputation of several of the hospitals in London, necessarily causes the collection of a large number of students at the hospitals. In some of the hospitals, there is another advantage which has arisen to the hospital teacher. The students, on their coming to London to attend hospital practice, necessarily present themselves to one of the officers of the hospital, for the purpose of entering to that practice. At the Borough Hospitals, it is to the apothecary of the hospital that they present themselves. Now I have reason to know that the apothecary takes this opportunity of informing the students what lectures are necessary, and to what lectures they should enter. As a very considerable number of young men come to London from distant parts of the country, who know very little of the merits of any particular school or teacher, the student usually takes the apothecary's advice, and enters for the lectures, at the hospital, which are the first he has had placed before him. And I may state further, that the interference of some of the officers who enter pupils to the hospital, has not been confined to this: for it has been stated to me, from time to time, in several instances, by individuals to whom it has happened, that on their representing to the officers who entered them, that they had been recommended to attend the lectures of some other teacher, the officer has observed, that he knew nothing about such teacher, and if they entered to such teacher's course, the hospital surgeons, in going round the wards, would take no notice of them. These appear to me to be some of the advantages which the hospital teacher has over a private teacher; and there are many others which are connected with the constitution of the examining board of the College of Surgeons.

6614. When the Webb-street school came to rise in reputation, was it viewed with jealousy by any of the hospital schools?—It was.

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6615. When was it that regulations were made by the College of Surgeons, affecting the interests of the Webb-street school?—There were certain regulations passed very shortly after the decease of my late brother, which affected the interests of that school in a very important manner, and, in fact, threatened its entire suppression.

6616. Do you allude to the regulations of 1824?—I do.

6617. Those were the first regulations by which the interests of the private schools were affected?—They were the first, to my knowledge. My brother died in the February preceding.

6618. In what way did those regulations operate injuriously for your school?—The regulation which especially affected the private schools, was this: “That certificates of attendance at lectures on anatomy, physiology, the theory and practice of surgery, and of the performance of dissections, be not received by the court, except from the appointed professors of anatomy and surgery in the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; or from persons teaching in a school, acknowledged by the medical establishment of one of the recognized hospitals; or from persons, being physicians or surgeons to any of those hospitals.” There was also the following regulation, which had the effect of interfering with the summer courses. A certificate was required to be produced, “of having regularly attended three winter courses, at least, of anatomical lectures; and also one or more winter courses of chirurgical lectures; and of having performed dissections during two or more winter courses.”

6619. Had that regulation the effect of rendering unavailable for the student any summer courses that he might attend?—It had that effect; and it has had, ever since.

6620. The regulation, requiring schools to be acknowledged by the medical establishment of a recognized hospital, is abolished; but that proscribing summer lectures, is still in force?—It is.

6621. Was this the consequence of the regulation, which required that teachers, to be recognized by the College, must be either the physicians or surgeons of an hospital, or be acknowledged by the medical establishment of some recognized hospital: that any surgeon of a recognized hospital, or any teacher acknowledged by some hospital school, considered himself entitled to establish a school, however ill provided he might be with the means of teaching?—That construction certainly was put upon the regulations.

6622. So that a man ill-provided with the means of teaching, if acknowledged by an hospital school, would be recognized; and a man not acknowledged by an hospital school, however well provided he might be, might not be recognized?—Certainly not, according to those regulations; and, in fact, the school to which I am attached, was refused to be recognized, as a school of anatomy, under the operation of those regulations.

6623. What hardships befel your school in consequence of the regulations passed in 1824, shortly after your brother's death?—The hardships may be divided into two orders; first as regarded the individual teacher at that time, and secondly as regarded the permanency of the school. As regarded myself, though no actual hardship occurred, it was prevented, I believe, by a mere chance; and although I had delivered a complete course of lectures before those resolutions were enacted, and a certificate of that course had been received by the court of examiners, there was considerable uncertainty whether my certificate would be received. I should wish to state, as matter of justice to an individual, who might have been thought to be particularly interested in the suppression of my school, that he on the contrary proved to be my warmest advocate. I allude to Sir Astley Cooper. From information I received from a gentleman who was present at the Council, when the recognition of my lectures was deliberated upon, I have reason to know, that, had it not been for the advocacy of Sir Astley Cooper, my lectures would not have been received. Then as to the permanency of the school, as long as those regulations continued in force, it depended upon my life; and had I been incapacitated by illness, or by any other cause, from continuing to lecture on anatomy and physiology in that school, it must have fallen to the ground; for the court of examiners expressly refused the application that was made to them, to recognize the school permanently, as one in which anatomy might be taught.

6624. You allude to your father's application to the Council to recognize the school?—I do.

6625. What was the answer of the court of examiners to that application?—I have never seen the answer, nor a copy of the application, nor was it till two or three

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three years after the application had been made, that I knew that it had been made at all. I believe, however, that it was stated in the application, that the school had been founded upon the faith of the then existing regulations of the College of Surgeons: that it had been provided with the necessary means for instruction, by the erection of a lecture-room, museum, dissecting-rooms, and so forth; that it was supplied with a sufficient collection of preparations for the purposes of instruction, and that as those laws and regulations were made after the completion of the school, it was unjust and illegal to give them an *ex post facto* operation. In reply to that application, it was stated, and not in very courteous terms, that permanent recognition would not be given to the school.

6626. The letter contains the following passage: "I am directed by the court of examiners of this College to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 17th instant, and in reply thereto to inform you, that although they continue to receive the certificates of your son, Mr. R. D. Grainger, yet that they cannot agree to what you require. Consequently, any further application to the court on the subject is unnecessary"—I suppose that was the reply; though there was also some verbal reply given, which was not quite so courteous, to the effect, that the court of examiners could not acknowledge bricks and mortar. I should wish to state why that application was fair and justifiable, under the circumstances of the time. According to the regulations above referred to, no person could teach anatomy, unless he was a surgeon, or physician of a recognized hospital, or a teacher in one of those hospitals, or in a school acknowledged by the medical officers of one of the recognized hospitals. Therefore, the door to teaching was perfectly closed against all individuals, not belonging to or immediately connected with those hospitals; and the only way in which the school could be permanently continued, was, by having it acknowledged, through such an application as was then made, as a school in which anatomy might be taught. This appears to me to be in general an extremely bad principle; because I consider that the fitness of the teachers for teaching should be considered, as well as the school; but since there was at that time no opening for any teacher whatever, how high soever might have been his qualifications, it was attempted to have the school placed on the same footing as the court had already placed the hospital schools.

6627. Does the constitution of the court of examiners, in your opinion, work equally well for the private teacher as for the hospital teacher?—If I consider the constitution of the court of examiners, without reference to the individuals that compose it, I should say not; because a very considerable number of the examiners of the College of Surgeons are themselves either lecturers on anatomy and surgery, or they are teachers in some of the large hospitals to which schools are attached; and without in the least assuming any improper motives of conduct on the part of any of the examiners, the presumption still might exist that they would be influenced in their capacity as examiners by their interests as teachers or hospital surgeons. They are liable to that imputation, and whether that imputation be ill-founded or not, it has an injurious effect, by the students supposing that those coming from a private school will not receive the same justice in their examinations, as if they came from an hospital school. I should also wish to state, in connexion with this part of the subject, that as far as my experience has gone of the individuals who have composed the court of examiners, (with a few exceptions) I have had every reason to be satisfied with the fairness and justice of the examinations; and I do believe, that no distinction has been made, (with but few exceptions) between the pupils coming from a private school and the pupils coming from an hospital school.

6628. Have you ever investigated what is the proportion of pupils, coming from different schools, who upon examination have been rejected by the court of examiners, in order to discover whether the greater proportion has been on the side of the hospital or of the private schools?—I have never had any means of making such an examination.

6629. Do you adopt the principle of examining your students?—I do.

6630. How frequently?—The fixed days are twice a week; and for, some time, the examinations have generally been continued twice a week, till towards the middle of the season; when there being a good deal of dissecting going on, the young men are more anxious to be in the dissecting-room; and there being also a great number of lectures to attend, they do not so much attend the examinations. These examinations are voluntary. They were instituted, in the first instance, by

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my late brother, from a conviction that they would prove advantageous to the student.

6631. Do a large proportion willingly undergo the examination?—A very considerable number.

6632. The pupils that attend your classes, enter at various hospitals in the metropolis for hospital attendance?—They do, but principally at the hospitals adjoining in the Borough.

6633. Have you had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the nature of the examination at the College of Surgeons?—So far as the accounts of them go, which are given by the pupils, I have had very considerable opportunity.

6634. From the information thus collected, do you believe that the examiners at the College apply a sufficient test of the competency of the candidates to practise surgery?—If the examination is to be considered as complete in itself, I should say not. If it be taken in connexion with the examination of the Apothecaries' Company, (which is a distinct body however), I should say that the two, taken together, are a very fair test, generally, of the acquirements of a man before he enters upon the practice of surgery.

6635. What proportion of all the students pass through both of these examinations?—Certainly, a great majority. All those who intend to practise as general practitioners in this country, must be examined by the Apothecaries' Company; and a considerable majority present themselves, as a matter of choice, at the College of Surgeons.

6636. Does not this also induce them to be examined by the College of Surgeons: that unless they have the diploma of the College, they cannot become candidates, at any after time, for a surgeoncy to a county prison, or to many hospitals?—I believe they are not eligible by law to be surgeons of a county prison unless they belong to the College of Surgeons.

6637. Does the circumstance of the Company of Apothecaries and the College of Surgeons examining, in part, upon the same subjects, entail upon the students any additional and unnecessary expense?—As far as the expense is concerned, I think not.

6638. Does it tend to distract their attention?—I think it does, so far certainly, that, for instance, when a student has to present himself for examination before the Apothecaries' Company, and when it is to be supposed that the inquiry relates more especially to pharmacy and the other branches of medical knowledge, he is at the same time obliged to pay a considerable attention also to anatomy and physiology.

6639. Does a young man usually go before the Company of Apothecaries first, or before the College of Surgeons?—Formerly students used to go before the Company of Apothecaries first; because they could do so with less preparation; now, I think, it is the reverse, because they can prepare themselves in a less time for the College of Surgeons.

6640. Is not that rather reversing the natural order of things. Do not the easily-comprehended matters of pharmacy and materia medica require less preparation than the more complicated studies of physiology and pathology?—I should conceive so.

6641. Are the examiners of the College of Surgeons sometimes men who are very advanced in years?—I believe some of them are considerably advanced in years.

6642. Have you ever heard from students, that they have been examined by such elderly gentlemen?—Yes, I have.

6643. Is the duty of examining divided between the juniors and the seniors; or frequently, do the seniors alone examine?—I do not imagine that there is any such principle of division of duty adopted; and, in fact, if I may judge from what has been mentioned to me as having taken place lately, viz., that one of the students was examined by two of the oldest members of the court, that principle cannot be adopted.

6644. Have you ever heard of an examination being conducted by two gentlemen, one of whom was 95 and the other 83 years old?—There are two gentlemen, one of whom is upwards of 90, and the other upwards of 80; and I know of an instance where those two gentlemen were the examiners.

6645. Does any inconvenience result from the examinations being conducted by persons so advanced in age?—The general opinion of all persons, I suppose, would be sufficient to determine, that after an individual has reached a very advanced age,

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age, he could scarcely be competent for such important duties, as necessarily devolve upon an examiner of the College of Surgeons.

6646. Must they not often be in arrear of the state of anatomical and physiological knowledge of the day?—I should suppose, that unless the examiners were constantly renewing their acquaintance with anatomy and physiology, the one, anatomy, being so difficult to retain, and the other, physiology, being so constantly advancing, (especially of late years, when many parts of physiological science have been almost new made) they certainly would be likely to get into arrear; and I believe the same observation would apply with equal force to surgery.

6647. So that if a person has retired from practice for a very few years, he must be considered as incompetent to examine?—I should certainly think so, as regards anatomy; there being no science which, in its minutiae, it is so difficult to retain; and if it is to be ascertained that the student has acquired a thorough knowledge of anatomy, the examiner must keep up his acquaintance with it to a very minute extent.

6648. Would it be desirable to introduce into the court of examiners a certain proportion of junior men, say from 25 to 36 years of age, who were not yet fully occupied with the practice, but rather engaged in the science of the profession?—I should think it would be so, in conjunction with men more advanced in life, and who had seen more of the actual practice of medicine and surgery. It would be most desirable that those who are prosecuting their more advanced studies, and who are attending more particularly to all the improvements in anatomy and physiology, should be conjoined with those who are more advanced in life.

6649. What do you think of the practice of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, for the seniors to sit as judges, and the juniors to examine; and then for both juniors and seniors to consult together upon the merits of the candidates?—I should think that would be a very desirable method: anything, in fact, that would secure the junction of the juniors with certain senior members of the profession.

6650. What opinion have you formed of the comparative extent and strictness of the examinations at Apothecaries' Hall and at the College of Surgeons?—Of course in the situation in which I am placed, I might incur the imputation of making an invidious distinction, if I pronounced any opinion upon the comparative merits of those two bodies: but I consider that, in an inquiry of this kind, whatever may be the private interests of any individual, if he feels desirous of improving the general mode of medical education, he ought to give his opinion in an unbiassed manner; avoiding certainly all personal imputations. Having given this explanation, I may state, that I consider the examination at the Apothecaries' Hall is decidedly preferable to that of the College of Surgeons.

6651. Will you state in what respects?—I believe the best answer I can give to that question is, the degree of preparation which is required on the part of students for the two examinations. I know that the examination at the Apothecaries' Company is one which they look forward to with considerable uneasiness; that they make great preparation for it; and that the same degree of preparation and of fear do not attend presenting themselves at the College of Surgeons. The more general scope of examination which is adopted at the Apothecaries' Company, appears to render it more advantageous than the examination at the College of Surgeons; which is generally restricted, I believe, to anatomy and physiology, and the principles of surgery.

6652. Is there any change in the required subjects of study or of examination at the College of Surgeons, which, in your opinion, might advantageously be made?—I think that, if it is to be considered an examination complete in itself, it certainly would admit of considerable improvement. It would be desirable to inquire more into medical acquirements, such as *materia medica*, chemistry, pharmacy, the operation of medicines, and so forth. If it is to be considered as an examination complete in surgery, I should likewise particularly consider that clinical instruction should be more enforced and attended to. I consider that one of the great defects in the medical education of this country, is the want of a regular and proper course of clinical instruction. Again, I consider that the mode of examination, as regards anatomy, might be very greatly improved, by making it, in a considerable part, demonstrative. The College hitherto have not had the means of conducting the examination in that manner; because the supply has been totally insufficient; but to make it complete, I should consider examination, with the dead body before the student, an extremely proper method.

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6653. If the course of study and of examination, both of the Company of Apothecaries and of the College of Surgeons, is in itself incomplete, and it is argued that one examination is to make up for the defects of the other, would it not be proper that each board should examine upon separate branches of medical science, so that those branches together should present a complete course of medical science; and that every person claiming to practise, should be examined by both boards?—Undoubtedly, every student should be examined in all that is requisite, and certainly not twice over.

6654. What is the expense, on the average, of a general practitioner's education, from its first commencement until he receives his diploma and license?—I should consider that at the lowest a man could not be fitted for practice under from 400 *l.* to 450 *l.*

6655. Will you state the items of that expense?—The fee for the apprentice varies considerably; but I suppose it is from 150 *l.* to 200 *l.*

6656. What is that for?—It is for a portion of the six years, prior to his coming to London.

6657. For that, is he boarded and lodged in the house of the practitioner to whom he is apprenticed?—Yes; in general, the board would be included in that sum.

6658. That occupies about four years and a half?—Probably, about that time. Then he must reside in London two winters and one summer, about 18 months; and that, with the necessary expenses of lectures, the fees to the Apothecaries' Company, and the College of Surgeons, could not be done, I should think, under 200 *l.*: and that with great economy.

6659. Would that include the expense of living and lodging in London?—Many young men who come to London, are not overstocked with cash, and they do manage to live upon a very small sum; and I believe that many of them would do it for that; but with rigid economy.

6660. So that perhaps upon the average it would be nearer 500 *l.* than 400 *l.*?—I should certainly conceive 500 *l.* upon the average, and frequently more.

6661. What sum is given by apprentice pupils at the hospitals?—I know some gentlemen who have paid to distinguished surgeons in the Borough 1,000 *l.* for five years. Some hospital surgeons take less, I have no doubt; but I speak of the hospitals in the Borough.

6662. Among the members at large of the College of Surgeons, does there exist any desire for an alteration in the constitution of their Council?—I believe that such a feeling does exist. I have taken no public part in ascertaining such feeling, nor have I ever joined in any proceedings relating to that object; because I did not conceive that there was much chance of success.

6663. You think that the self-elective system is not a good one?—I think that nothing can be worse: that it is bad for the reputation of the members of the College as a body: bad for the members, individually: bad for the progress of surgery in this country: and bad for the public.

6664. Should there be one or two grades in the profession of surgery?—That appears to me to be a question of great importance; and one which is not easily decided. My opinions are strongly in favour of there being, as far as possible, an equality of rank in the members of a liberal profession; but how far it might be desirable, as an incentive to exertion, and reward of merit, to have a higher grade, is worthy of consideration. If, however, that higher grade be made, it is a most important point, that the mode of electing to it should be pure and above suspicion: that there should be nothing exclusive in it, and depending on favour: that on the contrary, it should be open to the members of the profession to rise to it by their own exertions; and I for one should protest most strongly against there being any such grade, if the mode of election were not made satisfactory to the members of the profession at large.

6665. Who should be the eligible, as members of the governing body, and who the electors?—If a higher grade were constituted upon the fair and liberal principles to which I have referred, and were open to the members of the College, I should consider that the examiners should be chosen from that body.

6666. Councillors as well as examiners?—I have not thought of all those details. Perhaps there might be many men who from their great application and the extent of their acquirements, might be considered as excellent examiners, few only of whom might be considered as qualified for the higher grade. As to the electors

electors of the governing body of the profession, I think they should consist of all the members of the College.

6667. Should the practitioners of midwifery or pharmacy be amongst the electors?—If they were members of the College.

6668. Ought they to be ineligible as members of the governing body?—Certainly not, if they are members of the College.

6669. Whether practitioners in midwifery or pharmacy were eligible or not, if the members at large were the electors, do you believe that the choice would generally fall upon persons eminent in the practice of surgery only, and connected with the hospitals or medical schools in London?—My idea certainly is, that you would have nearly the same class of men, with several exceptions, as at present; that those gentlemen would be the persons chosen, and most properly chosen, because of their great experience.

6670. Have you ever heard of a candidate for a diploma being rejected, in consequence of the deafness of an examiner?—I cannot say that I have ever known it myself; but it has been mentioned to me by a private lecturer on anatomy, that it has happened, to his knowledge, in more than one instance, that a young man who was extremely nervous (as many of them are at that time) having gone up for examination, one of the examiners, who was deaf, and at the same time rather irritable, not hearing the answer, has said “What does the gentleman say? speak up, Sir.” This, he said, had operated disadvantageously in increasing the nervousness of the young man; but whether such a circumstance has actually led to rejection, I do not know.

6671. As men, as they advance in years, become more liable to such infirmities, is not the principle, of appointing as examiners the ten seniors of the Council, an injudicious one?—My opinion certainly is that it is so.

6672. And that mode of choosing examiners has probably led to some such instances as you have just referred to?—Yes; and in another manner, to which I have already referred. I will mention a case that has come to my own knowledge. Some of those gentlemen who have lived as examiners to an advanced age, have been so little acquainted with the great advances that the science of surgery has made, that they did not know the doctrines of the present day. A few years ago, when it was the practice to have only one examiner to each candidate, I know a case of an extremely industrious student, one of the most industrious students that I ever had, a man who was extremely well qualified to become a member of the College of Surgeons, being rejected by one of those senior members of the Council, upon a point which I will state. It related to the treatment of a limb, in case of mortification following an injury: traumatic gangrene, as it is called. This student was asked by the examiner, whether, in case of mortification following a compound fracture, he would think proper to amputate at a time, when the mortification had not been limited: when the line of separation, as it is called, had not been established, and the patient was, apparently, in an extremely critical state? He said, “Yes;” and for saying, “yes,” was rejected. Till within a few years, it was the universal rule laid down, that where no line of separation was established, amputation ought not to be performed; because it has been observed, in many cases, that the disease afterwards continued, and the stump mortified. Now it has since been determined, and the credit of establishing this distinction is especially due to Baron Larrey, that in a case of gangrene arising from external violence, if it is evident, from the general state of the case, that the gangrene has been the result of local injury, and that it does not depend upon constitutional causes, the only chance of saving a patient’s life, is by amputation, even when no limit has been set to the gangrene; for, to use Larrey’s own words, “the gangrene from external injuries always continues to spread; the infection becomes general; and the patient dies.” This student was rejected for giving an answer in accordance with Larrey’s observation. He gave way to the decision, because he knew not at the time that he had (as it subsequently appeared that he had) a right of appeal from a single examiner to the whole court of examiners. He stated the circumstances to me, and I recommended him to go to the president of the College, at that time Mr. Abernethy; which he did the next morning. Mr. Abernethy told him, that his answer was perfectly right; but that since he had acquiesced in the judgment of the court, by not appealing (and I even did not know at the time of that right of appeal), there was no remedy.

6673. How long was he obliged to wait for being re-examined?—For three or six months. Mr. Abernethy added, that if he had appealed the night before to

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the court, he would have taken care that, upon that point, he should not have been rejected. Now this case appears to me to be a proof, that, in certain cases, where the examiner may be supposed not to have kept up his knowledge of the improvements in surgery, he might have outlived the time for which he was qualified to be an examiner.

6674. Are there any decisive objections to teaching anatomy, and demonstrating in the summer season?—As a general proposition, I do not consider that there is any disadvantage in the prosecution of anatomical studies in the summer: in many branches of anatomy, certainly not. I should, on the contrary, consider that there are reasons why certain branches of anatomy might be prosecuted with more advantage in the summer than in the winter. First, there are generally fewer pupils in London in the summer; and even supposing that the summer lectures were recognized, I believe there would always be fewer. Next, there generally are, and there would probably always be, fewer lectures to attend. There therefore would be amongst the students who remained, a better supply of subjects; and those who did remain, would have more time to spare for the dissecting-room. I should consider, also, that some branches of anatomy might, at that season, be most advantageously pursued. Those gentlemen who had previously attended a winter course, and had thus obtained a general systematic knowledge of anatomy, would, many of them, be extremely desirous to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring surgical anatomy in the summer. Moreover, the summer season is extremely favourable for the performance of operations upon the dead body; and as different pupils may perform operations on different parts of the same body on the same day, the objection arising from the state of the weather, does not apply, either to surgical anatomy, or to operative surgery, being conducted in the summer.

6675. If summer courses were recognized by the College, do you believe that many students would attend them?—I have no doubt of it.

6676. Does any dissection now go on in the summer by students who are desirous of improvement?—It does in the school to which I am attached; and I wish to state, that since, under the operation of the Anatomy Act, we have had better means of illustration and providing for the wants of the students than formerly, we have been anxious to establish such a course of surgical anatomy and operative surgery as that to which I have referred; and during the last summer such a course was given.

6677. Would not recognition of summer courses be the best mode of meeting the wants of the student, if the supply in the winter be inadequate, owing to the concourse of students at that season?—Yes; for it happens now, that the very considerable supply which might be obtained in London during the summer, is lost; and the interruption to our receiving the supply, which occurs in summer, may of itself be sufficient to occasion a difficulty. When the winter season recommences, there is a new operation, as it were, to begin.

6678. Shortly after the Anatomy Act came into operation, had the private teachers reason to fear, that in consequence of the influence exercised by the hospital schools, they would be subjected to any difficulty in obtaining a supply?—That feeling did exist, I believe, very generally amongst the private teachers.

6679. Did any meeting take place of the teachers in London, and did they subscribe to any conditions for securing a fair distribution amongst their schools?—Such a meeting was held, and they did subscribe to such an agreement.

6680. State the nature of the agreement?—The agreement was, in principle, that whatever supply might be obtained under the Anatomy Act, should be divided amongst the different schools in proportion to the number of their students.

6681. What was the reason, on the part of the private teachers, for their being desirous to come to such an agreement?—It very soon after the passing of the Act became apparent, that if each school was left to the exertions of its own teacher to obtain a supply, the hospital teachers, backed as they were by hospital influence, would necessarily have much greater command with the parochial authorities than the private teachers; and that influence certainly did operate to a considerable extent.

6682. The private teachers were apprehensive, that, owing to the influence exercised by the hospital schools, they would be entirely deprived of the means of teaching?—That impression did exist, and it seemed to be supported by the facts of the case.

6683. What means have been adopted for obtaining a correct return of the number of students at the different schools?—The only mode which offered itself,

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was to take the register of students at Apothecaries' Hall; because as, according to one of the regulations of the Apothecaries' Company, every student who intends to present himself for examination, must register his name, when he enters at the lectures; and as it was known that the great majority of the students in London do intend to present themselves for examination before the Apothecaries' Company, and therefore do register their names, that registry was considered the best guide that could be obtained, to ascertain the number of students in each school, which was to serve as the basis for the distribution.

6684. Has a sufficiently correct return for just distribution been obtained by those means?—I cannot myself state whether it is considered a correct return. It is not an unexceptionable test; because it is evident, that more names might have been registered at the Apothecaries' Hall, as belonging to any one school in the metropolis, than actually did attend; but it was the best that at that time presented itself. I conceive it is a point of great importance to have an efficient register; first, because it would compel the student, *bonâ fide*, to attend the required lectures; and secondly, because it would afford a just estimate of the wants of the several schools.

6685. Have the inspector, and those who control his conduct, endeavoured to effect a just distribution, according to the principle assented to by the teachers?—I am bound to state, in justice to the inspector of anatomy, that I believe every exertion has been made by him to carry into the fullest operation the principle of equitable distribution, which was adopted by all the teachers of London at that meeting, and which had received the decided sanction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

6686. What impediments have occurred to the carrying this principle of distribution entirely into effect?—There is probably more than one cause of difficulty; the greatest being, that the teachers in the hospital schools, have, by their influence, not as teachers only, but as the representatives of those large corporations, secured the exclusive supply in many of the metropolitan parishes. This cannot be fully controlled, as far as I understand, by the inspector of anatomy, who has found that several of the parochial authorities are favourably inclined towards certain hospital schools.

6687. By how many examiners do you understand that candidates are usually examined at the College of Surgeons?—I believe in general there are two examiners to each pupil.

6688. Is there anything, not elicited during examination, that you wish to state to the Committee?—I wish to state, as a private teacher, the objections which I entertain to the present constitution of the examining board of the College of Surgeons. Because they appear to me to be of considerable importance, as far as the private teachers are concerned. Independently of any objections which might be urged against this body, from its mode of election, and other objections on general grounds, the majority being generally composed of hospital teachers, either in the capacity of lecturers or surgeons of the metropolitan hospitals, they labour under the objection which would apply to any person being an examiner, who was at the same time a teacher. I consider that the two functions, teaching and examining, ought to be kept quite distinct from each other; and that under no circumstances ought a teacher to be an examiner in the medical profession. But independently of that general objection, the private teachers have this to complain of: that those teachers who do find admission into the examining board of the College of Surgeons, are exclusively hospital teachers; and that, consequently, a presumption may exist, and to my knowledge has existed, that the examiners may be influenced, in their capacity as examiners, by their interests as teachers in the hospitals. I therefore complain of the present constitution of the board; because only one class of teachers are admitted; all private teachers being excluded; for I am not aware that, from the first institution of the examining board, any teacher, not being an hospital surgeon, has found admission into the board of examiners. This being the case, a suspicion may arise, that the examination is not fairly conducted towards the pupils of private schools. I know, for instance, that it has been stated, in consequence of opinions I have expressed, having got abroad, that there would be a more strict examination of the pupils that come from the school of a private teacher, than of the pupils that come from a hospital school. Now the mere supposition of such a thing, whether it be well or ill founded, is calculated to inflict a severe injury upon the teachers of private schools.

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6689. Can you mention the names of any private teachers, who, from their standing, were entitled to be admitted to the Council of the College, and yet have never been admitted?—The first that presents himself to my recollection, in that point of view, is the late Mr. Brookes, who may be said to have had an European reputation. He was a man known in France, as well as in this country, by his acquirements in comparative anatomy. He was a most fit and proper man, if it were proper to have had any teacher in the board; I should consider that Mr. Carpue was another.

6690. Though you disapprove of the principle of admitting any teachers, yet you consider, that so long as there is no objection raised to the admission of hospital teachers, private teachers ought to be admitted?—Certainly, in order to prevent the appearance of any unfairness in the examination; and it is therefore evident that, according to the present constitution of the examining board, the only security which the private teacher has, that there shall be nothing unfair (and I have already admitted, that as a private individual I have nothing to complain of as unfair in the present board of examiners), must depend upon the personal character of the examiners; and I should consider that, in questions of this kind, the mode of election should be such, as not to leave the fairness of the examination to the mere chance of private character. The election ought to be of such a nature as to place the character of the examiners, and of their examinations, above suspicion.

Joseph Constantine Carpue, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. C. Carpue, Esq.

6691. WERE you lately a lecturer upon anatomy?—Within these two years.

6692. Where did you lecture?—In Dean-street.

6693. For how many years were you lecturer there?—For upwards of 30 years. I did not lecture all that time, but most part of it.

6694. Who established that school?—Myself.

6695. Was it a school for teaching anatomy only, or various other branches of medical science?—Only anatomy and surgery.

6696. Previous to the regulations of the College of Surgeons, of 1824, did you give summer courses of lectures?—Always.

6697. Had you a considerable class?—I never took many: my plan prevented me from taking more than a certain number of pupils.

6698. Had you as many as you wished to have?—Sometimes, more than I wished to have.

6699. What effect had these regulations upon the class attending your summer courses of lectures?—They did me no great good.

6700. They put your lectures down?—Yes, entirely. The College would not recognize my certificates, and I consistently could not keep the summer lectures up. I considered the summer course the best course.

6701. Why?—Because it is a continuation of learning. The students are nearly perfect, and that makes them completely so. If they left off where they were, they would forget much of what they had already learned, become disgusted with the profession altogether, and, perhaps, never become anatomists at all.

6702. Previous to these regulations, the summer courses were recognized as qualifying students for admission to be examined?—Certainly.

6703. And ever since 1824 the College has omitted to recognize summer courses?—I believe so.

6704. Were you acquainted with the late Mr. Brookes?—Intimately.

6705. Was he injured by these regulations?—I believe, they ruined him; for we are now making a subscription for his funeral, which is not yet paid for. He died without a single shilling.

6706. To what school was he attached?—To no particular school.

6707. Where principally did he lecture?—He lectured in Blenheim-street.

6708. Was that a school of anatomy and surgery only, or of other branches of medical science as well?—He lectured, I believe, entirely upon anatomy and the operations of surgery. I do not believe he lectured on general surgery.

6709. Previous to these regulations, had he a considerable class?—Very considerable. He had most of the pupils from the Borough sent there by his friend, who is a friend to every man, Sir Astley Cooper.

6710. What was the number of his class?—I believe very numerous. I should apprehend he had never less than 120, 130, 140 or 150.

6711. Was

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6711. Was Mr. Brookes ever elected by the Council of the College of Surgeons a member of their body?—Never. *J. C. Carpué, Esq.*

6712. From his acquirements in anatomy and surgery, and from the ardour with which he promoted the study of comparative anatomy, as was shown by his celebrated museum, ought he, in your opinion, to have been chosen a member of the Council?—I think you could scarcely find a man so well qualified, and that it has been a great loss to surgery that that poor man was so ill used. It is considered so on the Continent. For I have been to every school on the Continent; and they all deplore the fate of Mr. Brookes. He stands there very high indeed.

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6713. Did you ever hear what the reasons were for his exclusion from the Council?—No.

6714. What was the impression upon your own mind, as to the cause of his exclusion?—I considered the Council as a select vestry, which did not like to let in any but the friends, allies and connexions of their own body.

6715. Do you believe, that Mr. Brookes's belonging to a private, and not to an hospital school, had anything to do with his exclusion from the Council?—Certainly.

6716. Were you passed over by the Council?—I was.

6717. Did you ever hear why they passed you over?—Mr. Guthrie said I was passed over, because of the manner in which I was paid by my pupils: Half the fee, on the pupil's entering; and the remaining half, on his passing the College. Mr. Thomas, another member of the Council, informed me, that hearing they intended to pass me over, he was so much dissatisfied that he refused to attend. I beg leave to say, that I never gave a certificate to a pupil, until he could demonstrate all the parts of the human subject, and perform all the operations in surgery.

6718. What opinion do the members of the College at large entertain of the system of self-election, as applied to the Council?—They think it very wrong.

6719. How many surgeons are there in London who practise, what is called, *pure surgery*?—I cannot say; but, I believe, very few.

6720. Are there one hundred?—No, nor anything like a hundred, I should think.

6721. How many surgeons are there out of London, that practise *pure surgery*?—Very few: there is not practice for them; for that is now taken by well-informed gentlemen, who practise pharmacy also. They are as well-informed as the others: for I do not know of any difference in their education. They attend the same lectures, and the same hospitals; and I cannot see how practice in pharmacy can hurt them. On the contrary, I think it is of advantage to them.

6722. To what sort of practice is a professional man required to confine himself, in order to be eligible as a member of the Council?—I know nothing of the College. I am so disgusted with it altogether, that I have not been near it for many years.

6723. The following is the description contained in the bye-laws of the College: "No member of the College, whose professional practice is not confined to surgery, shall be elected a member of the Council." And again, "Any member of the Council, that shall not confine his professional practice to surgery, shall be liable to removal from the Council." By reading over the list of the College, would you be able to say how many of the members actually come under this description?—There are 10,000 names to read over, and I am not acquainted with many of the members. There are 10,000 members governed by 21.

6724. Would any come under this description, if interpreted strictly?—I almost doubt it.

6725. Is not a large share of the practice of those who call themselves *pure surgeons*, rather medical than surgical?—I think they do certainly practise as physicians, or something in that way. For the surgeons in the country are now so well qualified, in consequence of the hospital practice which they have in the country, and of so many of them having been in the navy or army, that very few operations are now brought to town: they are mostly performed in the country. Hence, those London surgeons are compelled to practise as physicians.

6726. Have they not the knowledge to qualify them to practise as physicians?—I think they have.

6727. And it is therefore desirable that they should so practice?—Yes.

6728. But if they were to act strictly according to their own bye-laws, most of them would be found disqualified to sit upon the Council?—Most of them, I think.

6729. In what light do most of the members of the College view the bye-laws which

J. C. Carpué, Esq. which have just been read, for excluding practitioners in pharmacy or midwifery from the Council?—I cannot say what they think. I can say what I think.

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6730. What do you think?—I think that a man may be a very good surgeon, without practising midwifery; but that if he practices midwifery, he would be a much better surgeon. I will take Sir Charles Clarke, for example. This gentleman has had great experience as a surgeon, and great experience in treating female complaints. Uterine disorders, unfortunately, are very frequent, and sometimes of dreadful severity. These, and the anatomy, and the functions of the parts affected, he understands so well, that he is better qualified for an examiner of the College, in my opinion, than any examiner of ours. For our examiners are not so well acquainted as he is with the surgery of the uterus; but he is acquainted with this, and with general surgery also.

6731. The Committee are informed that there may be about 150 members of the College in London, and about 50 out of London, who profess to practise nothing but surgery: and that, exclusive of about 3,000 members of the College, who are in the service of the army, navy, or East India Company, or who reside in the colonies, the whole number of members of the College who practise pharmacy or midwifery as well as surgery, is about 5,000. Will a commonalty of that number ever be satisfied with a bye-law which excludes them from power, and distributes it among less than 150 select members?—Certainly not.

6732. If all the members were constituted electors of the Council, and all were made also eligible as councillors, do you believe that the choice of the electors would usually fall upon surgeons of great eminence, who were hospital surgeons or teachers in London: in fact, upon the same class of men as are now usually chosen?—I do not know about the surgeons of great eminence in London; but I think it would fall upon men who had much practice and experience; such, for example, as the gentlemen who are or have been surgeons to Greenwich Hospital, or to the principal military and naval hospitals, who have served in the navy and army. Their knowledge I consider equal to the knowledge of any of those gentlemen who attend the London hospitals.

6733. There would be a proper admixture of that class of men: but do you not believe that the leading hospital surgeons would generally find their way into the Council, under a system of free election?—They might, in consequence of their connexion with their pupils.

6734. Who ought to be the parties eligible as councillors, and who the electors of the Council?—I really think that anatomy is now so well taught, and that the profession are so well instructed, that every member of the College is qualified to give expression to his opinion; and I should be sorry to have it supposed, that a man had a diploma granted him, when he merited it not. If he is not properly qualified, he ought not to have placed in his hands power over the lives of his fellow-creatures: but if he merits having that power, he merits, at least, having a vote.

6735. Under a system of free election, would the men chosen as councillors be inferior to the men who are now chosen?—I do not know; there is so much in connexion. In regard to a person like Mr. Brookes, for instance. The election of him, as a person to examine upon anatomy, would have given universal satisfaction. But then I do not think that Mr. Brookes could have examined well upon surgery, he not having the requisite experience as a surgeon. And I must say, that those who have had the greatest experience, are the most proper men to examine, let them be the hospital surgeons of London, or of the country, or let them have received their information wherever they may, in Italy, Germany or France. If they are well qualified from experience, this is all that we want.

6736. Would a Council, so chosen, be superior or inferior to the Council, as now chosen?—I think much superior. I beg leave to observe, that the present mode of examination is not such as to afford any criterion, whether a man knows anatomy or surgery. It is nothing but question and answer. Now my friend Sir Astley Cooper said (and there cannot be a better surgeon, or a better anatomist, or a better man), that nothing was so easy as to detect a young man who had been ground: that he might know the first muscle, and what was next beneath it: but that so soon as you began thoroughly to unfold the body, and to question him about what was situated interiorly, he would be at a loss. Now that is not the case: for there are ingenious works published, which lead to a particular knowledge of different parts of anatomy. Mr. Tossier has published a work upon myology, where one muscle is taken off, and you see the under muscle; and you take

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take that off, and you see another, and another, till you come to the bone. Then Mr. Foster, an ingenious young man, has published another work, which is worth the Committee's seeing. It is an arm, where you first see the common integument, with all the nerves. You then see the cutaneous vessels; then the muscles, the arteries, the veins, and every muscle, and every part, till you come to the bone; and then the bone, with all its ligaments. Any man that would study works like these, could pass an examination at our College, and yet not, in my mind, be by any means fit to be a surgeon. Therefore I am sure that Sir A. Cooper could not have recollected that there were works like these. I am told, moreover, that some gentleman from abroad has brought with him a curious preparation, where first one part, and then another and another is taken off, every part being accurately described: and His present Majesty, I am informed, has made the College a present of such a preparation. Now it is quite clear that a man might learn the names and relative situation of the parts from such a preparation; but he cannot be an anatomist, or a surgeon, without passing a great deal of time in the dissecting room: there is no other way of being so. I beg leave also to observe, that I think all the examinations ought to be in public; and to be on a dead body: and then no mistake could occur. For when a man was examined in public upon a dead body, and was told to demonstrate the brain, or to cut and demonstrate such parts of the body, then he could not deceive you. I would not give the hundredth part of a pin for a diploma otherwise obtained: but the man who had proved his capacity in this manner, should be eligible to any situation.

6737. By public do you mean any members of the College?—I should extend it to the members of the learned profession.

6738. Do you approve of obliging the general practitioner to charge for medicine instead of attendance?—No: it is an unfortunate thing. An apothecary makes a long bill, he is always complained of, and he charges but little, after all. I think he ought to be paid for visiting.

6739. Is there anything, not elicited by the previous examination, that you wish to state to the Committee?—I beg leave to say, that I have attended the different classes upon the Continent; and at Berlin, Dr. Graff desired me to see his class. A young man of the class was desired to demonstrate some eyes, which he did with great ability. He was then desired to show the different instruments which were used in operating, and then to operate with them upon those eyes. A patient was then brought in, and he performed an operation upon a living subject; which he did to admiration.

6740. This was to show that he was qualified for exercising his diploma?—Yes; but this was previous to his examination for a diploma. He would not be fit for that examination, unless he could perform these operations. Another patient was then brought in. It was a nose case; an operation for restoring the nose having already been performed on the patient. Dr. Graff said, "Mr. Carpue, I wish to have your opinion on this case, as it is your operation," referring to my having been the first to perform the Indian operation, in Europe. I, supposing that it was Dr. Graff who had performed the operation, as he had translated my treatise on the subject, and also published a 4to. volume upon it, replied, "Dr. Graff, this does you great credit." He answered, "I did not perform this operation, but this young man," pointing out one of his pupils. "Now we never let a young man practise, unless he has first performed operations in public." And unless this is the case in England, it will never be well done. Here, men who are chosen surgeons to public hospitals, remain in office for life. Now the last war was the means of forming some good surgeons; but if there is no war, and the surgeon, once elected to a public hospital, is to continue in office for life, how are surgeons to gain experience by practice, and to become qualified for the business of their profession? At Edinburgh, hospital surgeons are appointed but for three years; and I trust something of that kind will take place here: for the people of the country ought to be well attended; and if this Edinburgh plan was introduced, it would be of great consequence, as a means of providing that they should be so.

6741. You think it would be preferable, as a system, to appoint temporary rather than permanent surgeons?—You would in that case have more good surgeons. Now you have but few. It is impossible for men to be so, without large practice; and to provide more men, with the opportunity of having extensive practice, the system should be altered. I was desired by the late King to give him any information concerning improvements in surgery; and I had the honour of teaching him certain parts of anatomy. He was very fond of anatomy and surgery. I wished to establish

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blish a general hospital, on a new principle, where Hungerford Market is now built. It was to be open from morning till night; at every hour a surgeon was to attend, and any person was to receive assistance whenever he chose to apply. A person may now be dangerously ill, and his friends may be running about the town, for hours together, in search of a recommendation to an hospital. An hospital of the kind I proposed, would be of great advantage to the profession; for it would employ so many surgeons and physicians, that it would be of great importance to the public. His Majesty was much pleased with the plan, and sent me to Lord Liverpool with it. His Lordship said the country had not the money to spare. His Majesty, however, authorized me to use his name, whenever it might serve me. The Council ought to recognize certificates from naval and military hospitals. There is a gentleman in this room, Sir Richard Dobson, surgeon of Greenwich Hospital, who has had hundreds of cases of erysipelas, and who, during a practice of 20 or 30 years, has never lost one case of the kind by his mode of treatment. His treatment is by puncture, a method not adopted by any London hospital.

6742. Do you mean to say that the Council does not recognize certificates from naval and military hospitals, such as Greenwich, Haslar, the York Hospital?—I believe not. When I was surgeon to the York Hospital at Chelsea, at which hospital Mr. Guthrie was my mate, we had 1,000 cases of ophthalmia; and on one day, we had 3,000; and yet we could never get the Council to recognize a certificate of a student having attended there. The York Hospital is now at Chatham, and they have made a collection of preparations.

6743. Is it not the finest collection of morbid anatomy that exists, from the accurate history they have of the cases, to which the preparations belonged?—I do not know that it is the finest: though it is a very fine collection.

6744. And certificates from York Hospital would not be received?—No.

James Somerville, Esq., M.D., called in; and Examined.

J. Somerville, Esq.
M. D.

6745. YOU are Inspector of Anatomy, appointed by the Secretary of State under the Anatomy Act?—I am.

6746. How long have you been appointed?—Since the passing of the Act.

6747. What are the duties of your office?—The establishment of regulations for the management of the schools of anatomy devolves, under the Act, upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and it is my duty to see that the regulations which he establishes, are fully carried into effect.

6748. You knew the state of the anatomical schools in this metropolis previously to the passing of the Act?—From having been attached to one of those schools, I was intimately acquainted with the system that was then pursued.

6749. To what school were you attached?—To the school in Great Windmill-street, Dr. Hunter's theatre.

6750. Have you visited any Continental schools?—Yes, those in Paris.

6751. In what capacity did you frequent the schools at Paris?—As a student.

6752. Comparing what you know of the former state of the anatomical schools in London with the present, what, should you say, has been the effect of the Anatomy Act?—According to the former system, the anatomical schools may be said to have been completely at the mercy of the men who made a trade of exhuming and selling dead bodies. Under the present regulation, one impediment to an ample supply is, an occasional diminution of mortality. There is this advantage in the present system; that the expense is moderate; therefore greater facilities are afforded to a much larger number of students. Moreover, the bodies, instead of being taken from the grave a considerable time after death, are now received by the schools in a comparatively fresh state. Except from accidental circumstances, which have occurred this year, the schools, in general, have been well supplied.

6753. What accidental circumstances do you allude to?—There has been a difficulty this season to contend with, from the general mortality not having been by any means so great as it usually is. This has arisen, partly from the extraordinary mildness of the season; and partly from the extraordinary mortality which occurred during the prevalence of cholera and of the late influenza. There is also another circumstance which, from my intercourse with parochial officers, I have been led to believe has operated in diminishing mortality: which is, that there never was such a diffusion of comfort among the poorer classes as there is at present: and this affects, not only the mortality, but the proportion of the dead that are given for distribution; for even the poorest classes, from being in full employment, bury their dead, instead

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instead of being obliged, as they sometimes are, through poverty, to leave them unclaimed. J. Somerville, Esq.
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6754. What is now the expense to the schools of a subject?—The only charge for dead bodies which now devolves upon the schools, is the cost of their removal to the school, and of their subsequent interment.

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6755. Is not the removal and interment conducted with perfect propriety and decorum?—With the most perfect. I believe I can say, that in the removal of more than 1,000 bodies in the metropolis, and of 200 in the country, I know of no instance in which there has been any untoward circumstance, when the provisions of the Bill have been observed: with the single exception, perhaps, that occurred at Cambridge.

6756. Has the practice of exhumation ceased?—I have reason to know that there is not one case of a charge for disinterring bodies, in the criminal calendar: in fact, the practice cannot exist, while there is a sufficient supply under the provisions of the Act. No one would employ the exhumator.

6757. Have all attempts on the part of schools at a distance from London, to supply themselves from London, been put down?—I believe, effectually so.

6758. Was there not at one moment an endeavour made on the part of a distant school to supply itself from London; and was that attempt discovered, and put down?—There was an attempt of that sort made; but I received instructions from the Secretary of State, not on any account to tolerate the removal of bodies from the place where they died. It is one of the provisions of the Act that the remains shall receive decent burial; and there would be no security for the observance of that provision, if removal to a distant place were allowed.

6759. To what do you attribute the stop put to exhumation?—The temptation for resurrection-men to be employed in this occupation has ceased, as they cannot supply bodies at anything approaching to the cost at which the schools now obtain them.

6760. What regulations have been adopted for securing a fair distribution of the supply to the various schools?—The directions I have received are to the effect, that every school shall participate to the fullest extent in the advantages arising from the Bill: and that the ratio of pupils is to be the only guide in the distribution of bodies.

6761. How far has this plan been successful?—It has not been so successful as might have been hoped for; and if the Committee will allow me, I will state the circumstances as they have occurred. It was hoped, in the first instance, that the teachers would have seen the propriety of making such regulations among themselves, as would have made it unnecessary for the Home Department to impose any direct regulations upon them.

6762. Did not the teachers meet and agree to abide by certain regulations?—Not at first: but a difficulty was soon experienced; because, as the supply is, by the Act, made to depend upon mutual arrangements between the giver and the receiver, some of the teachers, instead of applying to these authorities on behalf of the whole community of teachers, used their influence to obtain a supply exclusively for themselves: so that some of the public or hospital-schools succeeded in completely depriving the private schools of the means of continuing their labours. It was this circumstance that gave rise to a meeting of the teachers, in the first instance; and I was desired to communicate to this meeting the wish of the Secretary of State, that the teachers should arrange some plan by which his interference might be made useful in carrying the Act into effect. Accordingly, the teachers at this meeting resolved to solicit the Home Department to establish regulations for carrying into effect a plan of equal distribution; and they unanimously signed an agreement approving of a plan for that purpose. It was to have been expected, therefore, that they would have adhered to the regulations of which they had approved. But they did not do so; on the contrary, several of the teachers induced such persons among the parish authorities as were friendly to them, to act for their behalf; and, consequently, impediments, which appeared to come from the parish officers, though really coming from the teachers, were thrown in the way of carrying the regulations into effect.

6763. Have you succeeded, however, in a great measure, in spite of these obstacles, in making these regulations operative?—The last instructions which I have received from the Home Secretary, are to put a stop to any school being supplied to the disadvantage of others; consequently no teacher will be allowed to have any *exclusive* advantage for the future.

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6764. Is it not made a misdemeanor under the statute for any person, not having a licence, to carry on dissection, or to have a dissecting school?—It is so.

6765. And therefore in case the Secretary of State thinks proper, at his discretion, to withhold or to withdraw a licence, the party thereafter continuing to receive bodies, would be guilty of a misdemeanor?—In a communication which I received from the Home Secretary, dated 16th of January, of the present year, the following passage occurs: “ Lord Melbourne has full power, under the Anatomy Act, to prescribe those regulations as to your conduct, as inspector; and trusts that you will not experience any difficulty in carrying them into effect.”

6766. Has any difficulty attended the obtaining a correct register of the students of the different schools?—There has been a very great difficulty. In fact, that is now one of the chief difficulties against which we have to contend. In the first instance, application was made by the Home-office to all the schools of anatomy, for a correct return of the number of pupils attending each: but the returns made in compliance with this application were such as it was impossible for the Home-office to direct the inspector to act upon; as they made the total number of pupils attending all these schools three times as many as, according to the most accurate information I could obtain from Apothecaries’ Hall, existed in London. That return, therefore, it was necessary to lay aside, and after a great deal of deliberation, it was determined to take what was known to be an imperfect register of the students attending the different schools of anatomy, the register of the Apothecaries’ Company: imperfect, because there are many pupils who are examined by the College of Surgeons, who never register with the Apothecaries’ Company at all.

6767. But though it might not give correctly the absolute numbers, yet if it gave a correct ratio of the numbers, that would be sufficient for the purpose of just distribution?—This is the most correct return we have; and is the one by which we endeavour to regulate the distribution.

6768. It is stated in a correspondence between the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons and Mr. Dobson, of Prince’s-street, Westminster; 1st, by the court, that unless Mr. Dobson have first delivered one complete course of anatomical lectures in London, he cannot be recognized by the court, as a teacher: 2dly, by Mr. Dobson in reply, that unless he is first recognized by the court, he cannot be registered as a teacher at Apothecaries’ Hall, nor have the tickets of his pupils registered there: nor obtain any share of the subjects distributed by the inspector of anatomy, as the inspector distributes to those only who are registered as teachers at Apothecaries’ Hall. Now if this be a correct representation of the conditions under which a person, seeking to establish himself as a new teacher, is placed, will not the effect be, entirely to put a stop to the establishing any new schools of anatomy?—Mr. Dobson has obviously committed an error, from a misconception of the regulations under which the inspector acts. The moment a teacher obtains a licence from the Home-office, whether he be recognized by any of the medical corporations or not, he becomes entitled to a share of the supply, proportionate to the number of his pupils. Were the inspector to withhold from a teacher any supply, until he was recognized by the College, the effect would be completely to put an end to the rise of new teachers.

6769. Have you had to combat any repugnance to dissection, on the part of the poorer classes?—I do not know any instance in which the difficulty has arisen from the poor themselves; certainly, no instance.

6770. Is it that they have the plain sense to perceive, that a man cannot know how to mend a machine who knows nothing about its construction: and that to study the construction of the human machine, must be for their benefit?—I believe that, with the majority, it arises out of a feeling of almost total indifference to what becomes of their bodies after death.

6771. Are those hospitals lowered in the estimation of the poor, which have anatomical schools attached to them?—I believe, that the reverse is the fact. The poor themselves seem to be impressed with the belief, that their diseases are more likely to be studied in the hospitals which have schools attached to them; that the students attached to such hospitals, have superior advantages; and the consequence of this impression is, that those hospitals stand higher in their estimation.

6772. Does not that imply their being impressed with the belief, that the study of anatomy is conducive to a knowledge of surgery?—In that way it does.

6773. What would be the penalty upon a teacher, were he now to receive an
exhumed

exhumed body?—A forfeiture of his licence, and a prosecution, which may subject him to a fine of 50 *l.*, and to imprisonment.

6774. Do you believe that there are now any teachers who would receive an exhumed body?—I have the greatest confidence in saying, that there is not a teacher who would do so.

6775. Have you visited the schools of anatomy in the large provincial towns; and if so, state what are their opportunities for teaching anatomy?—I was directed by the Home-office to visit all the provincial schools, and to report upon their state, in order to enable the office to judge of the propriety of granting licences; and I should say that there are some towns, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Bristol, which have opportunities for teaching anatomy, that are not surpassed in any place or town.

6776. From the observations you made on this occasion, did you draw the conclusion, that those schools ought certainly to be recognized by the corporations with whom recognition rests?—Yes, I did.

6777. Are any summer courses of lectures on anatomy now given in London?—There are several.

6778. Where?—At Mr. Grainger's; Mr. King's; the London University; the Hunterian Theatre and Mr. Dermott's.

6779. Are there any reasonable objections to summer courses of anatomy?—I never heard of any; and I should say, very much the reverse; that they are extremely important.

6780. Is not this the best way of meeting any occasional inconvenience, of having a somewhat deficient supply in the winter season?—It is the only opportunity that is likely to be afforded to the student of performing surgical operations on the dead subject: of learning that branch of anatomy which is called surgical anatomy. The body to be applied to this use need not be kept for so long a time as when wanted for ordinary dissection.

6781. Those students who are not satisfied with the minimum of education required by the College, but who really are labouring to learn their profession, do continue to dissect during the summer season?—Most certainly.

6782. It has been stated by the president of the College of Surgeons, that some of the teachers have complained to him that, during the summer, they have found some difficulty in obtaining a supply of subjects?—There is some truth in the allegation; and I will explain the circumstances. Owing to the summer courses not being recognized by the Council of the College, not much zeal is shown by teachers or students in the conduct of them. Hence the demand is most irregular, and is never made until the students are actually without supply. The arrangements made for the supply have, consequently, been far from satisfactory.

6783. Have the country schools also benefited by the operation of the anatomy act?—There is no school that has not done so, to a very considerable extent.

6784. Are most of the country schools provided with a collection of preparations?—Most of them are; and some of these schools have museums, which, from the very admirable preparations which they contain, do infinite credit to the gentlemen by whom they have been formed.

6785. Which are the schools that are best provided with preparations?—Those of Manchester, those of Sheffield, particularly Mr. Overend's, Mr. Norman's school at Bath, the schools of Bristol, and Mr. Cox's school at Birmingham.

6786. Might it not be useful, as a guide to students or parents which schools to prefer, were the Council of the College of Surgeons to make honourable mention of those schools which are best provided with anatomical preparations; if, indeed, such commendation were bestowed impartially?—Certainly, it would assist in guiding the judgment of parents, stimulate the teacher, and reflect credit on the students who attended those schools.

6787. Do the private teachers in London consider the hospital schools as opposed to their interests?—They always must be rivals; because, from their very constitution, the private are directly opposed to the public schools.

6788. Is there much competition between the different teachers of anatomy?—There is a very considerable competition. The hospital schools, having been long established, and being furnished with every convenience by the governors of the hospitals, their teachers view with much jealousy the rise of private schools, some of which afterwards become permanent. The fees of some of the private schools are considerably under those of the public schools.

6789. Are not private schools eminently advantageous, as affording to young

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men, previous to their being able to acquire enough practice to live by, an opportunity of maintaining themselves, improving themselves in their profession, and, if they possess talent, of showing it, and acquiring distinction?—It has hitherto been so; for the most eminent and promising anatomists that this country has ever produced, as Sir Charles Bell; the late Dr. Gordon, and Mr. Edward Grainger, commenced as private teachers; and that example has been followed by the most eminent of the rising surgeons in the present day. The claims which a man may have to reputation as a promising anatomist, can scarcely be shown in any other way, than by his having the opportunity of keeping a private school.

6790. Would not any measure that tended to put down private schools, be exceedingly injurious to the science of anatomy, and to medical science generally, by preventing the calling forth of dormant talent, and depriving it when called forth, of the means of exhibiting itself?—Believing, as I do, that the private schools have been productive of infinite advantage to the science of anatomy, I confess I should be sorry to see any limit put to the formation of private schools.

6791. Is the competition of those schools carried to any injurious extent?—Not that I am aware of; it is productive of good, by exciting rivalry, and would be more so, if the examinations of the students by the College of Surgeons were so conducted, as to attest the relative merits of each school.

6792. What exclusive or superior advantages have the hospital schools for teaching anatomy?—I am not aware of any exclusive advantages which they possess, beyond the excellence of their museums and accommodation. The circumstance of the bodies of the patients who die in an hospital, being considered as belonging to the teachers of the hospital, insures them to a certain degree against such emergencies as the private teachers are occasionally subjected to. It appeared that had not the Secretary of State interfered in the way he did, at the particular time that I mentioned, the private schools would all have been obliged to close their doors for want of the means of continuing their course of instruction.

6793. From what you know of the states of the schools now and previous to the passing of the Bill, are the schools, on the average, better or worse supplied at present than they were before the passing of the Bill?—From the information that I collected previous to the passing of the Bill, for the purpose of showing the necessity of a Bill being passed, the calculation I made of the number of bodies then applied to dissection, was between 200 and 300. The last year, being the first of the operation of the new Act, the number in London amounted to upwards of 600, and in the country, to nearly 100; and this year, there is a considerable increase in the number used in the country, and a slight decrease in those used in London, to the extent of about 50 up to this time, arising from the circumstances which I have previously explained.

6794. Will you state the distribution in the country?—

	1832.	1833.
Bath	2	3
Birmingham	23	20
Bristol	17	7
Exeter	1	5
Hull	4	—
Leeds	3	9
Liverpool	6	16
Manchester	13	24
Nottingham	1	—
Sheffield	11	19
Cambridge	—	1

The year 1833 exhibits the distribution up to this time.

6795. Under whose control are the hospital schools placed?—I believe, they are the private property of the teachers: at least I am not aware that they come under the control of the governors. My duty does not lead me to know anything of the management of any of the hospitals, as all my communications are addressed to the teachers, as if the property was in them; except in the case of Guy's Hospital, where the treasurer, Mr. Harrison, has the direction of the school.

6796. In what way are the governors of the hospitals interested in the hospital schools?—The governors of the hospitals may, in a great measure, be considered as the friends of the teachers; and generally, I think, they are interested more on the score of friendship, than in any other way.

6797. How

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6797. How are the private schools maintained?—They are the property of the teachers, and may be said wholly to depend upon the reputation of the persons who hold the appointments.

6798. Have the governors of any of the hospitals been most reluctant to comply with the regulations for distribution made by the Secretary of State?—Difficulties have been created by some governors individually; but I cannot say, by the governors collectively, because, not being acquainted with the constitution of the hospitals, I do not know that they, as a body, were a party to creating those difficulties.

6799. Have the treasurers of any of the hospitals thrown difficulties in the way of compliance with the said regulations?—In some instances, the treasurers have been anxious to secure exclusively for their own school what the Government intended for the good of the students, generally.

6800. What do you understand to have been the success of the Anatomy Act in Scotland?—At first, there seemed to be a strong repugnance to put the statute in force, and the teachers, continuing to cling to an expectation of deriving supplies from some distant source, were not disposed to use much exertion to combat this repugnance. The firmness, however, shown by the Government in compelling the teachers in Scotland to depend on their own lawfully-procured supplies, the judicious advice given by the Government to all the local authorities, and the prudent conduct of the inspector of anatomy for Scotland, Dr. Craigie, have had the effect of smoothing down the difficulties that at first existed, and there is a constantly-advancing improvement in the working of the Act.

6801. Have the schools in Scotland been well supplied with subjects?—I cannot say what is the case at this present moment. A diminution in the ordinary rate of mortality, arising from the same causes as in England, has occasioned this year an unusual difficulty in obtaining subjects in every medical school in Europe. And Scotland has, of course, had the same difficulty to contend with.

6802. Were you acquainted with the late Mr. Bennett?—I was on terms of great intimacy with him, for several years.

6803. What were the circumstances relating to Mr. Bennett's abandoning his school at Paris?—Mr. Bennett was a distinguished anatomist, as, I may say, generally all members of the Dublin College of Surgeons are. He had a very small fortune, which he relinquished in favour of his family, and sought to establish himself as a teacher of anatomy in Paris. He did so, from there being at that time such extremely limited means of studying anatomy in England, that many medical students, after taking their degree or diploma in this country, went to Paris to finish their medical education: and he succeeded in obtaining a class of pupils of this description, to a very great extent. He engaged private apartments belonging to the public dissecting school at La Pitié; but his success attracting the jealousy of the French students, means were resorted to for depriving him of the advantages he enjoyed, by representing him to the French government as the cause of a scarcity of bodies that was alleged to exist in the school. Mr. Bennett seeing that, as a private individual, he had very little chance of being allowed to continue to teach in Paris, applied to our ambassador to have a representation made to the French government in his favour. He came to London, and communicated with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Canning, who transmitted his memorial to the College of Surgeons, as the authority to judge of such matters. The Council of the College reported against Mr. Bennett's application, and, in consequence of their report, our Government refused to interfere; so that, in the following season, Mr. Bennett was deprived of the facilities he had enjoyed in teaching.

6804. The Council of the College of Surgeons recommended that our ambassador should not intercede at Paris in Mr. Bennett's favour, and themselves refused to recognize certificates of attendance on Mr. Bennett's lectures or demonstrations?—I believe Mr. Bennett's first object was, through the medium of the Government at home, to be allowed to retain the facilities which he enjoyed at Paris; and in the next place to be recognized by the College at home.

6805. Were you at Paris, while Mr. Bennett taught?—I was.

6806. At that time, did he not meet with every facility?—He received extreme kindness from all those who had the means of assisting him.

6807. Did a considerable number of English students attend his school?—A very considerable number.

6808. Subsequently, did not Mr. Bennett endeavour to establish himself as a teacher

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teacher in London?—When his object at Paris was defeated, he came to this country, and sought to establish himself as a teacher of anatomy in London.

6809. Was he recognized as a teacher by the Council of the College of Surgeons?—Not on his first application.

6810. On what ground?—Mr. Bennett informed me, that no reason was assigned to him; that he had received the greatest kindness from all the members of the court of examiners individually, and that, from their expressions, there appeared to be every disposition to serve him; but that, except in private, he could never get any reason assigned for their refusal. The reasons stated in private were, that it was an interference with private property, which could not be sanctioned. One member of the court offered to get him an appointment, if he would go to the colonies.

6811. Who offered to do that?—One of the court of examiners.

6812. What measures were taken at Paris to prevent Mr. Bennett from continuing to teach?—The English students used to meet in apartments more private than the French met in. Some tumult arose among the French students, they burst open the doors of those apartments, and did every thing to annoy the English; upon which the French government desired, that all partitions, for rendering that part of the building private, might be removed, and consequently, the English were placed on the same footing with the ordinary students.

6813. What reasons have you heard assigned for the non-recognition of Mr. Bennett's schools in Paris and in London?—I never heard any other reason assigned, than that the established teachers were very unwilling to encourage private schools, which so materially affected their own interests.

6814. Was Mr. Bennett eminently qualified, from his acquirements, to be a teacher?—Mr. Bennett was the most successful teacher of anatomy I ever knew; and while his health continued to be good, one of the most popular teachers I ever heard.

6815. When he settled in London, had he the materials requisite for teaching?—I think he had all that is necessary for a teacher of anatomy. I do not agree with those who think, that a great museum is necessary for a school of anatomy: and the success that attended Mr. Bennett, though he had but small means in that respect, was a proof to me of the correctness of this opinion. I acknowledge the importance of a museum to a teacher of surgery, or medicine. It is of the first importance that they should have a large collection of morbid preparations, in order that diseased parts, of all sorts and varieties, may be seen and contrasted. With regard to anatomy, a reference to preparations is all that is required, to show the structure of the hard parts of the body, such as bones, or dried blood vessels, or nerves, &c.

6816. In case physiology is conjoined with anatomy, is not a somewhat more extensive collection of preparations required?—I do not know of any course which conjoins physiology with anatomy, in the way that the question suggests.

6817. Are not functions as well as structure explained, in most of the courses upon anatomy given in London?—Not to any considerable extent. The teacher of anatomy has an extremely limited time, to go through the ordinary routine of teaching the structure of the body; and as to physiology, there may be elucidations, perhaps, of some of the functions; but his time is far too limited to allow him to treat the subject of physiology, extensively.

6818. Is it usual, in courses of lectures on anatomy, delivered in London, in explaining the structure or functions of parts of the human body, to seek for illustrations of the subject in comparative anatomy?—That depends upon the taste of the teacher.

6819. Are illustrations of that kind usually introduced by lecturers in London to such an extent, as to require their having expensive collections of preparations in comparative anatomy, for the purpose of such elucidations?—Very few of the teachers go to that extent.

6820. Was Mr. Bennett, at the time he applied for recognition as a teacher in London, as well provided with preparations as are most of the existing teachers, at the present time?—He was as well provided as many others.

6821. Who were recognized at that time?—Yes.

6822. Is it desirable, in your opinion, that degrees in medicine should be given, in London?—I see no reason why London, having the greatest facilities for giving medical instruction in all branches, should be placed in an inferior situation to any other school or university whatever.

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6823. By what body, in your opinion, ought degrees to be conferred?—I have always thought that the body which is appointed to grant degrees, or licences to practise, or any honour in the profession, ought not to have amongst it any parties interested in the passing or rejection of the candidate. The examining into the qualification of the individuals is a public concern, and, therefore, I have always hoped, that some central board or council would be appointed for this purpose.

6824. In whom should the appointment of such a board be vested?—I should hope to see such a board composed of persons distinguished by their honourable conduct, their scientific acquirements, and by the improvements they had made in their profession. They should be elected, in a great measure, by the voice or sense of the profession; because, in that case, I conceive, the prospect of being appointed would be a great incitement to persons to attain the requisites for such an honourable appointment.

6825. Would the elections be best vested in the members of the profession at large?—I think so.

6826. Would you place such a board under any control?—I think there ought to be an appeal from the board, in the event of its showing any disposition to act unjustly, or to make bye-laws that are not strictly good.

6827. To whom should the appeal lie?—I would prefer the Home Secretary, because he is amenable to Parliament.

6828. You think that the Home Secretary would be a better judge of the reasonableness of any proposed new bye-laws, and of the general propriety of conduct of such a board, than the chancellor and judges?—Decidedly so.

6829. What is your reason for that opinion?—The sanction of bye-laws by the judges appears to be little more than a mere formality. They are called upon to attest the legality, not the expediency, of any proposed new bye-laws. The persons whom those bye-laws will affect, never have any intimation what new laws are in agitation, until the judges have attested them by their signature; so that the members of the profession have no opportunity whatever of discussing their propriety. As a licentiate of the College of Physicians, I had no knowledge of most of the bye-laws, till I heard some of the witnesses examined before this Committee, which afforded me the only information I now possess respecting them.

6830. Ought the members of that board to be elected for life, or for a limited period?—I think the system of election for life is highly objectionable.

6831. For what period then should they be elected?—Such a period as would enable the members to learn the routine of business, to act beneficially for the profession, and to instruct their successors.

6832. Would it be advisable that a certain portion of the board should retire periodically, as is provided by the charters of several learned societies?—I think so.

6833. What qualification would you require of the electors?—That would depend upon the future constitution of the corporations.

6834. Would you propose that the members at large of each existing medical corporation should be the elective body, or do you contemplate any such change in those corporations, as would vest the elections in the hands of a more limited number of members?—I contemplate a very extensive alteration in the corporations.

6835. What are the changes which you contemplate, as likely to be for the good of the profession and of the public?—A College of Physicians, to be really such, should include all physicians who are men of approved character, and of requisite information; and if it be desirable to have such a college, I would require a very high standard of qualification, but open the college to all who came up to that standard. As to a College of Surgeons, I believe a very high degree of qualification to be equally necessary, if it be necessary to keep up a separate College of Surgeons. As for the general practitioners, they merge so completely in physicians and surgeons, that it is very difficult to see why there should be a third grade, of that kind; but if there is to be such a grade, I should allow them to nominate their share of the central board, equally with the others.

6836. Would you propose that there should be two grades in the profession?—I should prefer one grade, if the public would consent to it.

6837. Taking into consideration every circumstance, the feelings of the public as well as every other, do you think it would be most expedient to have one or two grades?—I should be disposed to lay down a standard of qualifications to be required of all medical practitioners, and I should allow the different grades to

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follow, as honours of the profession ; because the departments of medical practice merge so completely one in the other, that it is impossible to draw a line of demarcation between them.

6838. What honours do you mean?—I mean, those of doctor of medicine or of surgery, and of being fellow of a college. I look upon it, that the consulting surgeon, as he may be called, and the consulting physician, would be best made, by being selected from those who have had the most extensive practice, as general practitioners ; and that they, after a certain standing in the profession, provided they have all the requisites, should, as a matter of course, receive the degree of doctor of medicine, or of master, or doctor, or any other title that might be preferred, in surgery.

6839. Would you make all of the first grade, if they possessed certain qualifications, eligible for the higher grade?—Decidedly. I would have no restriction beyond the requisite qualifications.

6840. Would you require that a man, to be eligible for the first grade, should have received a certain preliminary education, before entering upon his medical studies?—I think it is highly essential that there should be a preliminary education ; and it is the great defect of our present system, that there is absolutely none required.

6841. Would you confine the election into the governing body to those who had passed from the lower into the upper grade?—I should make it imperative upon all to go through the first grade ; and then they should be eligible to the higher. The physicians should have an intimate knowledge of every branch which a general practitioner is now required to be acquainted with. The general practitioner knows everything, and he is the worst paid. The physician knows extremely little comparatively, yet he tells the public that he ought to be paid the highest. Now, as the public do not agree with him in this opinion, the general practitioners and the surgeons (who in fact are general practitioners under another name) are driving the physician completely out of the field.

6842. The general practitioner is beating the consulting physician out of the field?—He is becoming himself the consulting physician. Among the first consulting physicians in London, at this moment, several have never been at a university ; and I may mention their names, because they have been approved of by the profession. There are Sir Charles Clarke, Mr. Pennington, and Mr. Vance. They have had no university education, that I know of ; and yet, from their great experience, they are constituted by the public the first consulting physicians in the town.

6843. Is a large share of the practice of most pure surgeons in this town rather medical than surgical?—I believe, there are very few such persons as pure surgeons.

6844. Were the bye-law of the College of Surgeons, that any councillor, not confining his practice to surgery, may be removed from the Council, to be strictly interpreted and acted upon, how many of those who sit at the Council would be able to keep their seats?—I believe that the income which the professedly pure surgeon derives from the practice of pure surgery, would be found no great temptation to any man to become really a pure surgeon.

6845. What share of the professional income of a professedly pure surgeon is derived from pure surgery?—I believe that not a tenth part of the income of the most extensive practitioners is derived from operative surgery.

6846. So that were the bye-law, above referred to, put in force, every member of the Council must vacate his seat?—I believe that one or two consulting surgeons rather dislike medical practice ; but this arises in a great measure from their having other business to attend to.

6847. Of what kind?—Surgical business. I comprehend under the term, pure surgery, the operations and manipulations of surgery, and the medical practice of surgery : that is, the prescribing internal remedies for surgical diseases. The constitutional treatment of local diseases is now entrusted to the surgeon, though formerly it constituted a part of the duty of the physician.

6848. Deducting from a surgeon's medical practice the medical treatment of surgical diseases, what portion of his medical practice would yet remain?—Except in one or two instances, I should suppose not one half.

6849. In what way ought the examinations for medical degrees and diplomas to be conducted? In open court?—In a court open to the profession, not perhaps to the public : there are inconveniences attending a more public examination.

6850. Would

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6850. Would the profession form a sufficiently good public?—Quite enough.

6851. How is the examination for degrees conducted in Paris?—I cannot speak as to that; because I did not receive my degree there.

6852. Would the licentiates of the College of Physicians be satisfied, if the College of Physicians, as now constituted, were empowered to confer medical degrees?—I apprehend they would regard it as an additional degradation, that a body which has abused the power it already possesses, by wielding it in a way so diametrically opposed to their interest, and, as they conceive, to the public interest, should be made the depository of any new power.

6853. Should the power of granting medical degrees, and licences to practise medicine, be vested in the same board?—I think so decidedly.

6854. Is it not indispensable, in order to effect any material improvement in the course of medical study and examinations required for degrees and diplomas, to establish uniformity, as regards those matters, in all the medical schools and universities in the three kingdoms?—There are most serious evils now arising from the systems differing in the three countries: from want of uniformity in the schools, and from want of a controlling power to establish uniformity.

6855. If the same course of study and examination were required as a qualification for the same medical diploma in each of the three kingdoms, does any good reason occur to you why a person on whom such a diploma was conferred in one kingdom, should be excluded from any privilege accruing to the man who has received the like diploma in either of the other two kingdoms?—I believe that a great many most vexatious annoyances, and some most serious evils arise from the want of that uniformity. Within this very short time, the case of a gentleman has come to my knowledge, who, after practising abroad as a physician, was accidentally reduced in his circumstances, and wished to settle in practice, near his wife's connexions, in Yorkshire. He had been educated in Scotland, and was very highly qualified; but not having been apprenticed to an apothecary, he was obliged to forego all his hope of success in England, and to retire to another country.

6856. In stating that an individual taking a degree in one part of the United Kingdom should be permitted to practise in every other part, do you allude to there being one general system of education adopted for all?—I do.

6857. Do you consider it right that any teacher should be an examining officer of candidates many of whom must have been his pupils?—I think the principle very bad. I can easily conceive that a teacher of anatomy may be the best person to examine a pupil on that branch; and provided there is a sufficient number of other examiners to control him, so as not to have him a judge either of his own pupils or of the pupils of his rivals, I do not know that in such a case I would absolutely prohibit it.

6858. Do you limit your objection to the case of teachers, conferring degrees upon their own pupils?—I should decidedly object to any school examining, with a view to grant degrees, either to their own pupils, or the pupils of rival teachers.

6859. Could not a board be formed, without any teachers belonging to it?—I should be sorry to see any exclusive principle laid down in the formation of such a board. I think teachers are just as much entitled to the advantages and honours of the profession as any other class belonging to it. I would not positively exclude them; I would limit their power.

6860. And give sufficient publicity, with a view to prevent abuse?—Precisely.

6861. Is the Council of the College at present liable to this imputation; that they who are appointed to make regulations for the recognition of hospitals and schools, and to decide on particular cases which come under those regulations, are themselves, the majority of them, parties interested, as being teachers or medical officers in the existing hospitals or schools?—It would be better that no undue bias, which I presume does not exist in fact, should exist even in theory.

6862. Do any evils arise out of the present system of apprenticeship?—The system of apprenticeship operates injuriously, by inducing a great many young men to come into the profession, who are not adapted, by education or subsequent prospects, to take a proper standing in it.

6863. Does it cause them to pass their time in a way that is not at all conducive to their mental or professional improvement?—I think that an apprenticeship, generally speaking, is extremely desirable, and may be very advantageous to the pupil. A compulsory apprenticeship is extremely bad; and as the present Apothecaries'

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Act prevents any, but those apprenticed to apothecaries, from receiving their licence, it may be said to give them a sort of monopoly of apprentices.

6864. But is there not an evil at the College of Surgeons, not arising out of any compulsory apprenticeship; but from the interpretation they put upon their own regulation; since they decide that a druggist's shopboy is engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge?—The defect of the whole is, the want of a system in the training up of the apprentice. He comes to his master, and almost immediately begins to prescribe for the sick; even before he has learned the very first rudiments of pharmacy or anatomy. His master may be extremely kind, and give him some share of instruction; but he cannot do so to any considerable extent; and the consequence is, that these young men have habits formed, before they commence their regular medical studies; and those habits, unfortunately, are not always of the most correct or advantageous kind. Many come up to London, after having undergone the drudgery of apprenticeship, who, from defects of their understanding, are utterly unfit for the profession; and this they do not find out, until they go up to be examined; whereas, under a better system, the discovery would have been made before they entered upon the apprenticeship.

6865. Would the active duties of practice, which belong frequently to the state of apprenticeship, best succeed or precede application to a regular course of medical studies?—I think the courses of lectures ought to be the foundation of all medical education; and the practical department ought always to follow.

6866. Ought the general practitioner to be debarred from charging for attendance instead of physic, if he prefers to do so?—I believe that it is an evil that is rapidly curing itself. There is not in the public that disposition to take medicine that there used to be; and I do not think there is a second opinion, that it would be advisable to pay a respectable man in proportion to his attendance and reputation, rather than according to the quantity of drugs he supplies.

6867. Are you aware that an Act of the Legislature is necessary to give the general practitioner a legal right to claim a reasonable remuneration for his attendance: since the cases decided in courts of law seem to show, that either no fee, or a very small one, can be claimed for attendance by the general practitioner?—I am not quite aware of the facts; but I believe that the difficulty is obviated, by writing a prescription, and charging for a visit.

6868. Is there anything, not elicited by the examination, which you wish to state to the Committee?—No, I believe not.

Thomas King, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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6869. WERE you Elève Interne of the Hôtel Dieu at Paris?—I was, till the end of 1826.

6870. Are you now lecturer of anatomy in London?—I am.

6871. Where?—In Blenheim-street.

6872. Where did you receive your medical education?—Principally in Paris.

6873. How long did you remain there?—Nine years.

6874. When did you first go to Paris?—In 1819.

6875. Had you received any medical education in this country, before you went to Paris?—Very little.

6876. Where did you receive that?—In England.

6877. Were you an apprentice?—No, never.

6878. Did you apply for, and obtain any professional honorary appointments during your studies in Paris?—Several.

6879. What appointment did you first succeed in obtaining?—I obtained the distinction of being a member of the Ecole Pratique, at the first concours, on the first attempt.

6880. Will you explain what a medical concours implies?—Concours is a test or trial of a man's proficiency, in any particular branch of the medical art; where every candidate entering for the concours is subjected to public examination. A man, to be a candidate, must have studied a certain minimum of time, but that time he may exceed; so that if one can learn as much in one year, as others have done in two or three years, he may compete, and obtain equal distinction, if he deserves it.

6881. Does this act as powerful stimulus to the students?—It acts as a tremendous stimulus.

6882. How is the court of examiners for the concours constituted?—The court is

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is formed by the professors of the faculty of medicine, a certain number of whom are drawn by lot to attend the concours.

6883. Is not one-third of the judges composed of agrégés?—At present, I think, there are two agrégés, and three professors.

6884. Does the examination occupy more than one day?—The lowest concours, which is that for the Ecole Pratique, occupies, I think, two days.

6885. How many hours each day?—I think it lasts from about one till four o'clock.

6886. Are the questions put to the candidates at the moment?—A certain number of questions are put into an urn; and the questions put to the candidates are drawn from it.

6887. Are the public in general, or merely members of the profession, allowed to attend the examination?—It is quite public.

6888. Does any inconvenience attend this publicity?—Not the least.

6889. Does not the difficulty sometimes lie in obtaining auditors?—Rather so.

6890. What was the next appointment which you received?—The next I obtained, by a similar concours, was to be dresser at the public hospitals; and after that, I competed for the prizes which are given every year, after public concours, to the members of the Ecole Pratique. At the end of my first year's study, as one of those members, had a vacancy occurred, I had the right to compete for the office of Aide d'Anatomie; and had I obtained such an office, I should then have had the right to compete for the office of prosecteur to the faculty; but as no such vacancy occurred, the next year I competed for the Interne, which is somewhat similar to the office of house surgeon in our hospitals, and, on the second concours, I obtained the nomination as provisionary interne. In the following year, on the third concours in the hospitals, I was elected the second of the internes to the Hotel Dieu. A man may remain a dresser for three years; and compete, at the end of each year, to become an interne. I did not compete for the office of aide or prosecteur, because when a vacancy did occur, I was already an interne; and the faculty, deeming it difficult for a person to fulfil well the duties of both offices, passed a law, at that very time, that the two should not be held at the same time by the same person. I preferred retaining my office at the Hotel Dieu.

6891. Is any objection made to foreigners competing on these occasions?—At the time I was elected, I had the good fortune to be unanimously chosen; and my name being most conspicuously an English one, and the trial public, the question arose, and was afterwards considered in the council of the hospital administration, whether or not, being a foreigner, I was eligible. After some deliberation, it was decided, that foreigners should be admitted to the concours, and that they were eligible; and I recollect that the expressions used by the reporter, upon that occasion, were "that the council, being influenced by motives of a high national order, had in their wisdom declared, that France was the country of all the talents that would honour and serve her."

6892. In speaking of the council, do you allude to the central council, who have the superintendence of all the hospitals in Paris?—Yes, I do.

6893. It is from that council that the general regulations emanate, by which all the hospitals are governed?—Precisely.

6894. What other distinctions did you receive?—At the end of each year, I obtained a prize; and during my service at the hospitals, I obtained, by concours, the gold medal, which is given for the best register of cases and the best report thereon. At this concours all the internes of the different hospitals compete.

6895. Did you graduate in Paris?—I did.

6896. You became doctor in medicine?—Yes.

6897. Were all those honours awarded to you, after examination in public?—Yes.

6898. Before graduating at Paris, you underwent an examination "dans les lettres"?—Yes.

6899. What was the nature of that examination?—I was examined on the Latin authors, such as Horace, Virgil, Cicero, and others: on history and geography; also on mathematics, to a certain extent.

6900. Was Greek necessary?—Greek was not absolutely necessary then: I believe it is now.

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6901. Ancient

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6901. Ancient and modern history, and ancient and modern geography?—Yes; and natural philosophy.

6902. A popular, or a mathematical knowledge of natural philosophy?—Not very deep.

6903. Was there any elementary work on natural philosophy, that was made the text-book to examine you upon?—I do not think that there was any class book: we used to study several works.

6904. Was a knowledge of logic and rhetoric required?—Yes.

6905. Of metaphysics?—Of metaphysics also.

6906. Of morale?—Yes.

6907. Of arithmetic, geometry and algebra?—Yes.

6908. In any instance besides your own, has the right of foreigners to compete been called in question?—I believe that several foreigners have been admitted since that time; and that my election was the cause of several Irish gentlemen having competed since. I should mention to the Committee, that, before my case, the Swiss had been admitted to compete; because their names not sounding so foreign, the question had not been mooted. But on my presenting the name of King, which is quite English, and probably also on account of my English accent, the question was raised.

6909. Are examinations had, and degrees conferred, in other parts of France, in the same way as at Paris?—Yes there are three academies, one at Paris, one at Strashurg, and one at Montpellier.

6910. Are they all under the same regulations?—Precisely.

6911. Are they under any public ordinance?—Yes, under the charge of the *Ministre de l'Instruction Publique*.

6912. One uniform system prevails throughout France respecting medical education?—Yes.

6913. Is it necessary that every medical practitioner, employed by the French government, whether abroad or at home, should act in accordance with the French medical code?—Yes.

6914. Have any practical measures been founded on the late Rapport, made to the Royal Academy of Medicine, by a committee of that body?—I believe not.

6915. Will you explain to the Committee the present system of medical and surgical education in France?—At present the examinations are so conducted as to form a guide to the student, in what order he ought to study the different branches of medical science.

6916. A distinct course of study is laid down for each year?—Yes.

6917. How many years does it require?—Four years.

6918. Is it necessary that the preliminary education shall have been completed, before it is permitted to enter on the course of medical study?—Yes it is.

6919. Therefore there would be four years, in addition to the preliminary education?—Yes. I should state, however, that it is only within the last eight or ten years that the regulation, requiring previous general studies, has been enforced strictly. By means of bribery, I have known those rules to be broken through, even in France.

6920. Who, do you mean, have been bribed?—I mean, that in some way or other, clerks of offices have been able to get degrees, in some instances.

6921. Are candidates for the doctorates in medicine and surgery, in the University of Paris, obliged to pass through nearly the same course of medical education?—Yes, the education is almost the same: the difference is hardly worth mentioning.

6922. A student in medicine is obliged to study surgery, and a student in surgery is obliged to study medicine?—Precisely.

6923. What improvement does the course of study and examination, in the Paris university, admit of?—Perhaps it is not so perfect, as it might be made. I do not think that every pupil should be bound to attend the different courses exactly in the order in which they are noted down.

6924. Is it desirable that some order should be prescribed?—Yes; but I should say, not strictly; because there ought to be some attention paid to the different degrees of promptness with which the different pupils acquire their knowledge.

6925. You admit, however, that the more elementary branches should precede the more complicated?—Yes.

6926. Ought

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6926. Ought the student to attend a course on physiology distinct from that of anatomy?—It is so vast a subject, that I should think it necessary.

6927. Even admitting that, in order to excite attention, to give an interest to the subject, and thus impress the structure on the student's memory, it may be proper, to a certain extent, to mix physiology and pathology with anatomy, yet you consider that the student should be required to attend distinct courses on physiology and on morbid anatomy?—Yes, the only proper course of physiology in the world, that I am acquainted with, is that taught by experiment; and although they have a distinct professor of physiology in the faculty of Paris, they have no experimental physiology; and this is the only course that will impress upon the memory of the student physiological facts.

6928. What part of the Paris system of study and examination might be adopted in this country with advantage?—I cannot say: the Paris system seems to me to work much better than ours.

6929. Are the students on quitting the University of Paris to enter on the practice of medicine or surgery, more thoroughly instructed than our students usually are, when they quit London, after receiving their licence and diploma?—Yes, unquestionably.

6930. Are all the medical officers in the French army and navy, and all those in the civil employ of Government, required to have undergone the same education?—They are.

6931. In the case of medical service in the French army or navy, is not a certain reduction made in the term of study required to be passed at the university, provided the person claiming the exemption, has been serving as medical assistant in the army or navy?—Yes, there is certain time allowed.

6932. To what extent might the French system be adopted in this country?—I see no reason why we should not have a uniform system here. I am quite persuaded that if the English students had the facilities for studying medicine which the French have, the English school of medicine would be equal to, or rather superior to, all foreign schools. For the English students have patience and perseverance in a greater degree, I think, than the French.

6933. Does any advantage attend dividing the examination of general practitioners between two different boards?—No; I should think that the education would be more complete, if it were more uniform.

6934. Would you approve of the appointment of a general board to superintend the education of medical students, and the practice of medical practitioners?—Decidedly.

6935. How ought it to be constituted?—Of men of the best qualifications.

6936. Ought there to be more than one grade in the profession?—I should think not.

6937. Whom would you make eligible, and whom electors, for this board?—I should say that every member of the faculty ought to be eligible; and the elector, if you had a person sufficiently responsible, ought to be the Government. I do not say that, in the present state of things, it would not be better to vest the election in a general body; but if you could have one individual made responsible, as the lord chancellor is for his decisions, that would be the fit mode of electing.

6938. Were your certificates of study and professional distinctions at Paris, admitted by the College of Surgeons?—No. I was not admitted to examination, until after making several applications.

6939. They did at last admit your Paris certificates?—Yes, they admitted me to examination.

6940. Did you experience some difficulty?—Yes; there was some delay, and some deliberation necessary, on the part of these gentlemen. According to the regulations of the College, I could not be admitted to examination; but the College, having, in special cases, the power of suspending these regulations, after deliberating upon my qualifications, allowed me to be examined for their diploma.

6941. Were you ever a candidate for any hospital office in London?—Yes; I once was a candidate, certainly.

6942. What was the office, and where?—The assistant-surgeoncy to St. George's Hospital.

6943. What was the result?—The result was, that I was given to understand by one of the full surgeons of St. George's Hospital, that no man had any chance of becoming a hospital surgeon unless he had been an apprentice or pupil (I forget which he said) to the hospital.

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6944. Does

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6944. Does not such a regulation tend rather to occasion the election of men as hospital officers, of inferior eminence to those who would be elected, were the choice made, as it is at Paris, out of the whole body of professors?—I think it is impossible to conceive anything more injurious to the public interests, than a system that would limit the choice to a few individuals, who might happen to have money enough to buy themselves an apprenticeship. But even if the limitation extend only to pupils, it must operate injuriously upon the profession; and in the long run, upon the hospital.

6945. Does not every regulation of this kind, which deprives the profession generally of such an object of emulation, deprive it also of a motive for exertion and good conduct; and so far tend to prevent its becoming a liberal profession?—Decidedly. I could mention to the Committee men of the first talent, who have gone abroad to India, and America, and other distant countries; and who would have conferred honour and been of use to their country, had they been retained at home, as they might have been, by any reasonable prospect of advancement, by a system of open competition, to public hospital appointments.

6946. Is the plan of limiting competition, which is followed in St. George's Hospital, the plan pursued generally in the other London hospitals?—I understand that in other hospitals it is still more exclusive.

6947. Were the mode of electing to hospital appointments the same in this country as in France, and were these appointments held out to all the profession, as rewards for professional science, and skill, and industry, and good conduct, would they not be highly instrumental in promoting the desired improvement in the education of medical men?—Most decidedly.

6948. Do you mean that all the hospitals should be placed, as they are at Paris, under one uniform system of regulations; and that men of proper education should be allowed freely to compete for the medical appointments in the hospitals, of whatever country they might be natives?—Precisely so.

6949. Has the emulation, which this system of concours has excited in France, been the occasion of great exertion to improve the science of the profession, greater perhaps than, during the same period, has been made in England?—If you look over the names of the men who have done most for science abroad, you will find that they are, almost to a man, persons who were first brought into notice, and trained to habits of industry and study, by the concours: and, in fact, I believe it is to this system that medical science owes the principal discoveries that have lately been made.

6950. Is it the hope of receiving pecuniary reward, or of obtaining notoriety for their own talents, that is the principal inducement to medical men in France to offer for the public concours?—Principally, the notoriety: for instance, a man has an opportunity of bringing forward his individual views and discoveries; and of course if he possesses any particular talents, they are in this way recommended to notice.

6951. Does the government hold out any rewards to the men who on these occasions distinguish themselves?—Constantly; they are the men on whom the eye of the government is constantly fixed.

6952. Are not the members of the Académie de Médecine chosen out of men who have thus acquired distinction?—Yes; those are the men who have a greater chance of being elected to those offices, than others.

6953. Considering that many of the hospitals in this country depend for their support on private subscribers, how would you be able to introduce the French plan, which would not be likely to meet with their concurrence, as it would deprive them of the right of electing to hospital appointments, whomsoever they like to favour?—I suppose it must be done by passing a law requiring every candidate to go through a certain course of examination, and to give practical proof of his superior acquirements. He ought to be tried by a fair public tribunal, composed of the superiors of the profession.

6954. Suppose that several candidates, by such a mode of trial, were proved to possess ample qualifications; would you then allow the subscribers to choose from the candidates so proved to be qualified, whomsoever they pleased?—Yes, decidedly.

6955. Are not the hospitals in Paris principally supported out of property that belonged to many private institutions of a similar kind, which existed before the time of the French Revolution; and which were confiscated to the State for the support of the existing hospitals, the whole being vested for that purpose in the hands

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hands of a commission?—Yes, principally so. There are no private subscriptions; only legacies.

6956. Do you know the constitution of the Board for the superintendence of hospitals?—Yes.

6957. By whom are the members of it appointed, and what is its constitution?—It is nominated by the Government, and consists principally of peers of France, or other distinguished men, who are eminent in the sciences. For instance, we had Count Chaptal, the Duke de la Rochefoucault, and men of that sort.

6958. Ought there to be a Board in London to confer medical degrees, after due examination?—Yes.

6959. How would you constitute such a Board?—I think it ought to be composed of the members of the faculty, approved by the public concours to be the most competent.

6960. Are judges, appointed to decide the concours in Paris, themselves principally the teachers?—Not private teachers.

6961. Professors?—Yes. There should not be, in my opinion, the most distant connexion between fees paid by the pupils, and the salary paid to the professors for examination. There should be a fixed salary, totally unconnected with the fees; and if there be a premium at all, it ought to be a premium for rejection.

6962. What is the case in France? do the professors receive any portion of the pupil's fees?—They do receive so much money for attending the examination. Now I think that is decidedly bad. Their remuneration ought not to depend at all upon the examinations.

6963. Should it be the honour, and not the examination fee that prompted the examiners to attend?—The salary should be the same, whatever number of pupils there might be.

6964. Had you remained in France, might you not, in the course of time, have become surgeon to a French hospital?—I had a very good chance of becoming so: several of my former colleagues, of those who did not obtain the distinction that I did, are now surgeons to Parisian hospitals.

6965. And by the hospital regulations that you have referred to, you are precluded from aspiring to stations in this country, such as would be open to you in France?—Entirely precluded. It is generally admitted, and avowed in public, that such are the regulations.

6966. What do you mean by avowed?—Were I to become a candidate for a surgeoncy in a London hospital, several of the hospital surgeons who are friends of mine, would say to me, "Mr. King, the thing is impossible."

6967. In France, does the same man often practise both medicine and surgery?—Yes, particularly in the provinces.

6968. How is it in Paris?—In the Paris practice, there are one or two men who scarcely attend to any thing but operations.

6969. The public it is that decides that?—Yes.

6970. A doctor in medicine may, by a slight additional course of study and of examination, become a doctor in surgery?—Yes.

6971. There is nothing in the state of medical law, to preclude him from acting in both capacities?—No: and I am not aware that the doctor in medicine would be precluded from performing a surgical operation. I do not think the law goes so far as that.

6972. There exists no such class as that of our apothecaries. The apothecary there is a mere vender and compounder of medicine?—Yes; but the pharmaciens there are a very learned body: their examination is more difficult and severe, more what an examination ought to be, than even the examination for the medical diploma.

6973. Is the examination in pharmacy and chemistry, to which the candidates for the medical diploma are subjected, very strict?—Not so strict as it ought to be; it ought to be more demonstrative; more practical.

6974. Is it more or less strict, according to any information that you have received, than the examination upon the same subjects is before our Company of Apothecaries?—I should say that they are about upon a par.

6975. Is it much more strict than you have understood the examination on the same subjects to be before the College of Physicians?—It is more strict than I am told it is before the College of Physicians.

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6976. Is not the examination of candidates for the doctorate in surgery of a very demonstrative kind?—More so than it is here.

6977. They are required, if they are examined on a point in anatomy or surgery, to demonstrate it on the human body?—Yes.

6978. May the physician, if he pleases, dispense medicine to his own patients, provided he does not make a charge for it?—Yes, I should think he might: but if it could be interpreted that he in any way profited by the dispensing of medicine in that way, he would lose the right of practising.

6979. Is there any such distinction as we have between the chemist who sells and compounds medicine, and the apothecary who sells, compounds, and prescribes?—No person can sell medicine, who prescribes; nor can any one prescribe medicine, who sells it. No one can sell medicine, who is not received at the School of Pharmacy. They have, indeed, the herbalistes, but even they are obliged to pass examination.

6980. Is there any matter which has not been elicited during your examination, that you wish to state?—I think it a most essential thing that all examinations should be public. It has been stated, that the English students are too nervous to submit to a public examination. I am astonished it should be said that the English youth are more timid and less bold than the youth of other nations, when it is notorious that they are rather conspicuous for their courage.

6981. Is it not a point of importance in the education of one who is to be a physician or surgeon, that he should have presence of mind, and confidence to state before numbers of people what he thinks or knows?—Most decidedly.

6982. And therefore any training or preparation that will give him self-confidence in the presence of a numerous assembly, cannot but be of use to him in his profession?—Certainly; I should say again, that the private examination is much more dreaded than a public one. The student dreads being rejected, because he fears questions being put to him he cannot answer; because he does not know what sort of question may be put, or whether he is to be treated fairly or not.

6983. Is the whole of the examination *viva voce* at Paris?—Partly written questions, and partly *viva voce*.

6984. Varying the mode of examination tends to place the nervous and the bold man on a more equal footing?—Decidedly; but I never saw any person evince the slightest nervousness at a public examination.

6985. Is not a public examination the best protection against partiality, and unjust or unfair questions being put?—I think it is the best and only protection. It is a thing so solemn, so just, so revered by every lover of fair dealing, that there is nothing terrific in it.

6986. If an uniform course of study and examination were enforced in every medical school in the empire, as the requisite qualification for a diploma, can you see any reason why a person who has had conferred upon him the diploma in one of the three kingdoms, should be deprived of any privilege accruing to the possession of the like diploma, conferred in either of the other two kingdoms?—Certainly not.

6987. Would you extend these privileges to persons who had graduated in foreign universities, of sufficient celebrity as schools of medicine, to give a reasonable degree of security to the public that such graduates were properly qualified: if it was matter of doubt whether they really were so, they being required to undergo examination?—Yes.

6988. Do you know in what manner examinations take place in other medical schools upon the Continent?—I am not well acquainted with them. I think that public examinations, public honours and uniformity of system, are the three great matters to be considered.

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A P P E N D I X.

PART II.

— No. 1. —

STATEMENT of the various FEES taken by the Royal College of Surgeons.

	£.	s.	d.
On the articling of a student of the art and science of surgery, to a member of the College, which sum is allowed in the fee for the diploma upon such student's subsequent admission as a member of the College - -	10	10	-
For the diploma of the College, over and above the amount of the stamp duty of 1 l. paid to Government - - - - -	21	-	-
For a certificate of having received the diploma of the College - - -	5	5	-
On the release or disfranchisement of a member - - - - -	10	10	-
For a certificate of qualification as surgeon in the army, navy, East India Company's or merchants' service; which sum is deducted from the fee for the diploma, when subsequently granted to any such surgeon - -	5	5	-
For a certificate of qualification as assistant-surgeon or mate in the army, navy, or East India Company's service - - - - -	2	2	-
On a candidate for examination calling a special court of examiners - -	5	5	-
On admission to the Council of the College - - - - -	21	-	-
On admission to the court of examiners of the College - - - - -	21	-	-

G. J. Guthrie, President.

— No. 2. —

RETURN of the Number of the MEMBERS of the COLLEGE in each year, from 1823 down to 1834.

	Increase.	Total.
On the 1st of January 1824, there were in the printed list the names of upwards of 5,000 members, presumed to be living, from their death not having been reported at the College - - - - -	-	5,000
1824, the increase upon the list was - - - - -	205	5,205
1825, ditto - - - - -	282	5,487
1826, ditto - - - - -	302	5,789
1827, ditto - - - - -	286	6,075
1828, ditto - - - - -	298	6,373
1829, ditto - - - - -	340	6,713
1830, ditto - - - - -	389	7,102
1831, ditto - - - - -	359	7,461
1832, ditto - - - - -	267	7,728
1833, ditto - - - - -	397	8,125

The above numbers have been obtained, by deducting from the number of members admitted within each year, the number of members reported within the year to be deceased; and can only be considered as an approximation to the numbers.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 3. —

RETURN of a detailed STATEMENT of the annual INCOME and CHARGES, and of the actual RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the COLLEGE, during each of the last three years:—Also, a RETURN of the annual RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COLLEGE, for the year ending 10th July 1834.

RECEIPTS, 1831.

Section 1.—Interest of Funded Property.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividends on £. 40,000 consols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-			
Ditto - - - 18,000 reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-			
Ditto - - - 21,000 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-			
Trust Funds :															
Dividends on £. 1,684	4	4	Hunterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	6			
Ditto - - - 333	6	8	Jacksonian	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-			
Ditto - - - 300	-	-	Sir C. Blicke's	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
Ditto - - - 300	-	-	Sir G. Blane's	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
Ditto - - - 689	16	5	Mr. Gale's	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	13	10			
													1,884	4	4
Section 2.—Court of Examiners.															
Receipts at the several courts of examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,098	19	-			
Amount of Mr. Door's note in payment of fee for diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-			
													9,110	19	-
Section 3.—Release of Members.															
Fee on Mr. Fergusson's release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-			
													10	10	-
Section 4.—Admission to Council and Court of Examiners.															
Fee on Mr. Swan's admission to Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-			
Ditto Mr. Andrews's ditto examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-			
													42	-	-
Section 5.—Rent.															
One year's rent of Mr. Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	10	-			
													39	10	-
Section 6.—Miscellaneous.															
Sale of list of members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	-			
Ditto catalogue of museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	-			
Ditto - ditto - library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-			
Ditto duplicate books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	6			
													49	17	6
TOTAL - - -										£.	11,137 - 10				

PAYMENTS, 1831.

Section 1.—College.												
										£.	s.	d.
Fees to Council, 21 members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	10	-
Ditto examiners, 10 members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,743	13	-
Ditto treasurers and auditors, 8 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	9	-
Dinners of Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	7	-
Ditto - examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	-
Expenses of venison under Royal warrant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	10
Tea, coffee, courts, committees and candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	10	-
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	16	6
Lights; gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	6
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	18	9
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	10
Hunterian oration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	5	6
Lectures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	12	6
Jacksonian prize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	-
List of members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	15	7
Diploma stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	1	6 ½
Taxes and rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	11	6
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	19	8
Law expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	15	-
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	6
Newspapers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	11
Secretary's incidental payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	9
										4,819 19 10 ½		

595

Section 2.—Museum.								£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	6	10			
Anatomical articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	2	1			
Preparation glasses, bottles, jars, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	18	6			
Spirit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	17	6			
Lead, bladders, &c. tops of glasses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	-			
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5			
Tablets and labels for dry preparations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	7	-			
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	1			
Turnery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2			
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-			
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	4	6			
Light; gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	18	8			
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-			
Painting labels and numbering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	4 ¹ / ₂			
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	6			
Conservator's incidental payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	9			
Section 3.—Library.											890	-	4 ¹ / ₂
Catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	4	-			
Foreign books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	7	3			
Expenses on ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	1			
English books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	18	1			
Binding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	8	6			
Incidental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6			
Section 4.—Stipendiary Officers and Servants.											637	3	5
Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-			
Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-			
College messenger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-			
Conservator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	17	-			
1st assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-			
2d - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-			
Pearson, 1st museum porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	8	-			
Horsey, 2d - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	18	-			
Searson - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	12	-			
Wm. Pearson, temporary ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-			
Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-			
Pearson, attending on meetings of court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
Horsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-			
Wm. Pearson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Hunt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	-			
Section 5.—Investment.											2,217	7	-
Purchase of stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,232	10	-			
Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-			
TOTAL											11,802	-	8

G. J. Guthrie, President.

RECEIPTS, 1832.

Section 1.—Interest of Funded Property.								£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividends on 40,000 l. consols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-			
Ditto - 21,000 l. reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	-	-			
Trust Funds:													
Dividends on £. 1,684	4	4						50	10	6			
Ditto - 333	6	8						10	-	-			
Ditto - 300	-	-						9	-	-			
Ditto - 300	-	-						9	-	-			
Ditto - 689	16	5						20	13	10			
Section 2.—Court of Examiners.											1,929	4	4
Receipts at the several meetings of the court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,383	12	-			
Section 3.—Release of Members.											8,383	12	-
Fee on Sir W. Waller's release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-			
Ditto Mr. Dew's ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-			
											21	-	-

Section 4.—Admission to Council.						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fee on Mr. Stanley's admission	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-
Section 5.—Rent.											
One year's rent of Mr. Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	39	10	-	39	10	-
Section 6.—Miscellaneous.											
Sale of list of members	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	-			
Ditto catalogue of museum	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	6			
Ditto - ditto - library	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-			
Ditto Memoir on Nautilus	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-			
									32	17	6
Section 7.—Exchequer Bills.											
Sale of 1,500 l. exchequer bill	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-			
370 days' interest	-	-	-	-	-	34	13	9			
									1,534	13	9
TOTAL						£.			11,961	17	7

PAYMENTS, 1832.

Section 1.—College.						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fees to Council, 21 members	-	-	-	-	-	135	9	-			
Ditto - examiners, 10 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2,452	16	-			
Ditto - treasurers and auditors, 8 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	-			
Dinners of Council	-	-	-	-	-	84	2	-			
Ditto - examiners	-	-	-	-	-	28	10	6			
Expenses of venison under Royal warrant	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	6			
Tea and coffee, courts, committees and candidates	-	-	-	-	-	73	10	-			
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	-			
Lights; gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	52	9	-			
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	39	9	6			
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	66	8	2			
Hunterian oration	-	-	-	-	-	70	16	6			
Lectures	-	-	-	-	-	128	1	-			
Jacksonian prize	-	-	-	-	-	29	19	-			
List of members	-	-	-	-	-	33	19	2			
Diploma stamps	-	-	-	-	-	364	12	-			
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-			
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-			
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	5			
Taxes and rates	-	-	-	-	-	319	5	4			
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6			
Law expenses	-	-	-	-	-	582	14	11			
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	9			
Newspaper	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-			
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	35	15	9			
Secretary's incidental payments	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3			
									4,723	12	3
Section 2.—Museum.											
Catalogue	-	-	-	-	-	41	14	3			
Memoir on Nautilus	-	-	-	-	-	275	13	3			
Catalogue of Sir W. Blizard's donations	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	10			
Anatomical articles	-	-	-	-	-	225	4	3			
Preparation glasses, bottles, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	55	19	4			
Spirit	-	-	-	-	-	101	16	3			
Lead, bladders, &c. tops of bottles	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	5			
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	9			
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	6			
Turnery	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6			
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	47	10	-			
Light; gas, oil, candles	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	6			
Shelves in spirit room, and wood for boxes	-	-	-	-	-	37	10	4			
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8			
Conservator's incidental payments	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	-			
									892	4	10
Section 3.—Library.											
Foreign books	-	-	-	-	-	251	13	9			
English books	-	-	-	-	-	171	19	2			
Binding	-	-	-	-	-	66	6	3			
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9			
									490	17	11

597

Section 4.—Stipendiary Officers and Servants.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-			
Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-			
College messenger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-			
Conservator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	17	-			
First assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	10	-			
Second - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-			
Mr. Dubois, engaged in the museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-			
Pearson, 1st museum porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	8	-			
Pearson, 2d - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	8	-			
Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-			
Pearson, attending on meetings of the court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-			
Hunt - - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-			
													2,154	11	-
Section 5.—Purchase of Exchequer Bills.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paid for Exchequer bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-			
— 188 days' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	6			
— premium 9s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	-			
— commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-			
— Exchequer bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-			
													3,025	2	6
TOTAL										£.			11,286	8	6

G. J. Guthrie, President.

RECEIPTS, 1833.

Section 1.—Interest of Funded Property.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividends on £. 40,000 consols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-			
Ditto - - 21,000 reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-			
Ditto - - 24,000 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-			
													1,875	-	-
Trust Funds:										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividends on £. 1,684	4	4	Hunterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	6			
Ditto - - 333	6	8	Jacksonian	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-			
Ditto - - 300	-	-	Sir C. Blicke's	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
Ditto - - 300	-	-	Sir G. Blane's	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
Ditto - - 689	16	5	Mr. Gale's	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	13	10			
													99	4	4
Section 2.—Court of Examiners.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts at courts of examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,220	-	-			
Fees on certificates of diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-			
													10,230	10	-
Section 3.—Rent.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	9
Section 4.—Miscellaneous.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By sale of list of members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	16	-			
Ditto - catalogue of museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6			
Ditto - ditto - library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-			
Ditto - Memoir on Nautilus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	6			
Ditto - duplicate books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	9			
													60	9	9
Section 5.—Exchequer Bills.										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By sale of £. 1,500 Exchequer bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-			
— 53 days' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	4			
— premium 44 s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-			
										1,537	19	4			
Deduct commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-			
													1,537	4	4
TOTAL										£.			13,807	7	2

PAYMENTS, 1833.												
Section 1.—College.										£.	s.	d.
Fees to Council, 21 members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	5	-
Ditto - examiners, 10 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,050	5	-
Ditto - treasurers and auditors, 8 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	-
Dinners of Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	8	-
Ditto - examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1	-
Expenses of venison under Royal warrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	8
Tea and coffee, courts, committees and candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	10	-
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Lights; gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	15	6
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	8	3
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	14	8
Hunterian oration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	1	3
Lectures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	16	-
Jacksonian prize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	6
List of members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	5	-
Diploma stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	5	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	4
Taxes and rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	2	7
Law expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	16	-
Writing stationer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	-
Parliamentary agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	4
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	5
Newspaper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	7
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	2
Secretary's incidental payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-
										5,127 13 3		
Section 2.—Museum.												
Catalogues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	11	11
Anatomical articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	14	9
Preparation glasses, jars, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	17	10
Spirit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	3	9
Lead, bladders, &c. for tops of bottles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	8
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	11
Turnery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	6
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	14	-
Lights; gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	18	-
Work-bench and wood for boxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	6
Lamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	10
Conservator's incidental payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	6
										675 9 8		
Section 3.—Library.												
Foreign books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	16	5
Expenses on ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2
English books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	19	7
Binding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	5	10
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	6
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	2
										336 15 8		
Section 4.—Stipendiary Officers and Servants.												
Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Beadle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
College messenger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-
Stone-writing clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-
Conservator of the museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	17	-
Assistant-conservator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-
Mr. Dubois, engaged in the museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Pearson, 1st museum porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	8	-
Searson, 2d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	8	-
Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Pearson, attending on meetings of court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-
Hunt ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-
										2,180 2 -		
Section 5.—Investment.												
Purchase of 4,000 l. reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,533	15	-
Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
										3,538 15 -		

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Section 6.—Purchase of Real Property.						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Pollock's lease of No. 40	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-			
Ditto - - fixtures in ditto	-	-	-	-	-	170	1	-			
Valuation of ditto	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	-			
									2,676	16	-
TOTAL						-	-	£.	14,535		
										11	7

G. J. Guthrie, President.

The RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, in the Year from the 12th day of July 1833, to the 10th day of July 1834, were as follows, viz.

The RECEIPTS amounted to 12,254 l. 9 s. 7 d., from the following sources of Income, viz. :

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts at courts of examiners from 501 candidates, of whom 60 were rejected	-	-	-	10,135	1	-
Release of members	-	-	-	21	-	-
Certificate of lost diploma	-	-	-	5	5	-
Incidental; sale of lists, catalogues, &c. &c.	-	-	-	58	19	3
				10,220	5	3
Dividends on investments in Government securities	-	-	-	2,034	4	4
				£.	12,254	9 7

The DISBURSEMENTS amounted to 11,903 l. 2 s. 3 d., divided under the following heads, viz. :

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1st. College department, including Council, court of examiners, auditors, diploma stamps, taxes, salaries, wages, &c. &c.	-	-	-	5,361	8	5
2d. Museum department, including catalogues, specimens, spirit, bottles, printing, stationery, taxes, salaries, wages, &c. &c.	-	-	-	2,258	8	1
3d. Library department, including the purchase and binding of books, salary, &c. &c.	-	-	-	682	10	4
4th. Miscellaneous expenses, including rent, repairs, law expenses, and incidental payments, &c. &c.	-	-	-	342	14	5
5th. Expenditure under deeds of trust, including lectures, Hunterian oration, and Jacksonian prize, &c. &c.	-	-	-	247	16	-
				8,892	17	3
Investment in Government securities	-	-	-	1,768	15	-
On account of new buildings	-	-	-	1,241	10	-
				3,010	5	-
Balance in the hands of the Bankers	-	-	-	351	7	4
				£.	12,254	9 7

SUMMARY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Incidental income	-	-	-	10,220	5	3
Permanent ditto	-	-	-	2,034	4	4
				12,254	9	7
Incidental expenditure	-	-	-	6,009	3	4
Permanent ditto	-	-	-	2,883	13	11
Investments and balance	-	-	-	3,361	12	4
				12,254	9	7

— No. 4. —

RECEIPTS for DISFRANCHISEMENT, in the Ten Years from 1824 to 1833, both inclusive

		£.	s.	d.
In the year 1824,	Six members were released, who paid -	63	-	-
— 1825,	Ten - - ditto - - - - -	105	-	-
— -	Mr. Golding paid for special Council -	10	10	-
— 1826,	Three members were released -	31	10	-
— 1827.	— - - - -	—	—	—
— 1828,	Five members were released -	52	10	-
— 1829,	One - - ditto - - - - -	10	10	-
— 1830,	Three - ditto - - - - -	31	10	-
— 1831,	One - - ditto - - - - -	10	10	-
— 1832,	Two - - ditto - - - - -	21	-	-
— 1833.	— - - - -	—	—	—
		£.	336	- -

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of the FEES received by the Members of the COURT of EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Surgeons in *London*, from the 1st of January 1823 to the 31st of December 1832.

		£.	s.	d.
In the year 1823	they amounted to the sum of -	1,828	1	-
— 1824	- - ditto - - - - -	1,744	1	-
— 1825	- - ditto - - - - -	2,047	10	-
— 1826	- - ditto - - - - -	2,443	7	-
— 1827	- - ditto - - - - -	3,028	4	-
— 1828	- - ditto - - - - -	2,651	5	-
— 1829	- - ditto - - - - -	3,055	10	-
— 1830	- - ditto - - - - -	3,084	18	-
— 1831	- - ditto - - - - -	2,743	13	-
— 1832	- - ditto - - - - -	2,452	16	-
In the year 1833	they amounted to the sum of -	3,050	5	-

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 6. —

RETURN of the Course of Examination of CANDIDATES for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons.

THE examination of Candidates for the diploma of the College includes the several subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, and the Practice of Physic connected therewith, and Animal Chemistry; and in which order the examination is usually conducted.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 7. —

RETURN of the Number of CANDIDATES for the Diploma of the College, Examined and Approved, or Rejected, in each Year from 1823 to 1833, both Years inclusive.

	Approved.	Rejected.		Approved.	Rejected.
1823 : Candidates -	295	30	1829 : Candidates -	470	29
1824 - ditto -	292	26	1830 - ditto -	480	20
1825 - ditto -	341	21	1831 - ditto -	406	35
1826 - ditto -	366	31	1832 - ditto -	370	25
1827 - ditto -	439	33	1833 - ditto -	455	34
1828 - ditto -	391	32			

G. J. Guthrie, President.

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— No. 8. —

RETURN of the Number of CANDIDATES to serve in the Army or Navy Service, severally, as aforesaid, Examined and Approved, or Rejected, by the College, from 1823 to 1833, both Years inclusive.

YEAR.	ARMY.				NAVY.			
	Approved.		Rejected.		Approved.		Rejected.	
1823	-	-	-	-	17		4	
1824	-	-	-	1	28		5	
1825	-	-	-	4	25		7	
1826	-	-	-	2	27		5	
1827	-	-	-	1	50		4	
1828	-	-	-	-	49		4	
1829	-	-	-	-	34		5	
1830	-	-	-	-	34		3	
1831	-	-	-	-	31		-	
1832	-	-	-	-	26		1	
1833	-	-	-	-	23		-	

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 9. —

RETURN of the DAYS on which CANDIDATES for the Diploma were EXAMINED at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, from the 1st day of July 1822, to the 30th day of June 1834; of the Hours at which every such Examination began, and ended; of the Number of EXAMINERS who Attended; and of the Number of Candidates Examined, and of the Number of Candidates Rejected, on every such day.

Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.	Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.
1822. July 5	9	18	2	1824. April 2	10	21	2
Aug. 2	10	16	-	May 7	10	22	1
- 20	6	1	-	- 21	10	23	1
Sept. 6	9	23	3	June 4	10	19	1
Oct. 4	10	21	2	- 18	10	15	-
- 18	10	9	-	July 2	10	24	2
Nov. 1	10	9	-	- 14	7	1	-
Dec. 6	10	18	2	Aug. 6	10	29	2
1823. Jan. 3	10	24	2	- 17	8	1	-
- 17	10	18	-	Sept. 3	10	15	1
Feb. 7	10	22	-	Oct. 1	9	12	1
- 21	10	19	-	Nov. 5	9	14	1
Mar. 7	10	22	1	- 12	7	1	-
Apr. 4	10	20	1	Dec. 3	9	17	3
- 18	9	19	3	1825. Jan. 7	9	25	1
May 2	10	23	2	Feb. 4	8	25	1
- 16	9	21	3	- 18	8	23	1
June 6	8	24	-	Mar. 4	9	25	2
July 4	9	15	1	- 18	9	23	3
Aug. 1	8	13	4	- 24	7	1	-
Sept. 5	9	20	2	April 1	9	24	2
Oct. 3	10	21	3	- 15	9	23	1
- 17	9	10	1	May 6	9	34	3
Nov. 7	10	16	5	- 20	10	25	-
Dec. 5	10	18	2	June 3	10	23	2
1824. Jan. 2	10	18	2	July 1	10	22	-
Feb. 6	10	22	3	- 13	8	1	-
- 20	9	23	1	Aug. 5	9	20	2
Mar. 5	10	21	2	Sept. 2	10	21	-
- 19	10	19	2	Oct. 7	10	23	2

Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.	Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.
1825. Oct. 29	6	1	—	1827. Apr. 13	7	7	1
Nov. 4	10	6	2	— 17	8	9	1
— 11	8	4	2	— 20	8	10	1
Dec. 2	9	8	1	— 27	8	12	—
— 9	9	8	—	May 4	8	11	1
1826. Jan. 6	9	10	3	— 8	8	10	1
— 20	9	8	—	— 11	8	10	—
— 27	9	11	2	— 18	8	9	—
Feb. 3	9	9	1	— 22	8	8	1
— 10	10	10	—	— 25	9	10	1
— 17	10	10	2	June 1	9	10	1
— 24	10	12	2	— 8	10	10	2
Mar. 3	10	13	1	— 15	8	10	—
— 10	10	10	1	— 22	8	10	2
— 14	10	8	—	July 6	9	10	1
— 17	10	10	1	— 10	9	7	—
— 24	9	11	—	— 20	9	8	—
— 28	10	7	1	Aug. 3	8	11	1
— 31	10	4	3	— 7	8	5	1
April 7	10	7	—	Sept. 7	7	10	1
— 21	10	12	1	— 14	7	10	—
— 26	8	12	—	— 21	6	9	1
— 28	9	10	—	— 28	8	7	2
May 5	10	11	1	Oct. 5	8	12	2
— 10	10	10	—	— 19	9	4	1
— 12	10	10	1	Nov. 2	9	9	—
— 19	10	10	—	— 16	9	7	—
— 26	10	10	—	Dec. 7	8	10	1
June 2	10	10	—	— 14	8	11	1
— 9	10	9	—	— 18	7	10	—
— 16	10	10	1	— 21	8	10	—
— 23	10	10	—	— 26	8	8	—
— 30	10	9	—	— 28	9	11	3
July 7	10	8	1	1828. Jan. 4	9	6	—
— 11	9	7	—	— 18	10	10	—
Aug. 4	10	9	—	— 25	10	10	—
— 18	10	8	—	— 29	10	10	—
Sept. 1	9	12	1	Feb. 1	10	10	—
— 8	9	10	3	— 8	10	10	1
Oct. 6	9	9	—	— 15	10	9	—
— 20	8	6	—	— 22	10	10	1
Nov. 3	9	11	1	Mar. 1	9	1	—
Dec. 1	8	10	1	— 7	10	10	—
— 8	8	10	—	— 14	10	10	2
— 15	8	9	—	— 21	10	10	1
— 22	8	10	—	— 28	10	10	—
— 29	8	5	—	April 2	9	10	—
1827. Jan. 5	7	9	1	— 8	9	10	—
— 16	7	9	—	— 15	10	10	—
— 19	8	11	—	— 18	10	9	1
— 23	8	10	2	— 25	10	10	—
— 26	9	11	1	May 2	10	10	—
Feb. 2	9	11	—	— 9	10	10	1
— 9	9	10	—	— 13	10	9	2
— 13	9	9	—	— 16	9	10	1
— 16	9	10	1	— 23	10	10	2
— 20	8	10	—	— 30	10	10	1
— 23	8	10	2	June 6	10	10	1
— 27	8	10	1	— 10	10	10	—
Mar. 2	8	10	—	— 13	10	10	1
— 9	8	10	1	— 17	10	10	—
— 16	8	11	—	— 24	10	10	1
— 23	7	12	—	— 27	9	7	2
— 30	8	11	—	July 4	10	10	3
April 3	8	10	—	— 18	8	10	2
— 10	7	11	—	— 25	9	10	1
				Aug. 1	9	10	1

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

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Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.	Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.
1828. Sept. 5	8	10	—	1830. Feb. 5	8	10	—
— 12	7	10	1	— 12	9	11	1
— 19	7	9	—	— 19	10	10	1
Oct. 3	9	11	1	— 26	10	9	—
— 17	10	10	—	Mar. 2	8	10	—
— 31	10	8	—	— 5	10	9	1
Nov. 7	10	7	1	— 12	10	10	—
Dec. 5	10	10	2	— 19	10	9	1
— 12	7	8	—	— 26	10	10	—
— 19	10	10	1	April 2	9	10	—
— 26	7	9	—	— 13	10	8	—
1829. Jan. 2	8	6	1	— 16	10	11	—
— 16	8	10	—	— 23	9	10	—
— 23	9	11	1	— 27	9	10	—
— 27	9	10	—	— 30	9	10	—
— 30	9	10	2	May 4	9	10	—
Feb. 3	9	10	—	— 7	9	11	—
— 6	9	10	—	— 13	8	10	—
— 10	9	10	2	— 14	8	9	—
— 13	9	9	—	— 18	9	10	—
— 20	9	10	—	— 21	9	11	1
— 27	9	11	2	— 25	9	10	—
Mar. 6	9	10	—	— 28	10	9	2
— 13	9	9	—	June 1	9	7	1
— 20	9	10	—	— 4	10	12	1
— 27	7	10	2	— 8	9	11	—
— 31	8	9	—	— 11	10	10	—
April 3	9	11	—	— 18	10	11	—
— 7	9	9	—	— 22	10	8	—
— 14	9	10	—	— 25	10	9	1
— 21	9	10	—	July 2	10	8	2
— 24	7	11	—	— 16	10	9	1
— 28	8	8	—	— 23	9	11	1
May 1	9	10	1	— 30	10	6	—
— 8	9	10	1	Aug. 6	9	11	—
— 15	9	10	—	— 13	9	8	1
— 19	8	10	—	Sept. 3	7	10	—
— 22	9	10	1	— 10	9	10	—
— 26	8	10	—	— 17	9	9	—
— 29	9	11	2	Oct. 1	8	10	—
June 2	9	11	—	— 15	8	9	—
— 5	9	10	1	— 22	9	1	1
— 9	8	8	—	— 26	8	1	—
— 12	9	10	—	Nov. 5	10	11	—
— 19	9	12	1	— 12	10	10	—
— 26	9	10	1	— 19	10	8	—
— 30	9	9	—	Dec. 3	10	9	—
July 3	9	12	—	— 17	10	10	1
— 17	9	11	1	— 24	10	11	1
— 31	8	12	—	1831. Jan. 7	10	10	—
Aug. 7	10	13	—	— 21	10	11	2
— 28	7	8	1	— 28	10	9	—
Sept. 4	8	8	1	Feb. 4	9	10	1
Oct. 2	9	10	—	— 8	9	10	—
— 16	9	7	—	— 11	8	11	—
— 23	9	9	—	— 15	9	10	—
Nov. 6	10	10	4	— 18	9	7	2
— 27	10	10	—	— 25	9	9	—
Dec. 4	10	10	1	Mar. 4	9	11	1
— 8	9	4	—	— 11	10	9	—
— 11	8	9	1	— 18	9	10	—
— 18	8	10	—	— 25	10	10	2
1830. Jan. 1	8	10	1	— 29	10	10	1
— 15	9	11	—	Apr. 15	10	10	3
— 22	10	11	—	— 22	10	10	2
— 29	9	11	—	— 26	9	10	2
				— 29	10	10	—

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.	Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.
1831. May 3	10	11	1	1833. Jan. 4	10	11	1
- 6	10	10	-	- 18	10	9	-
- 10	9	10	1	Feb. 1	10	9	-
- 13	10	10	1	- 15	10	10	-
- 17	10	9	1	- 22	9	7	2
- 20	10	11	-	Mar. 1	10	11	1
- 24	9	10	1	- 15	10	10	-
- 27	10	10	-	- 29	9	10	3
June 3	9	11	-	April 3	9	10	-
- 10	10	10	-	- 10	8	10	-
- 17	9	10	-	- 19	8	11	-
- 24	10	10	-	- 22	9	11	1
July 1	10	11	2	- 26	10	12	1
- 9	9	1	-	- 29	10	10	-
- 15	10	9	1	May 3	10	10	-
- 22	10	8	1	- 6	10	10	-
Aug. 5	10	10	1	- 10	10	10	-
- 12	9	8	-	- 13	10	10	-
Sept. 2	8	10	1	- 15	9	10	1
- 9	10	7	-	- 17	10	11	-
Oct. 7	8	11	3	- 20	10	10	1
- 21	10	11	1	- 22	10	10	-
Nov. 4	10	9	1	- 24	10	10	-
- 11	10	10	-	- 27	10	9	-
- 25	9	11	-	- 31	10	11	-
Dec. 2	9	5	1	June 7	10	10	-
- 23	9	10	1	- 14	10	11	-
1832. Jan. 6	9	11	-	- 19	10	10	-
- 20	9	10	-	- 22	10	6	1
- 27	9	8	-	- 28	10	10	1
Feb. 3	9	7	-	July 5	10	10	-
- 17	9	10	1	- 10	10	10	3
Mar. 2	10	10	-	- 19	9	11	-
- 16	10	11	1	- 26	10	9	-
April 6	9	10	1	Aug. 2	10	10	-
- 18	10	10	-	- 9	10	8	2
- 27	10	11	-	- 16	10	11	4
May 4	10	10	-	- 30	10	11	2
- 8	10	10	1	Sept. 6	9	11	1
- 11	10	10	1	- 12	8	1	-
- 14	9	10	-	- 27	9	10	2
- 18	10	12	-	Oct. 4	9	11	4
- 21	10	10	-	- 25	10	10	1
- 23	10	10	1	- 31	9	1	-
- 25	10	10	-	Nov. 1	9	10	-
- 29	10	11	1	- 8	10	8	1
June 1	10	10	-	- 15	10	9	-
- 5	10	10	-	- 29	10	11	-
- 8	10	10	-	Dec. 6	10	8	-
- 15	10	10	2	- 13	10	10	-
- 22	9	12	-	- 20	10	10	1
- 29	10	9	1	1834. Jan. 3	10	11	-
July 6	10	10	-	- 10	10	8	-
- 20	10	10	1	- 17	10	10	-
Aug. 3	9	12	1	- 31	9	9	2
- 10	10	13	1	Feb. 7	10	10	2
- 17	9	9	3	- 21	9	9	4
- 31	10	7	-	- 28	10	10	1
Sept. 7	10	9	2	Mar. 7	10	8	2
- 28	10	8	1	- 21	10	9	2
Oct. 5	9	9	2	April 4	10	10	1
- 19	8	11	-	- 11	10	10	-
Nov. 2	9	8	1	- 18	10	10	1
- 16	10	11	2	- 25	10	10	1
- 30	10	7	1	- 29	10	10	-
Dec. 7	10	10	-	May 2	9	10	-
- 14	10	9	-	- 5	8	11	1

Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.	Days on which the Court of Examiners met.	Number of Examiners who Attended.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Rejected.
1834. May 9	9	10	2	1834. June 2	10	10	2
- 12	10	10	1	- 6	9	9	1
- 16	10	10	-	- 9	9	10	2
- 19	10	10	1	- 11	9	11	3
- 21	10	10	-	- 13	9	10	1
- 23	10	11	-	- 16	10	8	1
- 27	10	10	1	- 20	10	10	3
- 30	10	10	1	- 25	10	10	3

The several meetings of the court of examiners specified in the foregoing List commenced at six o'clock in the evening and terminated about twelve o'clock, with the exception of those on the 20th of August 1822; the 14th and 17th of July and 12th of November 1824; the 24th of March, 13th of July and 29th of October 1825; the 1st of March 1828; the 22d and 26th of October 1830; the 9th of July 1831; the 12th of September and 31st of October 1833; which severally commenced at three o'clock, and terminated a little before four o'clock.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 10. —

RETURN of the Number of Days on which Candidates for the Service of the Army or Navy, severally, were Examined, and the Number of Hours devoted to every such Examination; of the Number of Examiners who attended; and of the Number of Candidates Examined, and Approved or Rejected, on each Day of Examination, during the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833.

Days on which the Court met.	Number of Examiners Present.	Candidates Approved.	Candidates Rejected.	Days on which the Court met.	Number of Examiners Present.	Candidates Approved.	Candidates Rejected.
1831:				1832:			
January 21 -	10	3	—	August 10 -	10	2	—
— 28 -	10	1	—	— 17 -	9	1	—
February 4 -	9	2	—	September 7 -	10	2	—
— 15 -	9	1	—	— 28 -	10	2	—
— 18 -	9	1	—	October 19 -	8	2	—
March 4 -	9	1	—	November 2 -	9	1	1
— 11 -	10	1	—	— 16 -	10	1	—
— 25 -	10	1	—	— 30 -	10	1	—
April 15 -	10	1	—	December 7 -	10	1	—
May 6 -	10	2	—	— 14 -	10	2	—
— 20 -	10	1	—	1833:			
June 17 -	9	2	—	January 18 -	10	1	—
July 1 -	10	4	—	February 22 -	9	1	—
August 5 -	10	1	—	March 15 -	10	1	—
September 2 -	8	4	—	— 29 -	9	4	—
November 4 -	10	1	—	April 10 -	8	1	—
— 25 -	9	2	—	— 19 -	8	1	—
December 23 -	9	2	—	May 10 -	10	1	—
1832:				— 17 -	10	1	—
January 6 -	9	1	—	— 20 -	10	1	—
— 27 -	9	1	—	— 27 -	10	2	—
February 3 -	9	1	—	— 31 -	10	1	—
March 16 -	10	2	—	June 7 -	10	1	—
May 14 -	9	1	—	July 10 -	10	1	—
— 25 -	10	1	—	— 19 -	10	4	—
June 1 -	10	1	—	— 26 -	10	1	—
— 29 -	10	1	—	October 4 -	9	1	—
July 6 -	10	2	—				

No candidate for the service of the Army was examined within the period specified.

The examination of each of the candidates for the service of the Navy, who had not previously obtained the diploma of the College, occupied near an hour; the examination of those who had previously obtained the diploma of the College (and who were by far the greater number) did not occupy so long. The former were examined by two members of the court at a side-table; the latter were examined by the president in the hearing of the whole court.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 11. —

RETURN of the several ANATOMICAL SCHOOLS and TEACHERS attended by the Candidates Examined for the Diploma of the College in the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833; of the respective Numbers who Attended each of the said Schools or Teachers; and of the respective Numbers Approved, and Rejected, upon Examination.

YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, alone - - -	61	5
	Ditto - - and The London University - - -	1	1
	Ditto - - - Windmill-street - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Trinity College, Dublin - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Dublin College - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Adams & Macdowell - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Edinburgh University - - -	1	-
	St. Thomas's Hospital, alone - - -	25	2
	Ditto - - and Mr. Dermott - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Trinity College, Dublin - - -	1	-
	Guy's Hospital, alone - - -	33	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Turner, Manchester - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dublin College - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Aikin, Edinburgh - - -	1	-
	London Hospital - - -	14	2
	London University, alone - - -	32	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Turner, Manchester - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Clarke, Bristol - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Wallis - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Formby, Liverpool - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Barclay, Edinburgh - - -	1	-
	Windmill-street, alone - - -	22	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Tuson - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Turner, Manchester - - -	1	-
	Webb-street, alone - - -	54	4
	Ditto - - and Mr. Dermott - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Brookes - - -	1	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Turner - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Clarke - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Hargraves - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Monro, Edinburgh - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Knox, ditto - - -	2	-
	Aldersgate-street - - -	12	1
	Mr. Brookes - - -	4	2
	Mr. Carpue, alone - - -	7	1
	Ditto - - and Trinity College, Dublin - - -	1	-
	Mr. Dermott, alone - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Sleigh - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Munro - - -	1	-
	Mr. Tuson - - -	4	1
	Mr. Sleigh, alone - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and Dr. Roe - - -	2	-
	Trinity College, Dublin, alone - - -	18	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Cusack - - - Dublin - - -	5	1
	Ditto - - - Messrs. Jacob & Cusack, ditto - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jacob - - - ditto - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Adams - - - ditto - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Hargraves - - - ditto - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Kirby - - - ditto - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Willmott - - - ditto - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Ewing, Aberdeen - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Carpue, London - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Quain, ditto - - -	1	-
	Mr. Jacob, Dublin, alone - - -	13	4
	Ditto - - and Mr. Harrison, Dublin - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Adams - ditto - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cusack - ditto - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Ellis - - ditto - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Carmichael, ditto - - -	1	-

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YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831.	Mr. Jacob, Dublin, and Mr. Jones, London - - -	1	-
	Mr. Cusack, Dublin - - - - -	7	-
	Mr. Kirby - ditto - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Ellis - - - - Dublin	4	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Adams - - - - ditto -	1	1
	Ditto - - - Messrs. Colles & Todd, ditto -	3	-
	Mr. Ellis - - Dublin - - - - -	7	-
	Mr. Adams - ditto - - - - -	3	-
	Mr. Hargraves, ditto - - - - -	7	-
	Edinburgh University, alone - - - - -	5	1
	Ditto - - and Dr. Knox - - - - -	1	-
	Dr. Barclay, Edinburgh - - - - -	1	-
	Dr. Knox - ditto - - - - -	3	1
	Mr. Lizars - ditto - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and Dr. Ewing, Aberdeen - - -	1	1
	Mr. Syme and Dr. Munro - - - - -	1	1
	Glasgow University - - - - -	4	2
	Aberdeen College, alone - - - - -	7	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Moir - - - - -	3	-
	Mr. Moir, Aberdeen - - - - -	3	-
1832.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, alone - - -	55	5
	Ditto - - and Mr. Clark, Bristol - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Adams, Dublin - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Aikin, Edinburgh - - -	1	-
	St. Thomas's Hospital, alone - - - - -	28	3
	Ditto - - and Mr. Tuson - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jacob, Dublin - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Lizars, Edinburgh - - -	1	-
	Guy's Hospital, alone - - - - -	27	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Trinity College, Dublin - - -	1	-
	St. George's Hospital, alone - - - - -	8	1
	Ditto - - and The London University - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Wallis, Bristol - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jeffray, Glasgow - - -	1	-
	London Hospital - - - - -	13	-
	King's College - - - - -	5	1
	London University, alone - - - - -	27	2
	Ditto - - and Mr. Tuson - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Formby - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jordan - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Wallis - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dublin College - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jacob - - - - -	1	-
	Windmill-street, alone - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Tuson - - - - -	1	-
	Webb-street, alone - - - - -	36	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Gill - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jordan - - - - -	2	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Fawdington - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jacob - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Monro - - - - -	1	-
	Aldersgate-street, alone - - - - -	11	3
	Ditto - - and Mr. Cox - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Brookes, alone - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Carpue - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Tuson - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Carpue, alone - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Tuson - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Tuson - - - - -	4	-
	Mr. Dermott - - - - -	3	-
	Mr. Bennett - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	3	1
	Mr. Wallis - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Turner - - - - -	2	-
	Mr. Cox - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Kiernan - - - - -	1	-

YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1832.	Dublin College, alone - - - - -	10	1
	Ditto - - and Trinity College - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Hargraves - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Trinity College, Dublin, alone - - - - -	12	-
	Ditto - - and The Richmond - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cusack - - - - -	8	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jacob - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Hargraves - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Monro - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Knox - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Ewing - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Messrs. Jacob & Harrison, alone - - - - -	7	2
	Ditto - - and Messrs. Dease & Collis - - - - -	1	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Hargraves - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jeffray - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Cusack, alone - - - - -	3	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Porter - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Ellis - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - The Richmond - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Ellis - - - - -	4	-
	Mr. Kirby, alone - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Ellis - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jacob - - - - -	1	-
	Messrs. Colles & Todd - - - - -	1	-
	Messrs. Adams & Macdowell - - - - -	1	-
	Edinburgh University, alone - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and The Richmond - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Lizars - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Moir - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dr. Knox - - - - -	2	-
	Dr. Knox, alone - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Jacob - - - - -	2	-
	Mr. Lizars, alone - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Mackenzie - - - - -	1	-
	Aberdeen University, alone - - - - -	15	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Moir - - - - -	4	-
	Mr. Moir, alone - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Cusack - - - - -	1	-
	Messrs. Jeffray & Hunter - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Hunter - - - - -	1	-
1833.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, alone - - - - -	59	5
	Ditto - - and Guy's - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - The London University - - - - -	2	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Brooks - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Trinity College - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - The University of Glasgow - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Riley - - - - -	1	-
	St. Thomas's Hospital, alone - - - - -	29	2
	Ditto - - and The London University - - - - -	1	-
	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	41	3
	St. George's Hospital, alone - - - - -	18	2
	Ditto - - and Trinity College - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Knox - - - - -	1	-
	London Hospital - - - - -	11	2
	King's College, London, alone - - - - -	5	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Turner - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Tuson - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Wallis - - - - -	1	-
	London University, alone - - - - -	28	1
	Ditto - - and Trinity College - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cusack - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Wallis - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Jordan - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Clark - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Webb street - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cox - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Dublin College - - - - -	2	-

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YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1833.	London University and Mr. Tuson - - - - -	1	-
	Windmill-street, alone - - - - -	6	1
	Ditto - - and Webb-street - - - - -	1	-
	Webb-street, alone - - - - -	48	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Cusack - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Dublin College - - - - -	1	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cox - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Turner - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Gill - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Moir - - - - -	1	-
	Aldersgate-street, alone - - - - -	5	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Cox - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Carpue - - - - -	2	-
	Mr. Dermott, alone - - - - -	9	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Todd - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	2	-
	Mr. Brookes - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Sleigh, alone - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Tuson - - - - -	9	-
	Mr. Cox - - - - -	4	-
	Mr. Jordan - - - - -	3	-
	Messrs. Smith, Roe & Jones - - - - -	1	-
	Dublin College, alone - - - - -	18	2
	Ditto - - and The Richmond - - - - -	5	-
	Ditto - - - Trinity College - - - - -	7	-
	Ditto - - - Webb-street - - - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Ellis - - - - -	2	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Leeson - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Park-street - - - - -	5	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Clark - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Edinburgh University - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Peter-street - - - - -	8	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Dermott - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Gill - - - - -	1	-
	Trinity College, Dublin, alone - - - - -	11	-
	Ditto - - and The Richmond - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Park-street - - - - -	5	-
	Ditto - - - Peter-street - - - - -	2	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Cusack - - - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Knox - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Lizars - - - - -	1	-
	Richmond Hospital, alone - - - - -	9	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Carpue - - - - -	1	-
	Peter-street, alone - - - - -	9	2
	Ditto - - and Mr. Leeson - - - - -	2	1
	Ditto - - - Mr. Brookes - - - - -	1	-
	Park-street - - - - -	5	-
	Mr. Jacob - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Cusack - - - - -	4	-
	Mr. Hargraves - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Ellis - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Wallis, alone - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	1	-
	Edinburgh University, alone - - - - -	3	2
	Ditto - - and Mr. Knox - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Lizars - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mr. Turner - - - - -	1	-
	Edinburgh College and Mr. Knox - - - - -	1	-
	Mr. Knox, alone - - - - -	5	1
	Ditto - - and Mr. Lizars - - - - -	3	-
	Mr. Lizars, alone - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Jordan - - - - -	1	-
	Glasgow University, alone - - - - -	1	1
	Ditto - - and The Richmond - - - - -	1	-
	Aberdeen University, alone - - - - -	7	-
	Ditto - - and Mr. Moir - - - - -	4	-
	Mr. Moir - - - - -	4	-

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

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YEARS.	HOSPITALS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831.	St. Bartholomew's and The Edinburgh	1	-
	Ditto - - - - The Richmond, in Dublin	2	-
	Ditto - - - - Steevens' - - ditto	3	-
	Ditto - - - - Mercers' - - ditto	1	-
	Ditto - - - - The Belfast	1	-
	St. Thomas's, alone	44	5
	Ditto - - and Guy's	1	-
	Ditto - - - The Edinburgh	2	-
	Ditto - - - Steevens'	1	-
	Guy's, alone -	74	2
	Ditto and The Middlesex	1	1
	Ditto - - Birmingham	1	-
	Ditto - - Salisbury	1	-
	Ditto - - Edinburgh	1	-
	The Westminster, alone -	13	-
	Ditto - - and The Middlesex	1	-
	Ditto - - - Bristol	2	-
	Ditto - - - Richmond	1	-
	Ditto - - - Meath, in Dublin	2	1
	St. George's, alone	28	2
	Ditto - and The Liverpool	1	-
	Ditto - - - Norwich	1	-
	Ditto - - - Edinburgh	2	-
	The London -	16	2
	The Middlesex, alone	37	3
	Ditto - - and The Birmingham	1	-
	Ditto - - - Liverpool	1	-
	Ditto - - - Nottingham	1	-
	Ditto - - - Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	-
	Ditto - - - Stafford	1	-
	Ditto - - - Edinburgh	1	-
	The Richmond, in Dublin, alone	18	3
	Ditto - - and Steevens' -	1	-
	Ditto - - - The Meath	2	-
	Ditto - - - - Mercers'	1	-
	Ditto - - - - Jervis-street	1	-
	Ditto - - - - Glasgow	1	-
	Ditto - - - - Belfast -	1	-
	Dr. Steevens', in Dublin, alone	15	2
	Ditto - - and The Meath -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Mercers'	1	-
	The Meath, in Dublin, alone -	23	1
	Ditto - - and Mercers' -	3	-
	The Mercers', in Dublin, alone	6	-
	Ditto - - and The Belfast	1	-
	The Jervis-street, in Dublin -	3	-
	The Edinburgh, alone -	14	3
	Ditto - - and The Aberdeen	2	1
	Ditto - - - Richmond	1	-
	Ditto - - - ditto and The Meath	2	-
	Ditto - - - Steevens'	1	-
	Ditto - - - Exeter -	1	-
	The Glasgow, alone	3	-
	Ditto - - and The Mercers'	1	-
1832.	The Aberdeen	14	2
	St. Bartholomew's, alone	60	7
	Ditto - - and The Manchester	1	-
	Ditto - - - Exeter -	4	1
	Ditto - - - Bristol -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Gloucester	2	-
	Ditto - - - Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	-
	Ditto - - - Kent, Canterbury	1	-
	Ditto - - - Edinburgh	1	-
	St. Thomas's, alone	41	2
	Ditto - - and The Westminster	1	1
	Ditto - - - Stafford	1	-
	Ditto - - - Steevens'	1	-
	Guy's, alone	42	2
	Ditto and The Manchester	2	1
	Ditto - Liverpool	1	-

YEARS.	HOSPITALS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1832.	Guy's and The Northampton - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Winchester - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Oxford - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Richmond, Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Steevens', ditto - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Edinburgh - - - - -	1	-
	The Westminster, alone - - - - -	19	1
	Ditto - - and The Birmingham - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Bristol - - - - -	1	-
	St. George's, alone - - - - -	28	2
	Ditto - - and Stafford - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Norfolk and Norwich - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Salisbury - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Edinburgh - - - - -	1	-
	The London - - - - -	13	-
	The Middlesex, alone - - - - -	24	2
	Ditto - - and The Manchester - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Nottingham - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Bristol - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - Lincoln - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Edinburgh - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Meath, Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	The Richmond, in Dublin, alone - - - - -	8	-
	Ditto - - and the Meath, in Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Jervis-street, ditto - - - - -	1	-
	Dr. Steevens', in Dublin, alone - - - - -	8	2
	Ditto - - and Mercers', ditto - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Jervis-street - - - - -	1	-
	The Meath, in Dublin, alone - - - - -	21	1
	Ditto - - and Mercers', ditto - - - - -	6	-
	Ditto - - Jervis-street, ditto - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - The Liverpool - - - - -	2	-
	The Mercers', in Dublin, alone - - - - -	6	1
	Ditto - - and Jervis-street - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - The Liverpool - - - - -	1	-
	The Jervis-street, Dublin, alone - - - - -	9	2
	The Edinburgh, alone - - - - -	10	-
	Ditto - - and The Glasgow - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Dr. Steevens', in Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - The Meath, ditto - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Mercers' - - - - -	5	-
	Ditto - - The Manchester - - - - -	1	-
	The Glasgow, alone - - - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - and Jervis-street - - - - -	1	-
	The Aberdeen - - - - -	26	-
1833.	St. Bartholomew's alone - - - - -	75	5
	Ditto - - and The Manchester - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - Exeter - - - - -	4	-
	Ditto - - Bristol - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - Gloucester - - - - -	4	1
	Ditto - - Birmingham - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - Leeds - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Oxford - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - Worcester - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Bath - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Edinburgh - - - - -	1	-
	St. Thomas's alone - - - - -	35	2
	Ditto - - and The Westminster - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Bristol - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Winchester - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - Meath, Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Guy's alone - - - - -	80	4
	Ditto - - and The Manchester - - - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - Liverpool - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Birmingham - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Leeds - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Northampton - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - Norfolk & Norwich - - - - -	2	1
	Ditto - - Oxford - - - - -	2	-

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

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YEARS.	HOSPITALS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1833.	Guy's and The Derby - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - and Steevens', Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Westminster, alone - - - - -	18	-
	Ditto - - and The Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	1	-
	St. George's, alone - - - - -	30	2
	Ditto - - and The Chester - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Richmond, Dublin - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Jervis-street - - - - -	1	-
	London - - - - -	11	2
	Middlesex, alone - - - - -	29	3
	Ditto - - and The Liverpool - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Birmingham - - - - -	3	-
	Ditto - - - Bristol - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Stafford - - - - -	1	-
	Richmond, in Dublin, alone - - - - -	18	2
	Ditto - - and Mercers' - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Meath - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Jervis-street - - - - -	3	1
	Dr. Steevens', in Dublin - - - - -	6	-
	Ditto - - and The Meath - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mercers' - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Jervis-street - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Liverpool - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Cambridge - - - - -	1	-
	Meath, in Dublin, alone - - - - -	28	1
	Ditto - - and Mercers' - - - - -	1	1
	Ditto - - - Jervis-street - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - The Liverpool - - - - -	1	-
	Mercers', in Dublin, alone - - - - -	18	1
	Ditto - - and Jervis-street - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - Baggot-street - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - The Bath - - - - -	1	-
	Jervis-street, Dublin, alone - - - - -	20	3
	Ditto - - and The Belfast - - - - -	1	-
	Baggot-street, Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Edinburgh, alone - - - - -	17	3
	Ditto - - and The Richmond, in Dublin - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Mercers', ditto - - - - -	2	-
	Ditto - - - The Manchester - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Norfolk and Norwich - - - - -	1	-
	Ditto - - - Derby - - - - -	1	-
	Glasgow - - - - -	4	1
	Aberdeen - - - - -	17	-

RECAPITULATION :

In the Three Years were Examined :

HOSPITALS.	Examined.	Rejected.
St. Bartholomew's - - - - -	249	21
St. Thomas's - - - - -	132	10
Guy's - - - - -	222	11
The Westminster - - - - -	59	2
St. George's - - - - -	99	6
The London - - - - -	40	4
The Middlesex - - - - -	110	8
The Richmond, Dublin - - - - -	58	6
Steevens' - - ditto - - - - -	39	4
The Meath - - ditto - - - - -	87	3
Mercers' - - ditto - - - - -	37	2
Jervis-street - ditto - - - - -	33	5
Baggot-street - ditto - - - - -	1	-
The Edinburgh - - - - -	63	7
The Glasgow - - - - -	12	1
The Aberdeen - - - - -	57	2

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 13. —

RETURN of all the OFFICE-BEARERS of the Royal College of Surgeons, from 1st January 1823 to 1st January 1834, stating the Date of the Election of each to his Office, and whether at the time of his Election, or prior or subsequent thereto, he gave Public Lectures on any Branch of Medical or Surgical Science; or was Medical Officer in any Hospital; and if so, when he Lectured, and to what Hospital he was attached.

Names of Members of the Court of Assistants, on the 1st of January 1823.	Date of Election to Court of Assistants.	Date of Election as Examiner.	Lectured upon what.	Surgeon to what Hospital.
Thompson Forster -	22 Mar. 1800	20 Oct. 1801	- - - - -	Guy's Hospital.
John Heaviside -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -
William Blizard -	- -	15 Feb. 1810	Anatomy and Surgery -	London Hospital.
Henry Cline -	- -	- -	Anatomy - - - -	St. Thomas's.
David Dundas -	- -	17 June 1801.	- - - - -	- - - - -
William Norris -	2 May 1800	7 April 1813.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Everard Home -	22 Oct. 1801	26 Jan. 1809	Surgery - - - -	St. George's.
John Adair Hawkins -	11 April 1805.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Francis Knight -	13 Oct. 1808.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ludford Harvey -	11 Jan. 1810	25 Jan. 1816	- - - - -	St. Bartholomew's.
William Lynn -	13 Feb. -	23 Oct. 1817	- - - - -	Westminster.
John Abernethy -	26 Nov. -	23 July 1821	Anatomy and Surgery -	St. Bartholomew's.
William Lucas -	7 April 1813	- - - - -	- - - - -	Guy's.
Astley Paston Cooper -	21 - 1815	12 July 1822	Anatomy and Surgery -	Guy's.
Anthony Carlisle -	2 May -	28 April 1825	Lecturer on Surgery to 1815; Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy to 1825 - -	Westminster.
Thomas Chevalier -	8 Feb. 1816.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
John Gunning -	4 Nov. 1817	- - - - -	- - - - -	St. George's.
H. Leigh Thomas -	30 April 1818	23 Jan. 1826	Anatomy and Surgery, from 1809 to 1817.	- - - - -
R. C. Headington -	23 July 1821	26 May 1827	Anatomy and Surgery -	London Hospital.
Robert Keate -	4 Feb. 1822	27 Dec. -	- - - - -	St. George's.
John P. Vincent -	12 July 1822	5 Jan. 1828	- - - - -	St. Bartholomew's.
Elected since 1823.				
George James Guthrie -	28 May 1824	8 Aug. 1828	Surgery - - - -	Westminster.
William Wadd -	9 July -	23 - 1829.	- - - - -	- - - - -
P. Macgregor -	23 Jan. 1826	24 Jan. 1827	- - - - -	Lock Hospital.
Henry Jeffreys -	24 - 1827	- - - - -	- - - - -	St. George's.
Anthony White -	6 Feb. -	10 Sept. 1829	- - - - -	Westminster.
J. G. Andrews -	26 May -	2 Mar. 1831	- - - - -	London.
Samuel Cooper -	- -	- - - - -	Surgery, since 1827.	- - - - -
Thomas Copeland -	27 Dec. -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
John Howship -	3 Jan. 1828	- - - - -	Surgery, since 1828.	- - - - -
James Briggs -	11 July -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Lock Hospital.
William Lawrence -	8 Aug. -	- - - - -	Surgery - - - -	St. Bartholomew's.
B. C. Brodie -	10 Sept. 1829	- - - - -	Surgery - - - -	St. George's.
Benj. Travers -	20 Mar. 1830	- - - - -	Anatomy, before 1830 -	St. Thomas's.
Henry Earle -	23 Aug. -	- - - - -	- - - - -	St. Bartholomew's.
Charles Bell -	2 Nov. -	- - - - -	Anatomy and Surgery -	Middlesex.
Joseph Swan -	2 Mar. 1831	- - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln Hospital, before 1831.
Edward Stanley -	26 July 1832	- - - - -	Anatomy - - - -	St. Bartholomew's (Assist. Surg.)

G. J. Guthrie, President.

— No. 14. —

RETURN of any PATRONAGE exercised by the College, or by the Office-bearers of the College, as such, in the way of Presentation, or Right of Election to Offices of Emolument in or out of the College.

THE election into the Council and court of examiners, as well as the election or appointment of the stipendiary officers and servants of the College, is in the Council, with the exception of the servants of the museum, who are appointed by the board of curators, subject to the approval of the Council.

The College does not possess any patronage or right of election whatever out of the College.

G. J. Guthrie, President.

— No. 15. —

RETURN of any OFFICES or SEATS at BOARDS of COMMISSIONERS, held by the Officers of the College, as such.

THE only office or seat at any board of commissioners held by any officer of the College, as such, is the seat at the National Vaccine Establishment, held by the President of the College, unless it is the office of secretary to the trustees of the Hunterian collection, which is held by the secretary to the College, but to which office no salary or emolument whatever is attached.

G. J. Guthrie, President.

— No. 16. —

RETURN of any OFFICES or SEATS at BOARDS of COMMISSIONERS, to which the College, or the Officers of the College, have been required to recommend during the last Ten Years.

THE College has not, nor have the officers thereof, been required to recommend to any office or seat at any board of Commissioners during the last 10 years.

G. J. Guthrie, President.

— No. 17. —

REGULATIONS of the Royal College of Surgeons respecting the Recognition of TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, from 1815 down to the Present Time; showing the successive Alterations of the same, and the Date of each Alteration.

1824, March 19th, THAT the following be the only schools of surgery recognized by the court, viz.: London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

That in future, certificates of attendance upon the chirurgical practice of an hospital be not received by the court, unless such hospital be in one of the recognized schools of surgery, and shall contain, on an average, 100 patients.

That, in future, certificates of attendance at lectures on anatomy, physiology, the theory and practice of surgery, and of the performance of dissections, be not received by the court, except from the appointed professors of anatomy and surgery in the Universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; or from persons teaching in a school, recognized by the medical establishment of one of the admitted hospitals; or from persons, being physicians or surgeons to any of such hospitals.

October 1st, That the regulations of this court of the 19th of March last are not meant to interfere with the recognized course of lectures on surgery by the professor of surgery to the College of Edinburgh.

That attendance upon two courses at Edinburgh, of six months each, by teachers recognized by this College, will be received as equivalent to three courses, of three months' each, in London.

1825, March 4th, That attendance upon two courses of lectures on anatomy, of six months' each, by recognized teachers in Dublin, be received as equivalent to three courses in London, of three months each.

December 3d, That this court will receive the certificates of those teachers of anatomy and surgery in Edinburgh, whose certificates shall be received by the Edinburgh College.

1826, January 6, That the latter part of the clause (19th March, 1824) which relates to the recognized teachers, be allowed to stand thus: "or from persons teaching in a school, connected with, and accredited by, the medical establishment of one of the recognized hospitals."

February 24th, That this Court will receive, as testimonials of education, certificates of attendance on provincial hospitals, containing 100 patients under chirurgical treatment; provided a student shall have previously attended two courses of anatomical lectures, and two courses of dissections, in any of the recognized schools of anatomy. Yet this court will require that the term of attendance on such provincial hospital shall be of twice the duration of that required at hospitals in any of the recognized schools of anatomy.

April 26th, That in the regulation of this court on the 24th of February last, relating to attendance at provincial hospitals, the words, "under chirurgical treatment," be expunged, and that, in the regulation relating to attendance on anatomy, the words "and physiology" be added.

September 8th, That the restrictions respecting the teachers of anatomy and surgery, recognized by the court, be rescinded.

That under the present circumstances of the profession, the court cannot with propriety admit certificates of attendance on provincial lectures on anatomy, as testimonials of proper education.

December 29th, That the only schools of anatomy, physiology, and surgery, recognized by this court, are London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

That certificates of attendance on the chirurgical practice of an hospital will not be received by this court, unless such hospital be in one of the above recognized schools, and shall

shall contain, on an average, 100 patients. This court will, however, receive, as testimonials of education, certificates of attendance on provincial hospitals, containing respectively 100 patients; provided a student shall have previously attended two courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology, performed two courses of dissections, and attended two courses of demonstrations in any of the above recognized schools. But the term of attendance on such provincial hospital shall be for twice the period required at hospitals in any of the above recognized schools of anatomy.

That the following hospitals in the recognized schools of anatomy shall be accredited by this court, viz.: St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, the Westminster, Guy's, St. George's, the London, and the Middlesex, in London; the Richmond, Steevens's, and the Meath in Dublin; the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh, the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow, and the Royal Infirmary in Aberdeen.

1827, December 17th, That the only schools of anatomy and physiology recognized, are London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

That attendance upon the surgical practice of an hospital will be recognized, provided such hospitals contain at least 100 patients.

1828, April 11th, That one course of lectures on surgery, continuing for six months or more, during the winter season, and consisting of, at least, 60 lectures, shall be considered as equivalent to two courses delivered within the same period, and each consisting of 30 lectures or more.

1829, August 20th, That the schools of anatomy and surgery, recognized by the Council, are London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and the several towns in England, possessing properly-constituted hospitals, together with such means and opportunities of teaching anatomy, physiology, and surgery, by lectures, demonstrations, and dissections, as shall be approved of by the court of examiners.

That no hospital be considered as properly constituted, unless it shall contain 80 patients.

October 29th, That all certificates recognized by the Royal Colleges of Dublin and Edinburgh, or by the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, as to attendance on hospitals, or lectures in these places respectively, will be received.

1830, January 8th, That not any certificate of attendance on lectures on anatomy be received by this College, unless the teacher, giving the certificate, shall be a member of one of the legally-constituted Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

March 6th, That the words "or surgery" be added after the word anatomy to the resolution of the Council on the 8th January, respecting the reception of certificates of attendance on lectures.

1831, January 19th, That no provincial hospital will be recognized by this Council, unless the surgeons thereto, or a majority of them, be members of one of the legally-constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

That from and after the season of 1830 and 1831, certificates will not be received on more than two branches of science from one and the same lecturer. Anatomy with physiology, demonstrations with dissections, and materia medica with botany, will be respectively considered as one branch of science.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 18. —

REGULATIONS of the Royal College of Surgeons for the **EDUCATION** of **CANDIDATES** for the **DIPLOMA** of the College, according to the several Editions of the same from 1815 down to the Present Time, giving the Date of every altered Edition.

1819, February 25th.—1st, THAT not any person be admitted to an examination for the diploma, who shall not have been engaged five years, at least, in the acquisition of anatomical and chirurgical knowledge.

2d, That not any person be admitted to an examination for the diploma, who shall not have regularly attended two courses, at least, of anatomical lectures, and also one or more courses of chirurgical lectures, in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow.

3d, That not any person be admitted to an examination for the diploma, who shall not have performed two or more regular courses of dissection.

4th, That not any person be admitted to an examination for the diploma, who shall not have regularly attended, during the term of at least one year, the chirurgical practice of one of the following hospitals, viz.: St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, the Westminster, Guy's, St. George's, the London, or the Middlesex, in London; or the House of Industry and Richmond Surgical Hospital, or Steevens's, in Dublin; or the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh, or the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow.

5th, That regular attendance on the chirurgical practice of one of the before-named hospitals in London, Dublin, Edinburgh or Glasgow during six months, and six months' further attendance at any other of such hospitals, be deemed equal to one year's attendance at any one thereof.

6th, That candidates, under the following circumstances, and of the required age, be admissible to examination, viz.:

Members of any of the legally-constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

Graduates in medicine of any of the universities in the United Kingdom, who shall have performed two or more regular courses of dissection, and who shall have regularly attended the

the chirurgical practice of one of the before-named hospitals in London, Dublin, Edinburgh or Glasgow, during the term of at least one year.

That the court may suspend any of these standing rules, under extraordinary circumstances.

1822, December 6th.—That the time required to have been spent in the acquisition of professional knowledge be increased from five to six years.

That the attendance on three courses of anatomical lectures be required to be on such lectures, delivered in the *winter* season.

And that the following note be added to the announcement thereof: "The late regulations are not designed to operate retrospectively. Therefore, persons who have attended two or more courses of anatomical lectures from the 1st of January 1832; or who have attended three or more courses of such lectures, although they may have been delivered during the summer months prior to the 1st of February 1823; or who have been engaged in the study of the profession five years prior to the date of these regulations; will be admitted to examination as heretofore.

September 3rd, That the required courses of anatomy be delivered at subsequent periods; and that the courses of dissections be succeeding winter courses.

October 1st, That attendance upon two courses at Edinburgh of six months each, by teachers recognized by this College, be received as equivalent to three courses of three months each, in London.

That this College cannot concede to the *licentiates* of the Edinburgh College the claim of admissibility to examination for the diploma of this College, granted to the *members* of any of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

1825, March 4th, That attendance upon two courses of lectures on anatomy of six months each, by recognised teachers in Dublin, be received as equivalent to three courses in London of three months each.

1826, October 20th, That graduates in medicine be required to produce, prior to examination for the diploma of this College, certificates of attendance on one course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, in addition to the other certificates heretofore required.

December 29th, That certificates shall be produced by every candidate (except as hereinafter excepted) previously to his name being inserted in the list of candidates for examination; viz.

Of having been engaged six years in the acquisition of professional knowledge:

Of having attended three winter courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology, delivered at subsequent periods; and one winter course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery:

Of having performed dissections during two winter courses; and of having attended, during the same period, anatomical demonstrations:

Of having attended, during 12 months, the chirurgical practice of an hospital in one of the recognized schools, or during two years a recognized provincial hospital.

Such certificates shall express the dates of the commencement and of the termination of attendance on each course of lectures, demonstrations, and dissections; and the periods of the commencement and of the termination of attendance on hospital practice.

Candidates under the following circumstances are excepted, and are admissible to examination:

Members of any of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, graduates in medicine of any of the Universities in the United Kingdom, who shall have attended one course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, who shall have attended two courses of demonstrations, and performed two courses of dissections, and who shall have attended the chirurgical practice of an hospital as specified.

The Court shall possess the power of suspending any standing order relating to professional education, under extraordinary circumstances.

1827, March 9th, That from and after the 1st day of January 1828, every candidate for the diploma of this College shall be required to produce certificates of having attended one course of lectures on chemistry, and also two courses of lectures on the obstetric art and science; delivered, respectively, by competent teachers, in addition to the certificates of professional education now required.

September 28th, That any person who shall have diligently attended the chirurgical practice of a recognized provincial hospital, during four years previously to attending the required course of anatomical and physiological lectures and dissections, and who subsequently to the completion of those studies shall have attended the chirurgical practice of the same or any other hospital of the like description for 12 months, or an hospital in any of the recognized schools of anatomy for six months, shall be admissible to examination for the diploma of this College.

December 17th and 5th January 1828, the Council resolved,

That the following certificates of professional education be required of candidates for the diploma:

1. Of having been engaged six years, at least, in the acquisition of professional knowledge.

2. Of having regularly attended three or more winter courses of anatomy and physiology; and two or more winter courses of dissections and demonstrations; delivered at subsequent periods.

[Two courses of anatomy and physiology in Edinburgh or Dublin, which are of six months']

months' duration, and the accompanying courses of dissections and demonstrations, will be considered as equivalent to the foregoing attendance.]

3. Of having regularly attended two or more courses of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery; one of which shall have been delivered in a recognized school of anatomy.

4. Of having also attended the following lectures; viz.

Two courses on the theory and practice of physic, of three months each, or one of six months:

One course on materia medica, and botany:

Two courses on chemistry of three months each, or one of six months:

Two courses on midwifery of three months each, or one of six months.

5. And of having attended, during the term of, at least, one year, the surgical practice of one or more of the following hospitals; viz. St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, the Westminster, Guy's, St. George's, the London, and the Middlesex, in London; the Richmond, Steevens's, and the Meath, in Dublin; and the Royal Infirmarys in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen: or, during four years, the surgical practice of a recognized provincial hospital, and six months, at least, the practice of one of the above-named hospitals in the schools of anatomy.

Candidates, under the following circumstances, of the required age, and who have been engaged five years in the acquisition of professional knowledge, will be admissible to examination; viz.

Members or licentiates in surgery of any of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom;

And graduates in medicine of any of the Universities in the United Kingdom, provided they have attended lectures, the practice of an hospital, and performed dissections, as required above.

1829, October 29th.—Regulations respecting the Professional Education of Candidates for the Diploma.

I. Candidates will be required to bring proof:

1. Of being 22 years of age:

2. Of having been engaged six years in the acquisition of professional knowledge:

3. Of having studied anatomy, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during two anatomical seasons.

[An anatomical season is understood to extend from October to April, inclusive.]

4. Of having attended two courses of lectures on surgery, each course comprising not less than sixty lectures:

5. Of having attended lectures on the practice of physic, on chemistry, and on midwifery, during six months; and on botany and materia medica during three months:

6. Of having attended, during 12 months, the surgical practice of a recognized hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen; or for six months in any one of such hospitals, and 12 months in any properly constituted provincial hospital, acknowledged by the Council as competent for the purposes of instruction.

II. Members and licentiates in surgery of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom; and graduates in surgery of any University, requiring residence to obtain degrees; will be admitted for examination on producing their diploma, licence or degree.

December 8th, That an anatomical season is understood to comprise at least 140 lectures on anatomy, occupying not less than one hour each, given on separate days; and 100 demonstrations of the like duration, given in a similar manner, exclusive of dissections, of which distinct certificates are required.

1831, April 27th, Resolved, That the following addition be made to the regulation of the Council, relating to licentiates in surgery; viz. Together with proofs of being 22 years of age, and of having been occupied five years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

That the following be established a regulation of the Council; viz. Certificates will not be received from any school of anatomy, physiology, surgery or midwifery, unless the respective teachers connected therewith be members of some legally constituted College of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

The accompanying printed paper, of the date of 27th April 1831, contains the regulations of the College now in force respecting the professional education of candidates for the diploma of the College.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 19. —

REGULATIONS of the College for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Diploma of the College, according to the several Editions of the same, from 1815 down to the present time, giving the Date of every altered Edition.

1819, January 1.—*Resolved*, That every examination of a referred candidate, and every prosecution of the examination of a candidate, shall, respectively, be conducted by two examiners, neither of whom shall have examined the candidates on the previous occasion.

February 25, That if either of the two examiners shall in any case be doubtful of the qualification of a candidate for the diploma, an assessor shall be called, who shall be appointed by the master or presiding governor.

That

That when the number of candidates for the diploma shall amount to more than 20, the court shall adjourn to the third Friday in the month.

That should a candidate for examination be proved to have practised, or attempted upon the court imposition, relating to any certificate, or otherwise, he shall be refused examination for such period as the court, according to the circumstances of the case, may judge proper.

July 2, That circumstances of doubt and subjects of appeal, relating to eligibility of candidates, shall be discussed and decided upon before the admission of any candidate for examination.

December 3, That not any person shall be referred, until questions shall have been put to him in the hearing of all the members of the court then present; and the answers to which questions shall be deemed unsatisfactory by a majority of such members.

1820, February 4, That any candidate, who in the judgment of his two examiners should be referred, shall have the privilege of appealing from such judgment to the decision of the whole court; and in the case of his appeal, his further examination shall be proceeded in by questions put in the hearing of all the members of the court present; and such candidate shall not be referred, unless the answers to such questions be deemed unsatisfactory by a majority of the members present. But an appeal from the judgment by which a candidate has been referred, shall not be allowed, at any time, after the adjournment of the court at which such candidate shall have been examined and referred.

April 7, That when a member of the court shall propose, in favour of any candidate, the suspension of a regulation respecting eligibility by education, such candidate shall be examined by the whole court, as to the extraordinary circumstances of professional education which may justify the proposed suspension.

And if, after such examination, the suspension be allowed by the court, the candidate shall be examined by the whole court as to his professional knowledge; which examination shall be after the examination of every person on the list of eligible candidates.

December 6, That not any articulated student of the College be admitted to an examination for the diploma, until the completion of the term for which he shall have been articulated.

1824, December 2, That the candidates for the diploma of this College be examined singly, in the presence and in the hearing of the whole court.

That the president, in his discretion, shall appoint who shall conduct the examination of the candidate, about to be introduced, in the three subjects of anatomy, physiology and surgery.

1826, May 10, That no person, presenting an order for examination for a testimonial of qualification in the public service, be admitted to an examination for the diploma at the same court at which he may apply to be examined under such order.

September 8th, That the certificates of the age and of the professional education of candidates for the diploma be delivered at the College 10 days, at least, prior to the day on which the examination of the candidates shall take place; unless, in any case, for special reasons, the court shall otherwise direct.

1828, December 5th, When a candidate for the diploma shall be referred, or be allowed to attend for further examination at a time within the full period of reference, all his certificates shall remain at the College, until the next meeting of the court of examiners, in order that such inquiry relating to the said certificates may be made, and measures taken, as may be judged proper. And when such candidate shall again present himself for examination, he shall bring with him the certificates of having pursued the means for the further acquisition of professional knowledge, deemed necessary by the court on the occasion of the preceding examination.

1829, April 7th, That when any person shall withdraw his name from the list of candidates for examination for the diploma at any court, or shall not attend the meeting of the court at which his examination shall have been appointed, his name shall be transferred to the end of the list of candidates for examination during the month.

That when the number of candidates for examination for the diploma, who shall have left their names in the College office, shall exceed 20, upon the re-examination of a candidate who shall have been referred, or the completion of the examination of one whose further examination shall have been deferred for a shorter period than six months, 10 other candidates shall be admitted to examination for the diploma at such court; but not more than 11 candidates shall be examined for the diploma at any meeting of the court.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 20. —

REGULATIONS of the Royal College of Surgeons for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES to serve as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the ARMY, and as SURGEONS or SURGEONS' MATES in the NAVY, showing any Changes that have been made in such Regulations during the last Ten Years.

1824, March 19, That candidates for examination for the testimonial of qualification of assistant surgeon in any service, be required to produce certificates of having attended during six months, at least, the chirurgical practice of one of the recognised hospitals, and of having attended two or more courses of anatomy, one course of surgery and one of dissections.

May 7, The court required the rules relating to candidates for the diploma, contained in the accompanying printed paper dated the 19th day of March 1824, to be observed by candidates to be examined for the testimonial of qualification of principal surgeon in any service.

August 17, That not any person be admitted to an examination for the testimonial of qualification of assistant surgeon in any service, who shall be under 21 years of age.

The boards, controlling the medical departments of the army and navy, direct the professional education of the candidates for appointments in the respective services, as will be seen by the printed regulations transmitted herewith, of the several dates of the 23d of February and the 10th of October 1826. That is the reason why the College has not adopted any regulation upon the subject since that of the 17th of August 1824.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 21. —

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

REGULATIONS of the Council, respecting the Professional Education of Candidates for the Diploma.

I. Candidates will be required to bring proof :

1. Of being 22 years of age.
2. Of having been engaged six years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.
3. Of having studied anatomy and physiology, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during two anatomical seasons *.

* An anatomical season is understood to extend from October to April inclusive, and to comprise at least 140 lectures on anatomy and physiology, occupying not less than one hour each, given on separate days; and at least 100 demonstrations of the like duration, given in a similar manner; exclusive of dissections, of which distinct certificates are required.

4. Of having attended at least two courses of lectures on surgery, delivered in two distinct periods or seasons, each course to comprise not less than 60 lectures.
5. Of having attended lectures on the practice of physic, on chemistry and on midwifery during six months; and on botany and materia medica during three months.
6. Of having attended during 12 months the surgical practice of a recognised hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow or Aberdeen; or for six months in any one of such hospitals, and 12 months in any recognised provincial hospital.

II. Members and licentiates in surgery of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and graduates in surgery of any University requiring residence to obtain degrees, will be admitted for examination on producing their diploma, licence or degree, together with proofs of being 22 years of age, and of having been occupied five years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

N. B.—Certificates will not be recognised from any hospital, unless the surgeons thereto, or a majority of them, be members of one of the legally constituted colleges of surgeons in the United Kingdom, nor from any school of anatomy, physiology, surgery or midwifery, unless the respective teachers be members of some legally constituted college of physicians or surgeons in the United Kingdom.

Certificates will not be received on more than two branches of science from one and the same lecturer, but anatomy and physiology, demonstrations and dissections, materia medica and botany, will be respectively considered as one branch of science.

In the certificates of attendance on hospital practice, and on lectures, the dates of commencement and termination are to be inserted in words at full length.

All the required certificates are to be delivered at the College 10 days before the candidate can be admitted to examination.

By Order of the Council,

27 April 1831.

Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

(Certified)

G. J. Guthrie, President.

— No. 22. —

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

REGULATIONS of the Council respecting the Professional Education of Candidates for the Diploma.

Candidates will be required to bring proof :

1. Of being 22 years of age.
2. Of having been engaged five years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.
3. Of

3. Of having studied anatomy and physiology, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during two anatomical seasons.*

* An anatomical season is understood to extend from October to April inclusive, and to comprise at least 140 lectures on anatomy and physiology, occupying not less than one hour each, given on separate days; and at least 100 demonstrations of the like duration, given in a similar manner; exclusive of dissections, of which distinct certificates are required.

4. Of having attended at least two courses of lectures on surgery, delivered in two distinct periods or seasons, each course to comprise not less than 60 lectures.
5. Of having attended lectures on the practice of physic, on chemistry and on midwifery during six months, comprising not less than 60 lectures respectively; and on botany and materia medica during three months.
6. Of having attended during 12 months the surgical practice of a recognised hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen; or for six months in any one of such hospitals, and 12 months in any recognised provincial hospital.

II. Members and licentiates in surgery of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and graduates in surgery of any University requiring residence to obtain degrees, will be admitted for examination on producing their diploma, licence or degree, together with proofs of being 22 years of age, and of having been occupied five years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

N.B. Certificates will not be recognised from any hospital unless the surgeons thereto, or a majority of them, be members of one of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any school of anatomy, physiology, surgery, or midwifery, unless the respective teachers be members of some legally constituted College of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

Certificates will not be received on more than two branches of science from one and the same lecturer, but anatomy and physiology, demonstrations and dissections, materia medica and botany, will be respectively considered as one branch of science.

In the certificates of attendance on hospital practice, and on lectures, the dates of commencement and termination are to be inserted in words at full length.

All the required certificates are to be delivered at the College 10 days before the candidate can be admitted to examination.

By order of the Council,

10 July 1834.

Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

— No. 23. —

(Circular.)

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, July 2, 1834.

IN consequence of occasional irregularities that have taken place in the certificates, transmitted to the court of examiners of this College, I am directed by the Council to acquaint you, that it is their anxious wish to have some plan devised and adopted by the surgeons of the various hospitals of the United Kingdom, whereby the regular attendance of the students on the surgical practice of such hospitals may be enforced and registered, so as to entitle the students to receive, and to justify the medical officers in giving, certificates of attendance, the accuracy of which may be relied upon by this College, and which the greatest vigilance and circumspection on the part of the medical officers of hospitals cannot at all times secure under the present system, where there is a want of some such check and registry.

The Council will consider themselves obliged by your attention to their wishes, and will thankfully receive any suggestions you may be pleased to offer on the means which, in the opinion of yourself and your colleagues, may be best adapted to effect this important object.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

To Surgeon to Hospital.

— No. 24. —

(Circular.)

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, July 2, 1834.

IN consequence of occasional irregularities that have taken place in the certificates, transmitted to the court of examiners of this College, I am directed by the Council to acquaint you, that it is their anxious wish to have some plan devised and adopted by the lecturers at the various medical schools of the United Kingdom, whereby the regular

attendance of the students on the lectures at such schools may be enforced and registered, so as to entitle the students to receive, and to justify the lecturers in giving, certificates of attendance, the accuracy of which may be relied upon by this College, and which the greatest vigilance and circumspection on the part of the lecturers cannot at all times secure under the present system, where is a want of some such check and registry.

The Council will consider themselves obliged by your attention to their wishes, and will thankfully receive any suggestions you may be pleased to offer on the means which, in the opinion of yourself and your colleagues, may be best adapted to effect this important object.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

To

Lecturer

Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

— No. 25. —

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the RECOGNITION, by the Council and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the ROYAL WESTERN HOSPITAL, situate in Nutford-place, Bryanston-square.

(No. 1.)

To the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

July 25, 1828.

Gentlemen,

25, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

WE beg the honour of forwarding to you the "Report" of the "Western Hospital," and respectfully solicit your recognition of our surgical practice therein.

Although as yet it contains only about 60 beds, yet 40 of these are appropriated to cases purely surgical; a number that exceeds the surgical beds in one of the metropolitan, and many of the provincial hospitals, recognised by you. The number of out-door surgical cases equals that of almost any of your recognised hospitals, and exceeds some; and it is connected, according to your bye-law, with one of your recognised schools, viz. Mr. Sleight's, whose surgical lectures have been, for some years past, received by your Court. Forasmuch then as "the promotion of sound chirurgical knowledge" is your great object, and as you have judged right to deviate from your bye-law in the instances before alluded to, we presume, on these grounds, that this request will be conceded.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servants,

(signed) *W. W. Sleight.*
R. Hicks.

(No. 2.)

To the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Gentlemen,

25, Upper Seymour-street, August 10, 1828.

ALTHOUGH you have not thought proper to make any reply to the letter we had the honour of addressing to you last month, requesting a deviation from your bye-law, similar to that done towards other hospitals, in favour of the Western Hospital, we beg now to inform you we do not require that deviation, for since then, the liberality of the public has enabled the governors to procure the three adjoining houses, which are to be added to the hospital; so that before next October, this hospital will contain at least 100 beds; and by next year, from 150 to 200. The number of beds, then, exceeding your law, we shall take for granted the Western Hospital will appear in your next publication, as one of your metropolitan recognised hospitals. We shall be happy at all times to afford free access to the pupils of all other hospitals and schools.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

(signed) *W. W. Sleight.*
R. Hicks.

(No. 3.)

To Messrs. Sleight & Hicks, &c. &c.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
12th September 1828.

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your letters of the 25th of July and the 10th ultimo, I am directed by the court of examiners of this College to acquaint you, that when the Western Hospital shall contain 100 patients, and the same shall be certified to this College, the court will take the subject of your letters into consideration.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

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(No. 4.)

To the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Gentlemen,

Western Hospital, October 1, 1828.

ACCORDING to the promise contained in our letter of the 11th of August, viz. "that on or before the 1st of October 1828, the Western Hospital should contain at least 100 beds," we beg leave now to state that that is the case.

We cannot refrain however from repelling, with respectful indignation, the insinuation contained in the letter addressed to us by your secretary, on the 12th ultimo, which evidently implies, either that what we had stated was incorrect, or that we intended to have beds without patients; and this, while you are perfectly content with the Westminster Hospital, which contains only about 70 beds, many of which have frequently been empty, and two-thirds constantly occupied by medical cases. We ask no favour: we respectfully, but firmly, solicit impartiality and justice. When you hear of our refusing admission to a single patient, you can justly deprive us of our right. We therefore solicit the immediate recognition of the Western Hospital.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with every respect,
Your obedient Servants,

(signed) W. W. Sleigh.
R. Hicks.
W. B. Lynn.

(No. 5.)

To the President, Vice-President, and Council, of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, assembled this 10th day of October, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

London, 25, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square,
October 10, 1828.

Gentlemen,

HAVING in vain solicited your court of examiners to recognise the Western Hospital, I now, as a member of your College, sworn, in common with yourselves, to the observance of its laws, appeal to you, and request an audience this day. By so doing, you will give me an opportunity of answering any questions you may think proper to put to me respecting it, and either substantiate the objections you entertain against recognising it, or prove there does not exist the shadow of a plea for your non-recognition of it, consistently with your regulations on that behalf provided, with justice, and with your law called "rights of members." Vide sect. 18 of the Bye-laws.

I am now in attendance, and shall wait your most convenient time.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with every possible respect,
Your obedient Servant,

W. W. Sleigh.

(No. 6.)

To Messrs. Sleigh, Hicks, and Lynn.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
10 October 1828.

Gentlemen,

I AM desired by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, assembled this day, to inform you, that your joint letter, signed W. W. Sleigh, Rob. Hicks, W. B. Lynn, of the 1st October, addressed to the court of examiners, was submitted to that court on the 3d instant, and was by them referred to the Council; who will take the subject matter of it into consideration, and communicate with you thereon.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(signed) Edm. Belfour, Secretary.

(No. 7.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,

Parliament-street, 11 October 1828.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, intimating to me that a letter, dated October 1st, signed W. W. Sleigh, Robert Hicks, W. B. Lynn, and addressed to the court of examiners, had been referred to, and would be taken into consideration by the Council.

In answer to which communication, you will oblige me by conveying to the court of examiners my thanks for its kind attention to the said letter, which, although I must deny having seen, as I conjecture it relates to the organization of a new hospital, called the Western Hospital, to which I have recently been appointed one of the surgeons, I must beg to express the strongest interest for, and to entreat for it, any indulgence the court, in

its wisdom, may think compatible with the general good of the body under its protection, of which, I trust, I shall never forget I am a member.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

W. B. Lynn.

(No. 8.)

AT a QUARTERLY MEETING of the COUNCIL of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS, in
London, on the 10th of October 1828,

Resolved, THAT the three junior members of this Council be a committee, to inquire into the state and condition of the Western Hospital; and that such committee do report thereon, to the president, for the information of this council.

Resolved, That the following be the instructions to the members of such committee:

You are appointed a committee, for the purpose of investigating the claim made by Messrs. Sleigh, Hicks, and Lynn, "that the Western Hospital, in Nutford-place, be recognized as a school of surgery in London."

I enclose you herewith a copy of the letters addressed by those gentlemen to this College, with their several replies; and am desired to inform you, that the Council particularly request your attention to the following points:

1. The number of beds.
2. The fitness of the building for their reception.
3. The number of patients actually in the hospital, with their respective diseases.
4. The sufficiency of the funds for the support of an hospital of not less than 100 patients; and a clear statement of them.
5. The general fitness of the establishment, as a school of surgery, in the metropolis.

It is the wish of the Council, that each gentleman visit the Western Hospital, separately, with or without the attendance of the medical officers of that hospital, as you may think most conducive to the objects of your inquiry.

(No. 9.)

To Sir Anthony Carlisle, President, &c. &c.

Sir,

21, Saville-row, 14 October 1828.

IN the fulfilment of the desire of the Council, I this day visited the Western Hospital, in Nutford-place, and requested to see the establishment; and was told, that Mr. Sleigh was then in the hospital, and would be happy to attend me in a few minutes.

I went through the wards, some of which are under repair, and undergoing alteration and enlargement. Looked into the operating theatre, which is also the lecture-room; and passed through the dispensary-room. Mr. Sleigh freely answered, and anticipated every inquiry I felt disposed to make.

1. Upon the 1st head (number of beds), the number now up is 104. They are apparently all new, and very good; but appear to be very much crowded at present, in all parts of the building; leaving scarcely eight inches, on the average, between the bedsteads.

2. Upon the 2d head (the fitness of the building) my opinion is, that the buildings are altogether upon too small a scale for the purpose. The apartments, with few exceptions, being low, and, many of them, too narrow, to afford convenient accommodation to the sick.

3. Upon the 3d head (actual number of patients, &c.) I saw the patients as I passed through the wards; and should say, there were between 40 and 50. Mr. Sleigh said, they rather exceeded 50; but he did not know the precise number.

As to their diseases, they were, he said, principally surgical. I looked over the books with Mr. S., and found the cases entered, as bruises, fractures, and other accidents.

4. On the 4th head (the sufficiency of the funds) I enclose, for the information of the Council, a printed list of the donations and subscriptions. Mr. Sleigh stated, that the whole annual expenses of the institution would fall within the amount of the subscriptions received, at the average of 100 patients: for that, as the duties of apothecary, secretary, and chaplain, were all gratuitous, the entire of the funds would be devoted to the more immediate purposes of the charity.

5. As to the 5th and last head (the fitness of the establishment for a school of surgery), so much must depend on the merits of the teachers, that it is difficult to form an opinion. Compared with the theatres of those hospitals with which I am acquainted, that of the Western Hospital is certainly small, and capable, therefore, of accommodating only a more limited number of students; although, as to what regards the interior of the wards, Mr. Sleigh stated that they would soon possess more room, and that the beds would be then more conveniently placed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) John Howship.

(No. 10.)

To Sir Anthony Carlisle, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir,

Edgware-road, 15 October 1828.

IN pursuance of the directions transmitted to me, as a member of the committee appointed to inquire into certain facts relative to the state of the Western Hospital, so called, as a school of surgery, I beg leave to state, that I visited that institution on the 13th instant, for the purpose of obtaining the information required by the Council, on the points particularly referred to me.

I have to report that the building at present consists of two dwelling-houses, having a communication by a back-yard only, containing together seven rooms allotted for the wards. Three of these only contain patients.

There are 103 beds, or, more properly speaking, bedsteads, for the greater part are without furniture, so closely placed as scarcely to allow a passage between them, being not more than two feet apart.

The number of patients, on the day stated, amounted to 44, of which 19 might be denominated surgical cases.

The patients may be divided into two classes; some being supported by the funds of the charity, and others providing the necessaries at their own charge: the greater part of them belong to the latter class.

A room capable of holding 80 persons, or more, is used for the double purpose of lectures and surgical operations.

Three nurses are employed, who perform the duty of night as well as day nurses; and two porters.

The funds of the charity, from a report put into my hands, printed in July last, from donations and annual subscriptions, amount to 643 *l.* 15 *s.*, the annual subscriptions rarely exceeding 1 *l.* 1 *s.* Mr. Sleight informs me, however, that they have the strongest assurances of almost unlimited support.

There is no matron, secretary, or collector.

I should say, from the confined situation of the houses, that there cannot be sufficient ventilation of the rooms or wards, for the number of patients they are intended to contain; and there is no open space, or ground, for the use of convalescents.

On the whole, I am of opinion, that the building, in its present state, is unfit for the number of patients intended to be received into it; and necessarily wanting of accommodation to the student, as a school of surgery.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(signed) *James Briggs.*

(No. 11.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq. College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

25 October 1828.

THE establishment, called the Western Hospital, consists of three small houses; one in Nutford-place, and the two others, which are contiguous, in Seymour-place, near Bryanstone-square. The former has a frontage of 29 feet; the two latter, together, of 25 feet.

The house, in Nutford-place, is of two stories, that is, it has a basement, a ground floor, and a first floor. Behind it, and communicating with it, is a building of two stories, between 40 and 50 feet long, and about 15 feet wide, formerly used as a school-room.

The houses in Seymour-place are of three stories. A small house, of similar dimensions to these, and a low tenement, separate the two parts of the establishment, and form the angle of communication between the two streets. The houses of the hospital, however, communicate by their back premises. It is said that the intervening house and tenement belong to the hospital; or, at least, that they possess the lease; and that they will be added to the establishment within the ensuing year.

Such is the accommodation, provided at the Western Hospital, for 100 patients, for the resident apothecary and surgeon, for the porters, nurses, and other domestics; for the apothecary's shop, in which all the drugs and medicines are kept, and all the medicines and applications, both for in and out-patients, are prepared and dispensed; for the prescribing-room of the physicians and surgeons, the waiting-room of the out-patients, the students' room, the dead-house, the kitchen, laundry, and all other domestic purposes.

In the apartments of these premises there were actually placed, when I visited the hospital, 100 beds, if the bedsteads may be included in the enumeration; and there were 48 patients, half medical, and half surgical cases. They were under the charge of three nurses. There are two porters sleeping on the premises, and two other female domestics; which I believe complete the establishment.

As the buildings, which now constitute the Western Hospital, were originally small private dwellings, and as the size and height of the rooms, the staircases, passages, kitchen, privies, supply of water, and the interior arrangements generally, are suited to such a destination, they are altogether unfit for the purposes of an hospital. Water is only conveyed into the basement, as in small houses, so that what is required for the patients must be carried up to, and kept in the wards. With one exception, there are no privies in the wards; and the males and females are obliged to go to a common privy in the yard. The arrangements of the culinary and washing departments are peculiarly defective:

defective: the latter, indeed, may be said to be entirely wanting of linen; however, nothing could be shown, in addition to the articles actually in use: there was no place for depositing a stock, nor any person to take charge of such a provision. The house in Nutford-place, and the connected long building, contain 61 beds. The kitchen in which the meals and other warm articles required for these patients, as well as, I suppose, for the resident porters, and medical officers, are prepared, is about 10 ft. by 11 ft. For the 39 patients, whom it is proposed to receive in Seymour-place, there is a kitchen of similar dimensions, which must answer all purposes requiring the use of a fire, since the beds are placed against the fireplaces in the wards.

The number of 100 beds is made up by crowding them together, so that they occupy nearly the whole surface of the rooms, either actually touching, or being only separated by a few inches. It would be impossible to clean the floors, without removing a great part of the bedsteads; while the operations of washing and dressing, the use of the ordinary chamber utensils, the administration of medicines, and of all medical and surgical assistance, and the taking of food or refreshments, must be conducted under the greatest inconvenience. In most of the apartments, there is actually no room for students. When the small dimensions, and the lowness of the places, called wards, is considered, together with the crowded arrangement of the beds, I am confident that if the latter were all occupied by patients, the most serious forms of such diseases as arise from, and are propagated, by human effluvia, more particularly typhus and erysipelas, would be speedily produced.

I am therefore of opinion, that 100 patients could not be received into the Western Hospital, without the greatest danger to their lives, from those affections, which are caused by the crowding together of human beings; that the present premises are altogether unfit for the comfortable accommodation of patients, even in much smaller number; and that the Western Hospital has no claim to be recognized as a school of surgery.

The hospital seems to have been supported hitherto by casual donations, which are represented to have amounted in the last year to upwards of 600*l*. It possesses no permanent funds.

It should be observed further, that behind the houses in Seymour-place, there is a small theatre, employed both for operations and lecturing. I suppose that dissection, and the preparations necessary for the chemical and other lectures, must be carried on in some part of the premises already described; but I did not inquire into these points.

(signed) *Wm. Lawrence.*

(No. 12.)

To Messrs. Sleigh, Hicks and Lynn, Western Hospital.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
10 November 1828.

Gentlemen,

THE Council of this College, having duly informed themselves as to the present condition of the Western Hospital, have directed me to inform you, that they cannot recognize such hospital, as a school of surgery.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 13.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Royal Western Hospital, Bryanstone-square,
15 April 1829.

Sir,

I AM desired by the surgeons of the Royal Western Hospital to request you will communicate to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, that very material alterations having taken place in this hospital, since the Council thought proper to refuse their application of the 25th of July 1828, for the recognition of the said hospital, as a school of surgery, they now, for the last time, renew their application to your Court.

I am also requested to give you the following information; that since the said refusal of the 10th of November 1828, His Majesty has become the patron of this institution. His Grace the Duke of Wellington has become its president, and the Right honourable Robert Peel and several of the first nobility have become its vice-presidents; that two distinct houses have been added to the building; and that they have never been obliged, on any pretence, to refuse admission to a single patient.

Finally. They wish it to be clearly understood, that while their anxious desire is to treat the Council with every possible respect, and to adopt no course that would be calculated to lessen the College in public estimation, yet that in duty to themselves, and to the public, they cannot refrain from protesting against the conduct of the Council, as partial, and contrary to the letter and spirit of their laws; and of, in case of their persevering in this course, appealing to another tribunal, by "writ of mandamus."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *W. N. Beechey*, Hon^y Secy.

P. S.—I am desired to forward to you, for the Council, the accompanying protest, together with a copy of the regulations of the hospital, and a copy of the hospital certificate; and to request the favour of an immediate answer from the Council.

(signed) *W. N. Beechey.*

(No. 14.)

COPY of the PROTEST signed by the Surgeons of the Royal Western Hospital, enclosed in the foregoing Letter (No. 13.)

WE protest against the course adopted by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in refusing the certificates for the surgical practice at the Royal Western Hospital, on the following grounds:

1st. That while the Council profess their only object in the formation of that bye-law which states, that "all hospitals, to be recognized by them, must contain 100 beds or patients," to be "for the promotion of sound chirurgical knowledge," they refuse to recognize the surgical practice of the Royal Western Hospital, which contains upwards of 110 beds, while they recognize the surgical practice of the Westminster Hospital, which contains only 75 beds for patients.

2dly. That while they recognize the Westminster Hospital, which admits only 30 surgical patients, they refuse to recognize the Royal Western Hospital, which admits from 70 to 80 surgical patients.

3dly. That four of the surgeons of the Westminster Hospital being members of the Council, have always an opportunity of voting in their own favour, whilst admission was refused to one of us to discuss this subject with the Council.

4thly. The excuse made by the Council for not recognizing this hospital, viz. "that all its beds have not been as yet occupied," is most unjustifiable, when it can be proved on oath, that a single patient has never been refused admission for want of accommodation, or for want of a bed; and that 110 beds are ready for the reception of patients.

5thly. That although, in their letter of the 10th November last, signed "Edmund Belfour," they stated its then "present condition" as the reason they did not recognize it, yet they did not think proper, either for the advantage of the poor, the good of the institution, or in their duty to the public, to give us any information as to the nature of the "condition" referred to.

6thly. Because they must be influenced in their conduct, either by the letter, or the spirit, of their law: if by the letter, the Westminster should not be recognized; if by the spirit, why have they so long refused to recognize the Royal Western? The fact is, the ultra spirit of the law guides them in recognizing the Westminster; while the ultra letter of the law guides them in not recognising the Royal Western: for, the former comes within neither the spirit nor the letter of the law; yet it is recognized: while the latter comes within both the spirit and the letter, yet it is not recognized: *quod erat demonstrandum*, the partiality of the Council.

15 April 1829.

(signed)

W. W. Sleigh.

Matthew Truman.

T. C. Buchanan, Assis^t Surgeon.

(No. 15.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Sir,

Royal Western Hospital, 20 May 1829.

ON the 15th ultimo, by the direction of the surgeons of the Royal Western Hospital, I forwarded to you a communication for the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons; but finding, by your regulations, that the Council will not sit till July, I am now desired to request you will lay the said letter before, or communicate the request therein contained to, the court of examiners, which will meet on Friday next; in order that they may, should they now think proper, depute some of their body to inspect the hospital: and further, they request me to repeat, what was stated in their last letter, viz. "that their anxious wish is not to adopt any course that would be inimical to, or calculated to lessen the College in public estimation."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed)

W. N. Beechey, Hon^y Secy.

(No. 16.)

To W. N. Beechey, Esq., &c., Western Hospital.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,

22 May 1829.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, which I have this evening laid before the court of examiners.

And I am ordered, in reply, to state, that as the question respecting the Western Hospital is under the consideration of the Council of this College, the court of examiners cannot take any steps in the business. I may add, that it is more than probable the Council will hold an extraordinary meeting at an early date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed)

Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

(No. 17.)

To W. N. Beechey, Esq., &c., &c.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
3 June 1829.

Sir

I HAVE this day laid before the Council of this College your letter of the 15th of April last, together with the protest from Messrs. Sleigh, Truman and Buchanan, signing themselves surgeons of the Western Hospital; also your letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting me to lay the same before the court of examiners; and I am directed to inform you, that the Council sees no reason to alter its determination, as conveyed to Messrs. Sleigh, Hicks and Lynn, in my letter of the 10th of November last: especially as your letter still refers to the number of beds only, and not to the number of patients.

The Council will, however, at an early period depute two or three of its members to inspect the alterations alluded to in your letter. I am directed to add, that the statement respecting the number of patients at the Westminster Hospital appears to be quite erroneous.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 18.)

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London,
on the 3d of June 1829,

Resolved, THAT Mr. Andrews, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Copeland, be a deputation to visit and inquire into the present state of the Western Hospital; and that they do report thereon to this Council at its next meeting.

Resolved, That such deputation be furnished with a copy of the instructions to the members of the deputation appointed in October last for the same investigation.

(No. 19.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq.

Sir,

Royal Western Hospital, 10 June 1829.

As it appears from your letter of the 3d instant, that the term "beds," instead of "patients," having been used in my letter to you of 13th of April last, was the reason why the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London have not as yet recognized the Royal Western Hospital, I am desired by the surgeons of that institution to request you will forthwith lay before the Council, and the court of examiners, the enclosed affidavit, and repeat to them the communication contained in my letter of the 13th of April last, viz.: "That the said surgeons do very respectfully, but earnestly, request the Council now to recognize the Royal Western Hospital."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *Wm. N. Beechey*, Hon^y Secy.

Richard Rugg, house-surgeon to the Royal Western Hospital, Nutford-place, Bryanstone-square, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith: that, since the first day of December 1828, a single person has not been refused admission, as an in-door patient, into the Royal Western Hospital, for want of a bed, for want of accommodation, nor for want of funds. And deponent further saith, that the said Royal Western Hospital now contains upwards of 100 in-door patients.

(signed) *Richard Rugg*.

Sworn before me, in London, this 9th day of June 1829, at the office of St. Mary-le-bone.

(signed) *W. Hoskins*.

(No. 20.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq.

June 20.

MR. BEECHEY is sorry to trouble Mr. Belfour further; but as the original affidavit of Mr. Rugg is particularly wanted, he begs Mr. B. will be so good as send it. It was only delivered for the inspection of the Council, and Mr. Beechey cannot understand the necessity or reason of its being detained; he will be obliged by its being sent by the bearer.

(No. 21.)

To W. N. Beechey, Esq.

College of Surgeons, 22 June 1829.

MR. BELFOUR presents his compliments to Mr. Beechey, and is sorry he cannot comply with his request of Saturday last, by returning him the affidavit of Mr. Rugg; the same being referred to in his, Mr. Beechey's, letter to the Council of this College on the 10th instant. Mr. Belfour encloses a copy of the affidavit.

(No. 22.)

11 June 1829.

THE committee appointed by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London on the 3d of June 1829, to inspect the Royal Western Hospital, beg to report, that they visited the hospital on Thursday the 11th of June.

The premises, since the inspection of the last committee, have been enlarged by the addition of two houses, occupying a space of 18 square paces, which are employed in increasing the number of wards and other offices of the establishment. The number of beds are the same; but being arranged in a greater number of wards, leave a space of three feet between each two.

The patients are about 100. The greater part surgical, and there are, under treatment, several cases of accident, and some patients who have undergone operations. Seven nurses are employed, and other assistants are procured, when necessary. The kitchen is undergoing alteration. Water-closets have been erected, but they are insufficient for the number of patients. The ventilation is very imperfect, and the passages and stair-cases narrow and confined. The funds are casual, depending upon the liberality of the public.

Every endeavour has been made to improve the building; but it is still very inconvenient for its present purposes.

(signed) J. G. Andrews.
Samuel Cooper.
Thomas Copeland.

(No. 23.)

College of Surgeons, 17 June 1829.

WE the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Council on the 3d instant to inspect the Royal Western Hospital, are of opinion, that, notwithstanding the improvements made in it since the visit of the first deputation, it is not such an establishment as ought to be recognized as a school of surgery.

(signed) J. G. Andrews.
Samuel Cooper.
Thomas Copeland.

(No. 24.)

To the President, Vice-Presidents and Council, of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Gentlemen,

17 June 1829.

ALTHOUGH we do not entertain any apprehension, as appealing to men of honour, of independence, and of principle, that you will not, now, recognize our hospital, yet we beg your attention to the following questions, and to the accompanying documents.

1st. Does the Royal Western Hospital now come within your regulations?

2d. If it does, what ought you to do?

3d. To whom should we look with confidence for protection and encouragement in every useful undertaking, but to you?

4th. Is the establishing, in the beginning at considerable pecuniary risk, this hospital, in a neighbourhood which, according to the annexed testimony of the rector of the parish, imperatively required such an institution, a meritorious act?

5th. If so, ought you to endeavour to crush our exertions, because, as yet, our hospital does not equal in size, in funds, or perhaps in conveniences, St. Bartholomew's or Guy's?

As this subject has been so often, and to such a length of time postponed, we beg one favour at least, that it may be decided this day.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

(signed) W. W. Sleigh.
Matthew Truman.

17 June 1829.

In corroboration of the above statement, we beg to say, that although we have had under our care, in the Royal Western Hospital, cases of every description, wounds and injuries of the worst kind, including a most extensive gun-shot wound, four cases of strangled

gulated hernia, two cases of popliteal aneurism, compound fractures, injuries of the head, amputations, &c. &c., yet a single wound has never put on that unfavourable appearance, common in crowded and badly ventilated hospitals; and that all our operations, except one, have been successful.

(signed) *W. W. Sleigh.*
Matthew Truman.

WE beg to inform the Council, that we are in attendance; and although we do not solicit an audience, yet we shall remain, in order to give any further information the Council may require concerning the Royal Western Hospital.

(signed) *J. Ayre, M.D.*
W. W. Sleigh.
Matthew Truman.

(No. 25.)

STATEMENTS and CERTIFICATES transmitted with the foregoing Communication from Messrs. Sleigh and Truman, of the 17th of June.

I HEREBY certify, that I have frequently visited the Royal Western Hospital, and have witnessed most of the surgical operations, and the general surgical practice of the institution. The surgical cases have all done remarkably well. I have never observed erysipelas, or hospital gangrene; and that I consider the space allowed for the beds ample, and that the wards are sufficiently ventilated.

(signed) *Joseph Houlton, F. L. S.*
Late Surgeon of the East Norfolk Militia.

(No. 26.)

I HAVE been gratified in visiting the Royal Western Hospital. I observed the greatest cleanliness and apparent comfort in all the apartments, which were admirably contrived for admitting a full current of ventilation.

(signed) *W. Fawcett, D.D.*

I beg leave to corroborate the above statement.

(signed) *Henry Pratt, B.A.*
Acting Chaplain to the Hospital.

(No. 27.)

14 June 1829.

WHEN the Royal Western Hospital was visited last year by Messrs. Briggs, Howship, and Lawrence, the beds stood on a superficies of 2,064 square feet. By the late alterations, 3,083 square feet have been added to the above; so that, now, the same number of beds (110) stand on a superficies of 5,147 square feet: a surface, according to the army estimate, sufficient to accommodate 172 beds.

N. B.—Besides the above surface of 5,147 square feet, 3,033 square feet are appropriated to the various offices, not including the areas, yard, and vaults.

(signed) *Geo. Pint, Builder, &c.*

(No. 28.)

The BEDS and WINDOWS in each WARD of the ROYAL WESTERN HOSPITAL.

	Beds.	Windows.	Chimneys.
King's Ward - -	16	7	2
Wellington's Ward - -	16	8	2
Montesquieu's - -	6	3	1
New Ward - -	4	2	1
Top Ward - -	22	8	6
			& 3 ventilators through the roof.
Middle Ward - -	22	9	6
Lower Ward - -	22	9	6

17 June 1829.

(signed) *Richard Rugg, House Surgeon.*

(No. 29.)

14, Wyndham-place, 20 March 1829.

I BEG leave to state, that the Royal Western Hospital, Bryanstone-square, has, since it was opened in 1827, rendered essential service to the poor of this district; which, before then, had been totally destitute of such an institution. It has already relieved upwards of 3,500. I cannot but consider it peculiarly deserving of every support.

(signed) *Thos. Frognall Dibdin, D. D.*
Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square

(No. 30.)

To Wm. N. Beechey, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Royal Western Hospital.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 17 June 1829.

I AM directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Council of this College.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour, Secretary.*

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, holden on Wednesday the 17th day of June 1829,

It was moved and seconded, and the question being put,

Resolved, That the building called the Royal Western Hospital be not recognized by this Council as a school of surgery.

(signed) *Edmund Belfour, Secretary.*

(No. 31.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq.

Sir,

Royal Western Hospital, 29 June 1829.

I AM desired by the surgeons of the Royal Western Hospital to beg you to communicate to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, that they request the Council to reconsider their decision of the 17th, respecting the Royal Western Hospital, and to fulfil, as they are in honour bound, the promise held forth in the following regulation, "That the surgical practice of an hospital will be received, provided such hospital contains 100 patients, at least."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) *W. N. Beechey.*

(No. 32.)

To the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c.

Sir,

Whitehall, 3 July 1829.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Peel to transmit to you the enclosed petition of Mr. W. W. Sleigh, complaining that the Royal Western Hospital is not recognized, &c. &c.

And I am to inform you, that Mr. Peel has laid this petition before The King, and has received His Majesty's commands to refer it to the Royal College of Surgeons.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *William Peel.*

(No. 33.)

THE humble Petition of William Willcocks Sleigh, of Upper Seymour-street, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; one of their recognized Lecturers on Anatomy and Surgery, and senior Surgeon to the Royal Western Hospital, &c.

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's humble petitioner, yielding to no man in sincerity of attachment, of fidelity, and of devotedness to your Majesty's person and government, presumes to approach your Majesty's throne. A few surgeons obtained, in the year 1800, from your Majesty's royal Parent, a charter, under the term of "The Royal College of Surgeons," on the conditions of promoting science, rendering impartial justice, and checking empiricism: this charter has not been as yet ratified by Act of Parliament. Those who succeeded the above persons, have formed themselves into a Council, 21 in number, amenable, neither to the

great body of members, nor to any of your Majesty's courts of justice: thus presenting a "ruling body," capable of making what regulations shall best suit their interest, as inconsistent with the spirit of their charter, as opposed to the glorious principles of the British constitution.

Your Majesty's petitioner, encouraged by, and relying on, the promise held out in the following regulation of the Council, "That an hospital, containing 100 patients, should be recognized by them," established, in 1827, on his own individual responsibility, to the amount of several thousands of pounds, the Royal Western Hospital, in a part of this metropolis, which, according to the testimony of the rector of the parish, was totally destitute of such an institution, and which has, according to the same testimony, already relieved several thousand destitute sick. Hitherto, no hospital in this metropolis, except those to which the members of the Council themselves belong, until the Royal Western was established, could require, as coming within the above regulation, the recognition of the Council; so that the members of the Council derive, by the attendance of pupils at these their hospitals, considerable emoluments.

They have been repeatedly solicited to recognize this hospital, as coming within their regulation, it "containing upwards of 100 patients;" yet they continue, in direct violation of that regulation, to my great disadvantage, and to the great prejudice and injury of the hospital, to refuse to recognize it; and that without assigning any reason whatever: thus endeavouring to crush the humble exertions, in the cause of science and of humanity, of your Majesty's petitioner. And this they do, well knowing the law cannot take cognizance of them, while they recognize an hospital which does not contain 100 patients, hence does not come within either the spirit nor the letter of their law; but its four surgeons are members of the Council. Although your Majesty's petitioner has reflected on the Council as a body, yet he has reason to believe, that Sir Astley Cooper, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Abernethy, and Mr. Copeland, do not approve of this proceeding: for the last gentleman, who was deputed to inspect this hospital, stated, "that he could see no reason for their not recognizing it; and, for his part, he thought they ought to do so." Your Majesty's petitioner, having in vain appealed to their laws, their sense of honour, of justice, and to the spirit of their charter, now most humbly implores your Majesty's gracious protection, in shielding him from the power of an arbitrary and unconstitutional body, who, actuated by selfish motives, amenable to none but to your Majesty, and in violation of the spirit of their charter, endeavour to crush the humble exertions of your Majesty's humble petitioner.

Who will ever pray as in duty bound, &c.

(signed) *William Willcocks Sleigh.*

(No. 34.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Sir,

25, Upper Seymour-street, 11 July 1829.

NOT having as yet received any reply from the Council of the College to my petition to The King, of the 29th ultimo, and "referred by His Majesty's command to the Council of the College," may I beg the favour of an answer, that I may forward the same immediately to the Right honourable Robert Peel?

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(signed) *W. W. Sleigh.*

(No. 35.)

To W. W. Sleigh, Esq., &c.

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 11 July 1829.

MR. BELFOUR's compliments to Mr. Sleigh, and, in reply to his letter of this day, has to inform him, that the communication from Mr. William Peel is still under the consideration of this Council of the College.

(No. 36.)

To William Peel, Esq., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 20 July 1829.

WE the undersigned members of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, have the honour to acquaint you, that we have taken into consideration your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing a petition (herewith returned) addressed to The King, and referred to us by His Majesty's gracious commands, from Mr. William Willcocks Sleigh, surgeon of an establishment called the Royal Western Hospital, complaining of that institution not being recognized by this College as a school of surgery.

In reply, we respectfully submit to your consideration, that the mere collection of 100
beds

633

beds in any building cannot of itself constitute an hospital, fit either for the treatment of the sick, or for the manifold objects required in a school of surgery.

We have further the honour to state, that on receiving an application, in October last, to have the Western Hospital recognized, this Council deputed three of its members to visit and inquire into its state, and to report their opinions thereon: in consequence of which reports, the Council unanimously resolved, "that the Western Hospital be not recognized as a school of surgery."

On the 15th of April last, a second application was made for the recognition of the hospital; upon which a second deputation, consisting of three other members of this Council, was appointed to visit, and to report upon the altered state of the institution; and upon these reports, the Council again unanimously resolved, "that the building, called the Western Hospital, be not recognized as a school of surgery."

We have the honour to enclose copies of, and to request your particular attention to, the several applications and reports above referred to; and trusting that this explanation will be deemed satisfactory by the Secretary of State, and that he will be pleased to report the same to His Majesty, if he should see fit,

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(signed) *Hon^r Leigh Thomas*, President.
R. C. Headington, } Vice-Presidents.
Robert Keate, }
William Blizard, *William Wadd*,
J. A. Hawkins, *Anthony White*,
Wm. Lynn, *John Goldwyer Andrews*,
John Abernethy, *Samuel Cooper*,
Astley Cooper, *Thos. Copeland*,
Anthony Carlisle, *John Howship*,
John P. Vincent, *James Briggs*,
Geo. Jas. Guthrie, *Wm. Lawrence*.

(Enclosures in this letter were Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22 and 23 of this Correspondence.)

— No. 26. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COLLEGE of SURGEONS and the MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, in the years 1830 and 1831, on the subject of granting particular Privileges to that Infirmary.

(No. 1.)

[Letter dated October 27, 1830, addressed by Mr. W. Walker Lloyd, house apothecary to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, to Mr. Belfour, Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons, contains the following Enclosures:]

Manchester Royal Infirmary.

SPECIAL meeting of the faculty of the institution, held Saturday, 23d October 1830,

Resolved, That Mr. Lloyd be desired to forward the above application to the secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons, with a request that he will lay it before the Council at their next meeting.

Manchester Royal Infirmary, Friday, 22d October 1830.

We the undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Manchester Royal Infirmary beg leave respectfully to present to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, our earnest request, that the institution with which we have the honour to be connected, may henceforth be placed on the same footing, with respect to certificates of attendance on its practice, as the recognized hospitals in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and to submit, for the consideration of the Council, the following facts which have induced us to solicit this privilege.

1st. That His Majesty has recently been most graciously pleased to extend his Royal patronage to this infirmary.

2d. That the Manchester Infirmary has been established so long since as the year 1752, and it is believed to be nearly the oldest provincial establishment of a similar kind in England, supported by voluntary contributions.

3d. That the number of patients to which it furnishes medical and surgical aid, exceeds that of any other provincial establishment; the total number of patients of all classes, admitted to the benefits of this institution last year, being 18,002.

4th. That the hospital contains upwards of 180 beds, and further additions are contemplated; and that, connected with the infirmary, are, a fever hospital, containing 100 beds; and a lunatic hospital, containing 80 beds; under the superintendence of the same medical and surgical officers.

5th. That the average number of accidents, requiring surgical aid, is 3,000 annually.

6th. That from its acknowledged reputation in the advancement of science, and the advantages derived from the great number of patients; this infirmary has now become an extensive school for pupils in medicine and surgery.

The above are some of the circumstances which lead us to hope that the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons will feel inclined to comply with our present application.

(signed)	<i>John Mitchell, M.D.</i>	<i>John Thorpe,</i>
	<i>Edmund Lyon, M.D.</i>	<i>John Atkinson Ransome,</i>
	<i>Edward Carbutt, M.D.</i>	<i>James Ainsworth,</i>
	<i>James Lomax Bardsley, M.D.</i>	<i>Robert Thorpe,</i>
	<i>J. Davenport Hulme, M.D.</i>	<i>Wm. Jas. Wilson,</i>
	<i>William Charles Henry, M.D.</i>	<i>Thos. Turner.</i>

(No. 2.)

To the Physicians and Surgeons of the Manchester Infirmary.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
8th November 1830.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your application of the 22d ultimo, addressed to the Council of this College, requesting that the Manchester Royal Infirmary may be placed on the same footing, with respect to certificates of attendance on its practice, as the recognized hospitals in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen: and, in reply thereto, I am directed to acquaint you, that certificates of attendance upon the surgical practice of the Manchester Infirmary will be received by the court of examiners of this College, according to the limitations under which certificates are received from the other recognized provincial hospitals.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour, Secretary.*

[A Letter from Mr. W. W. Lloyd to Mr. Belfour, dated Manchester, November 22d, 1830, encloses the Documents, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, for the consideration of the Royal College of Surgeons.]

(No. 3.)

To the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Manchester Royal Infirmary,
Thursday, 18th November 1830.

Gentlemen,

IT was with feelings of disappointment and regret that we received, through Mr. Belfour, your secretary, an unfavourable answer to our application (of the 22d ult.) for an extension to this infirmary of the same privileges, with respect to certificates of attendance on hospital practice, as have been granted to the hospitals in London and Dublin, and to the royal infirmaries of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and we therefore beg to direct your attention to some additional circumstances, which we trust may contribute to strengthen our claim to the required concession.

1st. The extent and comprehensive nature of the associated hospitals under our superintendence, and the opportunities for study there afforded, having been detailed in our former application, it may be further stated, that medical schools, under recognized teachers, have been for some years established in Manchester; and that arrangements are now making for the regular delivery of clinical lectures in the hospital.

2d. When His present Majesty condescended to bestow the royal patronage on this infirmary, it was avowed to be a departure from the general rule, warranted only by a regard to the peculiar circumstances of the hospital, and the wealth, population, and scientific character of the town of Manchester; as will be shown by a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in answer to the memorial of the board of trustees, copies of both of which are annexed.

3d. It cannot be denied, that the advantages derived by pupils from attending, during one, or two, and, in many instances, five years, the practice of this infirmary (in which it is believed that a greater number of surgical operations are performed than in any other hospital in the kingdom), are amply sufficient, with due diligence on their part, to qualify them for the future duties of their profession.

4th. It is well known, that some of the privileged hospitals above named contain fewer beds than the Manchester Royal Infirmary; and do not afford to pupils equal opportunities for the acquisition of professional knowledge.

5th. Certificates of attendance on the practice of this infirmary are accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh; and, on this account, many of our students apply to that body for their diploma, who would otherwise resort to the London College.

6th. Students, who have obtained a diploma from the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, are qualified for examination by the London College: it must therefore be obvious, that the rejection of our present claim presents no insuperable obstacle to their becoming, indirectly, candidates for the honour of your diploma.

7th. Owing to the expense of residence in London, during the prescribed period of six months, in addition to that incurred by their attendance at this hospital, many students are induced to rest satisfied with a licence to practise from the Society of Apothecaries, who would otherwise seek to become members of the College.

Such,

Such, Gentlemen, are some of the further arguments, which lead us to think the privilege we are contending for, not greater than we may fairly ask, or than the College may reasonably grant.

We wish to observe, that, although we utterly disclaim all desire to depreciate in the eyes of the public that College, of which each of us, belonging to the surgical department of our hospital, is a member, yet we deem it our duty to state explicitly, but respectfully, and without personal feeling, our firm conviction, that owing to the general diffusion of knowledge, and increased capability of appreciating useful establishments, the dignity and respectability of the College cannot be maintained, without a recognition of such institutions as are acknowledged by public consent to be fully competent to the essential purposes of professional education.

Should our present application unfortunately prove as fruitless as the former one, it will be evident to you, that as we consider our claim founded in justice, no other resource will be left to us, than to represent our case to the Legislature of the country.

(signed)

John Mitchell, M.D.

Edmund Lyon, M.D.

Edward Carbutt, M.D.

James Lomax Bardsley, M.D.

J. Davenport Hulme, M.D.

Wm. Charles Henry, M.D.

John Thorpe.

John Atkinson Ransome.

James Ainsworth.

Robert Thorpe.

Wm. Jas. Wilson.

Thomas Turner.

(No. 4.)

COPY.—STATEMENT of the Grounds on which the Application was made to His Majesty.

THE board of trustees of the Manchester Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum, in conjunction with the faculty attached to the charity, feel very desirous to obtain the distinguished honour of the King's permission to designate the institution a "Royal Infirmary."

In thus venturing to solicit the patronage of His Majesty, the trustees humbly beg leave to state the following facts as the ground of their application.

1st. The Manchester Infirmary was established so long since as the year 1752, and it is believed to be nearly the oldest provincial establishment of a similar kind in England, supported by voluntary contributions.

2d. That it has gradually increased in extent and accommodation for the sick poor, since its first establishment, so as to meet the wants of an unexampled augmentation in the population of this town and its vicinity.

3d. That the number of patients to which it furnishes medical and surgical aid, exceeds that of any other provincial establishment: the total number of patients of all classes, admitted to the benefits of this institution during the last year, being 16,237, and the expenditure for the support and assistance afforded to the same, amounting to 7,500 l., a larger expenditure, arising from purely voluntary aid, than that furnished by any similar provincial charity in the United Kingdom.

4th. That this institution, placed in a district comprehending more than 300,000 inhabitants, affords a greater extent of relief to the necessitous and sick poor, especially in cases of accidents, (which average the number of 3,000 annually), than most of the hospitals in the United Kingdom; and exceeds, in number of patients, several of those to which the title of "Royal" has been granted.

5th. That the rules and regulations of the Manchester Infirmary, and its various accommodation for the different classes of patients, and the liberal supply of every requisite, both food and medicine, suited to their respective cases, have been generally noticed and approved by foreigners of the medical profession, and other competent judges, who have purposely visited the institution.

6th. That several of the medical and surgical officers of the charity have attained, by their writings and practice, high and deserved public eminence; amongst these may be enumerated the names of the late Drs. Percival and Ferriar, and Mr. C. White and Mr. Simmons, surgeons.

7th. That from its reputation in the advancement of science, and successful practice, and the advantages derived from the great number of patients, this infirmary has now become an extensive school for pupils in medicine and surgery; and it is the opinion of the board of trustees, that should the institution be so fortunate as to meet with His Majesty's patronage, its reputation and consequent utility, would be thereby greatly enhanced.

(signed)

Stamford & Warrington, President.

(No. 5.)

COPY.—Letter from the Secretary of State to the Earl of Stamford.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's of the 11th September, and of its enclosure.

602.—II.

Whitehall, 5 October 1830.

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It

It has been necessary for His Majesty, in consequence of the numerous applications made to His Majesty, that he would become the patron of local institutions, to establish some principle, by which his answer to such applications may be regulated.

A strict adherence to that principle, would compel His Majesty to decline the proposal which your Lordship has submitted to His consideration; but, on account of the great importance of the town of Manchester, and the special circumstances set forth in the enclosure which accompanies your Lordship's letter, His Majesty consents to make an exception from his general rule in favour of the Manchester Infirmary, Dispensary and Lunatic Hospital, and willingly accepts the office of its patron.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

To the Earl of Stamford & Warrington.

(signed) *Robert Peel.*

(No. 6.)

To Dr. John Mitchell, Chairman of the Faculty of the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 14 March 1831.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that the Council of this College have taken into consideration the application from the physicians and surgeons of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, dated the 18th of November last, requesting that the infirmary may, for the reasons stated therein, be placed on the same footing as the hospitals in London and Dublin, and the infirmaries of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

The Council have already evinced their desire to distinguish the most competent of the provincial hospitals and their attached schools; but, with every respect for the officers and teachers of Manchester, they do not feel themselves justified in exempting their hospital from the operation of those rules which they have so lately established, respecting the reception of certificates from provincial hospitals, in contradistinction to those of universities; sufficient time not having elapsed to enable them to form an equitable judgment as to the education of students coming from those schools.

The Council desire me to add, in reference to the fifth paragraph of your memorial, that it appears to them to be somewhat at variance with the regulations of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, as well as with the information received from the president of that College, namely, that the recognition by the Edinburgh College of the provincial schools of Manchester and Birmingham, extends to only one session of the course of study.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour, Secretary.*

— No. 27. —

To James Bennett, Esq.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 9 October 1824.

IN answer to your letter of the 7th ultimo, containing a request for a recommendation to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, in favour of the English medical students resident there, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain the permission of the French Government for the establishment of an anatomical school in that capital; I am directed by Mr. Secretary Canning to acquaint you, that Mr. Canning has learned, upon reference to the Royal College of Surgeons in London, that it is the opinion of that body that a school of anatomy and surgery established in Paris, under the sanction, or by the intervention, of the British Government, would tend materially to disturb the present system for the promotion of anatomical and chirurgical science in this country; and I am therefore further to acquaint you, that, under these circumstances, Mr. Canning must decline complying with the request contained in your letter.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Francis Conyngham.*

To the Right Honourable Lord Francis Conyngham.

My Lord,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 24 September 1824.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship for the consideration of the Right honourable George Canning, a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of this College:

"That a school of anatomy and surgery established in Paris, under the sanction, or by the intervention, of the British Government, would tend to disturb that system for the promotion of anatomical and chirurgical science in this country, the beneficial effects of which are continually manifested by the success of practical surgery in the army, the navy, and throughout the British dominions."

I have the honour of being

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(signed) *Wm. Norris, President.*

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— No. 28. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT of EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Messrs. *E. Grainger* of Birmingham, and *R. D. Grainger* of Southwark, respecting the Recognition of the Webb-street Lectures and School by the said Court.

(No. 1.)

To the President and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

22 April 1824.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Dean-street, Southwark.

IN consequence of your resolution, of the date of the 19th of March last, having been shown to me yesterday, I take the liberty of requesting to know how I am to understand the third clause of your resolutions of that date, as applying to myself. As I suppose it is not your intention that these resolutions should act retrospectively, I conclude they cannot apply to me; as before the decease of my much-lamented brother, I delivered a considerable part of the lectures of the last summer course, and all the lectures except two, of the autumn course, which commenced in October last. My name was also regularly announced in the newspapers of December, and the monthly medical and surgical journals of the 1st of January last, as joint lecturer with him in the course of lectures which commenced on January the 20th. I beg leave to call your attention to the fact, of my brother's death having taken place on January 13th preceding. I have transmitted to the court my certificates for several gentlemen who have been examined by you, and have been approved as having attended one course of lectures, and which certificates have been received. I hope you will pardon this irregular mode of applying to you; but as it is of the greatest consequence to me that no doubt should remain on this subject, will you permit me respectfully to request an answer to this letter this day? as in consequence of there being a public lecture at the College, I presume there will be a full attendance of the gentlemen of the court of examiners.

I have the honour to be, Mr. President and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

R. D. Grainger.

(No. 2.)

To Mr. Richard D. Grainger.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 8 May 1824.

IN reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, addressed to the president and examiners of this College, I am directed to inform you, that the certificates of attendance upon your lectures on anatomy, and upon your courses of dissections, will be received by the court.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 3.)

To the President and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Birmingham, 3 June 1824.

I AM informed by my son Mr. R. D. Grainger, lecturer on anatomy and physiology, that, in consequence of his application to you, he has received a letter from your secretary, stating that his certificates for attendance on his lectures, and for performing dissections, will be received, as they had been before you issued your resolutions of March 19th last.

As I have a considerable property invested in buildings in Webb-street in the Borough, amounting to nearly 3,000 *l.*, which have been erected for the express purpose of giving lectures on anatomy, and for performing dissections, on and in which my son lectures, &c., I am naturally anxious to be informed by you, whether by accepting my son's certificates, I am to understand that you recognize that establishment, as a school from which certificates will in future be received.

You must of course, Gentlemen, be aware, of what importance it is to me to be made acquainted with your determination on this subject; as if unfortunately my son were to die; or if ill health should make it necessary for him to give up lecturing; or if he should find it necessary to admit some gentleman into partnership with him: in either, or any of these possible events, it is a very material circumstance for me to know, if you would receive the certificates of a successor to him, or a coadjutor with him, although that successor or coadjutor should not be a surgeon to a hospital in London.

I have so firm a reliance, Gentlemen, on your sense of honour, that I cannot suppose you are capable of doing so much injury to me, as not to recognize this establishment; as by not doing so, should anything unfortunate happen to my son (which is an event, in the present state of my feelings, after the recent irreparable loss I have sustained, dreadful to me to contemplate), I should absolutely lose the whole property which has been expended in the buildings before alluded to, as they are, from the nature of their construction, quite incapable of being converted to any useful purpose.

I trust therefore, Gentlemen, that you will relieve my mind, by an explicit declaration of your sentiments on this subject; recollecting, as doubtless you will, that these buildings were erected before anything was known of your intentions of issuing any regulations of the nature of those, which you did issue on March 19th; and that if they were to be applied to this establishment they would act as an *ex post facto* law, which is contrary to justice, to equity, and to the laws of this land.

I have the honour to be, Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

E. Grainger.

(No. 4.)

To Mr. Edward Grainger, Birmingham.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
7th June 1824.

Sir,

I AM directed by the court of examiners of this College, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant; and in reply thereto, I have to inform you, that the court have determined to receive the certificates of attendance upon your son's lectures on anatomy, and upon his courses of dissections; and that for any further information, I am directed to refer you to the enclosed copy of the resolutions of the court on the 19th of March last.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 5.)

To the President and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Birmingham, 17 June 1824.

THE subject of the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you the 3d January, is of so much consequence to me and my family, that I am compelled to press for a reconsideration of it.

Your secretary, in his letter to me of the 7th instant, merely states, that he is directed by you to refer me to the copy of your resolutions of the 19th March last; which he sent me enclosed in his letter.

I cannot, I am sure, be considered as improperly trespassing on your time, by again submitting to you the serious effect your resolutions will have on my property in Webb-street in the Borough, if they are to prevent a properly qualified fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons giving lectures on anatomy, &c. at that establishment, in the event of anything unfortunate happening to my son, Mr. R. D. Grainger.

Those buildings were erected before, I suppose, your resolutions of March 19th were even contemplated; certainly long before they were promulgated. It surely, Gentlemen, never can be considered just by you, a body of honourable men, at the head of a honourable profession, to trespass on the sacred rights of property, as most assuredly you will do, if you apply, retrospectively, your resolutions to my establishment, before alluded to.

Depending on that sacredness of property which all our institutions acknowledge, these buildings were erected; and I solemnly declare to you, that the rents of them were intended as a provision for my wife and one of my daughters; and be pleased to consider, to what a state you will reduce them if they should survive my son; or if bad health should render him incapable of delivering his lectures! In either of these cases, this property (if your resolutions are to be enforced as to it) will be rendered utterly useless and unproductive; and, exclusive of the money already expended on the building, my heirs will be saddled with a very heavy ground-rent, for more than 70 years.

To the dreadful visitation with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict me and my family, in the death of my late highly gifted son, you, by your *ex post facto* regulations, will superadd the serious loss of a large portion of my property. Thus absolutely making the very extraordinary intellectual powers which my lamented son was blessed with, once the source of pride and unalloyed happiness to me, the very cause of the destruction of my property: for if he had not attained, by his unexcelled talents and unceasing industry, the very highest rank in his profession, these buildings would never have been erected.

I do therefore hope and trust, Gentlemen, that you will consider all these circumstances; and that you will set my mind at rest on this subject, by officially stating to me, that you will recognize this establishment.

Firmly trusting that this appeal to your feelings of justice and equity will be favourably answered, I must however, if it be possible that you should determine against my strong and just claims, entreat, that the answer may be clear and explicit; and that I may not be merely referred to your resolutions of the 19th of March; but that, if you do so determine, it may be by a positive refusal to recognize the afore-mentioned establishment.

I have the honour to be, Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *E. Grainger.*

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(No. 6.)

To Mr. Edward Grainger, Birmingham.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
19 June 1824.

Sir,

I AM directed by the court of examiners of this College to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant; and, in reply thereto, to inform you, that although they continue to receive the certificates of your son Mr. R. D. Grainger, yet that they cannot agree to what you require: consequently, any further application to the court on the subject is unnecessary.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

— No. 29. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT OF EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Surgeons and Mr. *J. R. Bennett*, respecting the Recognition by the said Court, of him as a Teacher.

(No. 1.)

To the President and Members of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

London, 1 Sept. 1825;

Sir and Gentlemen,

17, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

IN consequence of the Court of Examiners having by their bye-law of March 1824, evinced an intention not to receive thenceforward the certificates of attendance on lectures delivered by such persons as would be unconnected with certain hospitals, as physicians or surgeons, I take the liberty of respectfully submitting to your consideration my claims to be recognized, as a teacher of anatomy and surgery in London, feeling that my application is fully justified by the numerous exceptions already made to the operation of that law.

In the first instance, it may not be altogether unnecessary to state my pretensions to undertake the arduous duties of a teacher; I beg, therefore, to direct your attention to the accompanying documents, which I have the honour to transmit for your inspection. You will thereby perceive, that I have graduated in the University of Dublin; and that having fulfilled the necessary medical exercises, I await but two years to complete the 10 years required in order to be admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine.

This entitles me to a similar rank in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and would enable me to become a fellow of the College of Physicians, were I disposed to discontinue the practice of surgery.

I commenced the study of anatomy and surgery in the year 1815, and having followed during five years the courses of lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland, and attended during the same period the practice of the Richmond Hospital, I received, in 1820, the diploma of a member of that body; on which occasion, I submitted to two public examinations. I have since had the honour to be admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

In the year 1822 I went to Paris, in order to improve myself further, and with the repeatedly avowed intention of subsequently establishing myself in London, as a lecturer. I have spent three years there, as the pupil of such distinguished characters as MM. Blainville, Beebard, Laennec, Dupuytren, &c. &c.; and during the same period, have been employed in teaching, to a considerable class of British students, anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery. I should here observe, that those who honoured me by being my pupils, were not ordinary students, but men far advanced in medical studies; seven-eighths of them, at least, being doctors of medicine, or members of colleges of surgeons.

With such testimonials, and such opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of my profession, I confidently trust that the court will deem me competent to teach anatomy and surgery. If they require a further test of my ability, I shall willingly submit to a public examination.

I now most respectfully beg leave to state, that I conceive my case to be as worthy of exception to the operation of the bye-law, as that of two-thirds of the teachers now recognized in London, who do not conform to its provisions. These are acknowledged, in consequence of having been teachers prior to its promulgation. I have also a similar claim, having begun teaching in 1822.

It is further said, that their certificates having been admitted by the court before the bye-law was passed, gave them an indisputable right to the continuance of that privilege. I take the liberty of stating two exceptions, in the cases of Mr. Grainger, and Mr. Sleigh; the first of these gentlemen gave certificates, it is true; but it was merely by procuration from his brother, during the illness of the latter: had he given them in his own name, the objection which the court made at first to admitting them, after the passing of the bye-law, would have been wholly inapplicable.

Mr. Sleigh commenced teaching but four months prior to the promulgation of the bye-law; and therefore could not have previously given any certificates.

Still, both those gentlemen are now recognized by the court. The exception in their favour is fully warranted by their abilities and attainments; but it is an exception which, I submit, I am fully entitled to share. Such are the claims I have to urge upon your attention; and the only objection that can be offered, viz. my not being a member of your College, the two first years I lectured in Paris, is rendered perfectly nugatory by the fact, that the court of examiners admitted the certificates of private teachers, members of the Irish College, equally with those of the English, before the existence of the present bye-law.

I have now to state, that the College having last year interfered to prevent Mr. Canning from procuring me and the English students in Paris an establishment there, and the French authorities having since deprived me of the few facilities I enjoyed, constitute a strong claim upon the consideration of the court. As my interests were then sacrificed to considerations of public policy, I appeal to your justice, not to add to the severe injury I have thereby sustained, the additional one of withholding from me a privilege you have accorded to others. I appeal to you as individual members of a liberal profession, and as a public body, to whom not only its interests and advancement, but its character are entrusted, whether a regulation of little more than a year's standing should be applied to crush the prospects in life of a man, who shaped his education for several years previously, upon the faith, that future regulations would not interpose for his ruin.

I have the honour to be, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and very humble servant,

James Richard Bennett.

Documents transmitted with the foregoing Letter.

Diploma as member of Irish College of Surgeons, 16th May 1820; A. B. of Trinity College, 14th December 1819.

Diploma of London College of Surgeons, 3d September 1824.

A course of clinical lectures by John Crampton, commencing in November 1819, ending in February 1820.

A course of materia medica, by ditto, commencing in November 1819, ending in May 1820.

A course of lectures on the institutes of medicine, in the medical session of 1817-1818, by John William Boyton.

A course of clinical lectures, by ditto, commencing February 1, 1820, and ending in April 1820.

A six months' course of lectures on surgery, pathology and operations, by S. Wilmot, during the session of 1818 and 1819.

A course of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, by James Macartney, 1814.

A course of lectures on the practice of medicine, by Martin Tuenny, of Trinity College, commencing 1st November 1819, ending 1st May 1820.

A course of botany, by William Allman, 1819.

A course of chemistry, by F. Barker of Trinity College, in the year 1819-20.

(No. 2.)

To Mr. James R. Bennett, 17, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 3d September 1825.

YOUR letter of the 1st instant, and accompanying documents, have been laid before the court of examiners of this College; by which court, I am directed to inform you, that having considered the subject of such letter, they see no reason to make any alteration in their regulations relating to professional education.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 3.)

To the President and Members of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Sir and Gentlemen,

25 August 1826;

17, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

BEING determined to commence a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery in October next, and having built a theatre for the purpose, I beg leave to know, whether you will recognize my certificates, as a teacher of those subjects. I have nothing to add to my former appeal, except that your regulation, which, in reference to me, is an *ex post facto* enactment, has deprived me, during the last 12 months, of the only means I possess of obtaining a livelihood.

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient and very humble servant,

James R. Bennett.

(No. 4.)

To Mr. James R. Bennett, 17, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
9 September 1826.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter on the 25th ultimo, I am directed to inform you, that the court of examiners of this College will receive certificates of attendance on your lectures on anatomy and surgery.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

— No. 30. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT OF EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Mr. *Francis Kiernan*, respecting the Recognition by the said Court, of him as a Teacher.

(No. 1.)

To the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Gentlemen,

38, Charterhouse-square, 2 June 1825.

THE late regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons respecting teachers of anatomy, compel me to apply to you for authority to continue the instruction of my class. I had several pupils, and was making the arrangements necessary for their accommodation, previous to the appearance of these regulations; and although they profess not to act retrospectively, yet my pupils require for their security, that I should have some acknowledgment from the College of my power to grant certificates; and at this moment, several pupils are deterred from coming to me on that account. I have spent four years on the Continent in the pursuit of professional knowledge, nearly two years of which were devoted to the study of anatomy in Paris, with the express intention of teaching; and I have been dresser at St. Bartholomew's nearly two years. I enclose two certificates for your perusal, and must mention, in addition, that Mr. Stanley recommended me last year to Dr. Macartney, the professor of anatomy in the University of Dublin, as the most competent person he knew, to fill the situation of demonstrator.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Francis Kiernan*.

(No. 2.)

To Mr. Francis Kiernan.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
7 June 1825.

Sir,

YOUR application, of the 2d instant, to the court of examiners of this College, to be acknowledged as a teacher of anatomy, has been laid before the court; by which court I am directed to inform you, that such your request cannot be granted.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 3.)

To the Court of Examiners, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

Charterhouse-square, 1 July 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the honour of your communication of the 7th of June, and beg leave to submit the enclosed certificate for your perusal, which, I trust, will remove the objections on which the refusal of the court was founded.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Francis Kiernan*.

Certificate enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

The undersigned surgeon and assistant surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who have been acquainted with Mr. Francis Kiernan during his studies at that school, have had great pleasure in witnessing the very industrious application of his talents, and his distinguished success in the acquirement of anatomical and surgical knowledge.

They have also observed with much satisfaction the advantages he has derived from having devoted himself to the cultivation of anatomy and surgery in the most celebrated

schools of France and Italy. They consider him in all respects well qualified to act as a teacher, and therefore earnestly recommend him to the favourable attention of the College of Surgeons.

(signed) *J. P. Vincent.*
William Lawrence.
E. A. Lloyd.

(No. 4.)

To Mr. Francis Kiernan.

Sir, Royal College of Surgeons in London, 2 July 1825.
IN reply to your communication of the 1st instant, addressed to the court of examiners of this College, I am directed to inform you, that the court are not induced by such communication to alter their determination, contained in my letter of the 7th ultimo.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 5.)

To the President and Court of Examiners, College of Surgeons.

Sir and Gentlemen, Charterhouse-square, 1 September 1826.
HAVING already submitted to your court the enclosed testimonials, permit me again to solicit your reconsideration of them, and allow me to hope, that I may be recognized as an accredited teacher of anatomy.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *F. Kiernan.*

Certificates referred to in the foregoing letter.

The certificate from Messrs. Vincent, Lawrence, and Lloyd, transmitted in the letter of the 1st of July; and the following:

I have great pleasure in giving to Mr. Kiernan this testimony of the zeal and ability with which he has studied anatomy and surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital: by his acquirements in these sciences, and by his gentlemanlike conduct, he merits my best wishes for his success.

May 1825.

(signed) *Edward Stanley.*

(No. 6.)

To Mr. Francis Kiernan, Charterhouse-square.

Sir, Royal College of Surgeons in London, 9 Sept. 1826.
IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to inform you, that the court of examiners of this College will receive certificates of attendance on your lectures on anatomy.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

— No. 31. —

OBSERVATIONS in refutation of Charges, publicly made by certain Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, against its legally constituted Authorities.

It is asserted, that the College has not performed those duties for which it was incorporated.

That this assertion is unfounded, will be acknowledged by all reflecting and unprejudiced persons who compare the present state of surgery throughout the country, with that which existed when the College received its charter, in 1800; for it appears that the increased respectability of the profession, may be principally attributed to the acts and regulations of the College. This advancement may be mainly ascribed to the more extended education which has been progressively required of the candidates for its diploma; to the zeal and talents of its professors in displaying and communicating, by public lectures, a scientific knowledge of the subjects connected with the healing art; and to the labour and time devoted to the explanation of the contents of its museum, by which a strong desire for increase of knowledge has been excited.

The inquiry into the professional education and attainments of candidates, has been rendered more strict in proportion to the general increase of knowledge.

During one period of the late war, when the applicants for examination were unexpectedly

edly and unprecedentedly numerous, in consequence of the demands of the public service, many candidates were necessarily examined at the same court; but since the peace, not more candidates have been admitted to examination at any court, than could be examined in an ample and satisfactory manner; and for some time past, each candidate for the diploma, has been separately examined, in the presence and hearing of the whole court: which is now the established practice.

The examiners have so frequently referred candidates to a continuance of their studies, as to induce students in general to think seriously of their examination, and to prepare themselves for it, by a proportionate degree of diligence.

Had inquiry been made, it would have appeared, that the examiners have not any pecuniary interest in the admission of candidates as members; and it cannot be improper to mention, that the remuneration received by the examiners, is a very inadequate recompense for the time and labour bestowed upon the execution of their arduous and important duties.

There is no profession into which dishonest and dishonourable persons, have not at times gained admission; but the Council are not aware of a single instance of an empiric having been admitted as a member; and not until lately has it been understood, that the College possesses the power of removing any member who has been guilty of disgraceful conduct.

It has been made a subject of complaint, that certificates of summer courses of lectures are not received by the court of examiners; that certificates are not indiscriminately received from every anatomical teacher; and that certificates of attendance on provincial hospitals are not admitted by the court: and such regulations have been censured as unjust bye-laws of the College.

The Council have, in the first instance, to correct this error. There are no bye-laws on these subjects; these are regulations of the court of examiners. The Council have been assured by the court of examiners, that so many certificates of attendance on lectures had been presented to them, purporting to be signed by teachers, wholly unknown to them, as to render it imperative to define the certificates which in their judgment it would be proper, with a view to the public good and the respectability of the profession, to acknowledge and to receive.

The Council believe, that not any persons except the court of examiners are able to judge correctly on this subject; and while they wish to correct the erroneous supposition of the regulations in question being bye-laws of the College, they cannot but give credit to the court of examiners for the most pure and conscientious motives, and for an earnest desire to promote the dignity of the profession, and necessarily the welfare of the community, in the legitimate exercise of their discretion on these subjects.

The court of examiners, anxious that students should attend instructors capable of giving them enlarged and scientific views of their profession, knew not how they could obtain from distant places any evidence of the teacher having, himself, received a liberal professional education, but by the means which they have adopted; yet, notwithstanding such regulations, it cannot be doubted that any member of the College possessing in an eminent degree the requisite qualifications for becoming a teacher of anatomy, physiology and pathology, which are united in the recognized schools, would so distinguish himself as to justify the admission of his certificates. The regulations of the College must always change with the circumstances of the times.

The subject of attendance on provincial hospitals had repeatedly engaged the consideration of the court of examiners; but with every respect for, and the highest opinion of, the medical officers belonging to most of these excellent establishments, the Council would witness with regret the indiscriminate admission of such certificates.

The court of examiners have, under certain conditions, recognized attendance on the practice of some of those hospitals; and the Council are of opinion, that it would injure the cause of chirurgical science, were the court of examiners to be controlled in the exercise of their discretion on this subject.

[Here follows the passage respecting the destruction of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts, printed at Question 4935 of the Evidence.]

The want of a catalogue, as explained in that report, is, in the opinion of the Council, a most satisfactory reason why the museum has not hitherto been more freely opened to the profession, and why it cannot be for some time, admitting the completion of that catalogue to be of such paramount importance as the Council deem it to be.

It may be further observed, that the study of comparative anatomy had been formerly so little prosecuted in this country, that, though many persons were consulted, none could aid in giving a description of the individual preparations in the Hunterian collection. The conservator has, however, for a considerable time been engaged in such researches and inquiries, as have enabled him, not only to give an exact account of each preparation, but also to explain Mr. Hunter's intentions in the formation of his collection; and the more the time of the conservator shall be occupied in explaining the contents of the museum to visitors, the longer, necessarily, must the completion of the catalogue be retarded.

With respect to the library, its formation has been the act of the College, and is intended to aid the professional inquiries of its members, for which purpose it will, when in a proper state, be opened.

It may be added, that of the numerous applications made by members, for permission to refer to publications therein, every one has been most readily complied with; and the same may be observed of applications to examine and to make drawings from preparations in the museum.

With regard to the supposed indignity offered to the members at large, by their being admitted to the theatre by a door at the back of the building; the Council, aware that any want of respect to its members would be a failure of respect to the institution itself, did not imagine that umbrage would be taken by such an arrangement; at the same time, they regret that the present construction of the building precludes the practicability of an alteration.

It is proper to observe, that no official complaint or remonstrance on this subject, has ever been made to the Council. Some years since, indeed, it was mentioned to the board of curators; upon which the members, during one course of lectures, were admitted to their seats from Lincoln's-Inn Fields, through the museum. This mode of access, however, was found to be inconvenient to themselves; many were disposed to loiter in the museum; the dust occasioned thereby, was found to be injurious to the collection; in consequence of which, the present arrangement was adopted; certainly with a view to the comfort and convenience of the members, and for the preservation of the preparations. When the theatre was built, the great influx of persons into the profession, which has since taken place, could not have been anticipated; and it was then thought that the building would be more than adequate to the accommodation of all who would attend.

It is represented, that the constitution of the College has been the cause of the alleged injuries and grievances.

The evident object of this representation, is the subversion of the present government of the College, and the substitution of elections to offices of control and responsibility, by members who for the most part exercise the professions of apothecaries and accoucheurs. There can be little doubt that in the event of such an innovation, the institution would soon cease to be a College of Surgeons or of Surgery, and a system of continual intrigue and cabal amongst the profession in general would be introduced.

The constituted authorities of the College are conscious that they have uniformly exerted themselves to increase the scientific knowledge and respectability of the profession; and that they have never been influenced by the unworthy motives imputed to them. Had any of the members of the College expressed dissatisfaction at their proceedings, they would have willingly explained the reasons of their conduct, as well as their future intentions, and have altered whatever could have been shown to be wrong: but when meetings have been convened to subvert the charter of the College, "under the sanction of which," it is said, "injustice and tyranny have been perpetrated;" when, at these meetings, the most dishonourable motives have been attributed to the members of the Council; they feel it due to themselves to offer this brief, and they trust satisfactory, explanation of their conduct.

By order of the Council,

Lincoln's-Inn Fields, }
26th day of April 1826. }

Edmund Belfour, Secy.

— No. 32. —

ADDRESS to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, by Mr. *Abernethy*, upon his Election as President, on the 14th day of July 1826.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE undertaken to perform the duties of president of this College at a very inauspicious juncture; when the institution is assailed by an active, and pertinacious party of its members, and when there is a great want of that proper co-operation which is necessary for its defence.

That the directors of the affairs of this College have done their duty since I have had the honour of being included in their number, I am willing, on my own personal knowledge and responsibility, publicly to affirm. Before my admission, I heard the downfall of the College predicted, in consequence of nearly the whole of its funds having been expended in preparing for the reception and display of its museum. As soon, however, as the finances of the College were retrieved, and it was deemed capable of supporting its necessary expenses, all quarterage was taken off from its members, and the fee for its diploma was reduced. As the funds of the College increased, they have been liberally expended in making great additions to its museum, and in keeping it in a state of unrivalled order and preservation.

That the museum has been adequately exhibited and explained; that not any person who has applied for admission, or for liberty to make drawings, has been refused (unless, indeed, the following instance be considered as an exception), we may, on the part of the College, confidently assert.

Professor Thomson, of Edinburgh, sent a person to make drawings of all that might appear valuable in our museum for his own private use. It was and is the intention of the board of curators, when the museum has been adequately described, to publish an account of whatever might be found in it peculiarly interesting; believing, from the documents in possession of the College, that they could do this better than it could be done by others. The answer given by the board of curators to Professor Thomson's application was, "it is necessary to state what specimens are intended to be drawn, before the required permission can be granted." This hesitation in compliance with an indefinite request, has

has been construed by the adverse party into a positive refusal, and represented as an almost incredible instance of usurpation and denial of the public rights.

A descriptive catalogue of the preparations could not have been undertaken till the year 1814, when they were first arranged on the shelves of the museum; for until that time, they were locked up, crowded together, in store-rooms. In the same year, I carefully examined the museum, and afterwards published the impression which such examination had left on my mind of the design and value of the Hunterian Collection. The subsequent history of the anxiety and exertions of your board of curators, with regard to the descriptive catalogue of the museum, is well known to you, and need not be repeated.

With respect to the library, which is also placed in charge of the board of curators, it should be publicly known, that this College did not until lately possess 100 volumes. The formation of a library was at the suggestion of the directors of the College, and designed to promote the scientific knowledge of its members. The belief that our funds might be inadequate, induced Sir Charles Blicke, in 1816, to leave a legacy to the College, that the annual interest might be expended in the purchase of books. The same belief induced the Council at first to allot only small sums to the annual augmentation of the library, which afterwards were increased to 100*l.* per annum. The library is yet imperfect and deficient, and probably the Council may shortly deem it right to expend the sum required for its adequate completion, so that it may be opened for the use of the members. To the credit of the College it may be also mentioned, that prize dissertations both in surgery and anatomy have been instituted.

Having thus adverted to the conduct of the board of curators, I next claim your attention to that of the court of examiners.

In order to promote and ascertain the proper classical education of youths entering into our profession, the court offered encouragement and accommodation to such as were brought to be articulated at the College; which afforded the examiners an opportunity of inquiring into their classical attainments. The term of professional studies and the strictness of the examinations have been progressively increased with the gradual improvement of surgical science. The great number of candidates who have been referred by the court to a longer continuance of their studies, has induced students in general to look forward to its examination with considerable apprehension, and to prepare themselves for it by proportionate diligence. Were the examinations of this College so trivial as they have been represented, whence arises the apprehension felt by the most intelligent and best-informed students? I have been told by persons who were members of other Colleges, that the examinations here, though brief, were in their opinion a more effectual test of professional attainments, than those to which they had before submitted in other places.

It was the practice of the court of examiners here, as it is in some other Colleges, to inquire into the professional attainments of candidates by committees of the examining members, but of late each candidate has been examined separately in the hearing of the whole court: thus have the examiners voluntarily expended great additional time and attention, in order more perfectly to perform their important duties. I should, however, be one of the last to admit that the examinations of this College are conducted with that deliberation and formality which is suitable to the institution; and I hold it to be the duty of every gentleman present to consider, by what means our examinations can be rendered more accordant with the practices of other Colleges, and the expectations of the public.

The court of examiners knew, that many of the provincial hospitals of this country presented a larger field for the acquirement of practical knowledge than is to be met with in some of the metropolitan hospitals which it has recognized as schools of surgery; and often deliberated on the propriety of receiving certificates of attendance on such provincial hospitals, as testimonials of proper professional education. It had hitherto been withheld from so doing, from knowing that in order to profit by opportunities of acquiring practical information, a student must previously possess a knowledge of the structure and functions of the various organs and parts of the body, of the nature of diseases, and of the principles upon which they ought to be treated. Yet as soon as the court perceived, from the great influx of persons into our profession, that the recognized hospitals were likely to overflow with students, so as to impede the ready acquirement of practical knowledge, it decided to admit certificates of attendance on provincial hospitals upon certain conditions.

Thus far had the acts of the examiners been continued before the late dissension; and indeed both the examiners and curators flattered themselves that they deserved some degree of public approbation, as a recompense for a great and gratuitous devotion of time and labour in the service of the profession. Nay they felt convinced that they had obtained the good opinion of their professional brethren in general; when on a sudden, one of our members seemed to pervert the optics of the public, and to make the whole of our conduct appear feeble and selfish, arbitrary and injudicious. He also caused the loudest lamentations and most resentful expressions to issue from mouths that never before even murmured a complaint. Yet had those with whom we are in constant communication felt severely injured, they surely would have manifested some signs of suffering.

When this dissension first broke out, the committee deputed by the Council to act as circumstances might require, deemed it proper to offer some counter statement, in order to prevent the effect of the misrepresentation which was made of the conduct of the College, and also a reply to accusations, which, if not contradicted, might prejudice the minds of our members. I was, indeed, much surprised when I found that this Council refused to identify itself with the court of examiners, or with its committees. This refusal is one of

the proofs of that want of cordial co-operation, which seems to me necessary at the present juncture, and it has been productive of inconsistencies in the paper sent forth by this Council, which have been ingeniously displayed to the public.

I have further to claim your attention, whilst I briefly recite the circumstances which gave rise to that expression of dissatisfaction at the general conduct of the directors of the affairs of this College, which has lately taken place.

The court of examiners had always been accustomed to receive certificates of attendance on what are called anatomical lectures, as credentials of the proper professional study of candidates, well knowing that such lectures included both physiology and pathology. It would have been in vain for the court of examiners to have required students to attend separate lectures on physiology, and on morbid structures, for such lectures have not been given separately in this country. The knowledge of healthy structures and functions naturally leads to the consideration of those which occur in disease; the subjects are reciprocally illustrative and impressive of each other, and therefore it seems best to teach them conjointly. In consequence of the great increase of persons educated to our profession, many additional schools of anatomy were set up, in which students were by no means so amply instructed in the principles of professional knowledge, as in those which had been previously established. From the temporary necessity of instructing young men for the service of the army and navy, a summer course of anatomy was first given in this metropolis. Progressively, persons became teachers of anatomy, who had neither preparations nor drawings illustrative of the subject, and who merely taught common and coarse dissection unassociated with either physiology or pathology. Certificates of attendance on anatomical lectures were presented to the court of examiners, signed by persons unknown to any of its members. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to impose some check on this increasing evil.

The court of examiners, anxious that students should attend teachers capable of giving them enlarged and scientific views of their profession; and not knowing how it could obtain from distant places any evidence of the teacher having himself received a liberal education but by the means adopted, resolved not to receive certificates of attendance on anatomical lectures, but from persons appointed by an University; teaching in a school connected with and accredited by one of the recognized hospitals; or being himself a physician or surgeon to an hospital. Could better means of accomplishing this object be suggested, doubtless they would be preferred. The supposition, that the court meant by this regulation to confine the teaching of anatomy to physicians and surgeons of hospitals, is absurd, for no persons could give such anatomical lectures as it is desirable should be generally established, but those who have undergone a long and laborious education with this intention.

The foregoing regulation might indeed prevent conceited young men, without either the ability or means of teaching, from setting up as instructors, but it could not control the actions of genius and determination. Any one desirous of becoming a teacher of anatomy, and possessing the requisite qualifications in an eminent degree, would doubtless soon so distinguish himself that his certificates would be received by the College. Already have several schools of anatomy been opened in the principal provincial towns; and if it should hereafter be found, that the elements of professional knowledge can be and are taught in them as well as in the recognized schools, doubtless their certificates would also be received. The regulations of the College must always change with the circumstances of the times.

When the foregoing regulation was first made, the court avowed its intention of still admitting certificates from all those persons whom it had formerly recognized as anatomical teachers; and further, from unwillingness to act with injustice or harshness to any person who could urge a reasonable claim to become an anatomical teacher, the court admitted others, and 11 anatomical schools were recognized in this metropolis. It is well known that the regular schools of anatomy have never been open during the summer season, either in this or in other countries. There are good reasons for believing, that the summer schools and the great number of minor schools of anatomy, are injurious to the first-established schools, by preventing them from obtaining subjects for the tuition of students. Afterwards, two gentlemen proposed to open anatomical schools in London, and solicited the reception of their certificates. The question to be decided was, whether the court of examiners ought, upon every application, to deviate from those regulations which had been made from the belief that they were contributory to the public good; and this question was decided in the negative.

The adverse party have represented the conduct of the court of examiners as personally hostile to Mr. Bennett, one of these applicants. It has been publicly asserted, that a deputation from this College waited on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to dissuade him from employing the influence of our Government with that of France, in favour of any separate medical school for English students in Paris. This assertion is altogether untrue. The College received a letter from the Foreign Office, in which the Secretary of State did us the honour of requesting our opinion on this subject; and we replied, that the establishment of a separate school of anatomy and surgery in Paris would, in our opinion, disturb that system of professional education which we had endeavoured to promote in this country, from the belief that it was the best, and productive of the greatest benefit to the public.

I am persuaded, that the feelings of the members of the court of examiners were hurt by the necessity of refusing Mr. Bennett's request. They even expected that the subject would be submitted to the Court of King's Bench, and were pleased with the belief that they

they might thus obtain the opinion of perfectly impartial and competent judges, as to the propriety and utility of that regulation which they had made, and to which they felt obliged to adhere.

It cannot be denied, however, that the court of examiners have evinced a decided partiality for the originally established schools of anatomy in this city. The zeal and industry with which anatomy, physiology and pathology have been taught in them, has been the principal cause of the prosperous state of the medical sciences in this country. They have been and are a continual source of increasing knowledge, as well as an example to similar establishments. In these schools, not only is the healthy structure of every organ and part of the body explained and shown, but every variety of diseased structure is also described and demonstrated. In them, not only are the functions of health, but what I may be permitted to call the physiology of disease, equally discussed. It is by this association alone of anatomy with physiology and pathology, that the multitudinous and important facts of the former subject can be remembered by the profession in general. The examiners knew, that the teachers in these schools possessed extensive collections of preparations and drawings illustrative of the subjects which they teach; that no one could become a teacher in them who had not undergone a long and laborious education for that purpose, or whose ability to instruct others had not been ascertained by experiment and confirmed by practice. There can be no doubt that a very great majority of the profession concur with the examiners in that partiality for the London schools which the latter are supposed to entertain merely from interested motives. Those, also, who have any patriotic frailty in their nature seem convinced, that students may acquire in these schools more useful knowledge and rational views of their profession than can be elsewhere obtained.

There is another particular, in which I am convinced that the directors of this College have conscientiously performed their duty. When vacancies have occurred, the Council have elected, without prejudice or partiality, according to their seniority, persons of adequate professional reputation; which appears to me one of the causes of that want of accordance in opinion and sentiment often observable in our proceedings. Gentlemen, thus elected into the Council, have, on an average, more than ten years to prepare themselves for the important duties of an examiner; and if they neglect to improve this time in a proper manner, they not only falsify the oath which they have taken as members, "to promote to the utmost of their power the dignity and welfare of the College," but also fail in the performance of a most important public duty. A court of examiners, thus constituted, of persons to whom the prosecution of professional practice is no longer a primary and imperative object, is more likely to act with impartiality and consideration, than one elected by universal suffrage of our members, under circumstances in which every law that could be framed against bribery and corruption might meet with ready and unimpeachable evasion.

I do not mean to represent the regulations of this College as perfect. I am equally a friend to reform, and an enemy to revolution. In the first, we proceed with deliberation, and if we err we are able to retract. In the last, we hurry with effort and velocity from some real or imaginary evil, and often run into an opposite error. To be brief, I will merely remind you, Gentlemen, of what the sagacious Lord Bacon has said: "Innovation, beyond foresight, is dangerous."

I have deemed it my duty, Gentlemen, to submit to you this brief exposition of the conduct of the several departments of this College, in order to convince each member of the Council, that the acts of the College have in every instance been the result of mature consideration, and of a zealous desire to increase the knowledge and respectability of our profession.

— No. 33. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT OF EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Mr. *William Dobson*, of Princes-street, Westminster, respecting the Recognition by the said Court, of him as a Teacher.

(No. 1.)

To the President, the Court of Examiners, and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Gentlemen,

2, Princes-street, Westminster, 15 August 1833.

BEING desirous to receive your recognition of my lectures on anatomy, a complete course upon which subject I have now concluded, I have taken the liberty to request your attention to those grounds upon which I rest my claim for your favourable consideration. I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and have been nine years in the profession. While with Mr. Thackrah of Leeds, I delivered two winter courses of anatomical demonstrations, each course comprising, at least, from 80 to 90 lectures.

During two years of the above-named period, I was curator to Mr. Thackrah's museum, and prepared continually, during that time, various and important anatomical preparations; my time being wholly occupied in the dissecting-rooms. During four years which I have resided in London, I have been diligently studying anatomy. I have also published an Essay on the Anatomy and the Physiology of the Spleen, and numerous essays on subjects

connected with anatomy, physiology, and pathology. I have, in addition, prepared an anatomical museum, and erected a theatre on my own premises, at considerable expense.

These circumstances, added to the fact, that I have already delivered in this metropolis one course on anatomy, &c., will, I feel convinced, ensure, Gentlemen, your kind approbation, and full recognition of me, as a lecturer on anatomy.

And I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble servant,

(signed) *William Dobson.*

(No. 2.)

To William Dobson, Esq., 2, Princes-street, Westminster.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
30 August 1833.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the court of examiners your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that before your application can be taken into consideration, you must have delivered one regular anatomical course in London; and that when you shall renew your application, after having delivered such course, it will be necessary that you state the number of lectures comprised therein, and that you transmit a list of the preparations, casts, and drawings contained in your museum.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 3.)

London, 2, Princes-street, Westminster, 22 Sept. 1833.

To the Court of Examiners and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your reply to my communication, through the medium of your secretary, intimating, that my application for recognition as a lecturer on anatomy and physiology would be taken into consideration, when I had delivered "a full course of lectures, and sent in a list of my preparations, casts, and drawings."

I beg to inform you that I delivered a course of lectures on anatomy during the last spring; but this was not a full course, in consequence of my inability to procure a sufficient supply of subjects: the inspector of anatomy not being able to assist me, unless I was a recognized lecturer. Before the enactment of the Anatomical Bill, I delivered a full course of lectures, during the session of 1831-32. I also delivered at the Leeds Medical School two courses of demonstrations, each course comprising from 80 to 90 lectures. These were under the auspices of my late friend and former preceptor, Mr. Thackrah. I have determined to qualify myself for the important office of teacher by the most sedulous attention to the practice of anatomy, and the study of physiology; have illustrated most of the minute structures in the body, as will appear in the list which I take the liberty of transmitting. My museum is not large, but I have ample means of increasing it, and shall omit no opportunity of doing so. I have built a theatre at considerable expense, and I beg to mention that the teaching of anatomy is my primary and almost only object. I have a permanent residence, adjoining which are my theatre and dissecting rooms. I am independent of practice, and confine myself to surgery alone.

I beg respectfully to submit to your consideration, that unless I have the honour of your recognition, I shall be unable to have my name recorded at the Apothecaries' Hall, as a lecturer, or my pupils' tickets registered, or to obtain any subjects from the inspector of anatomy.

I would add that the inspector of anatomy distributes subjects only to those whose names are registered at the Hall.

I humbly submit that without the means of teaching being afforded me, I could not comply with your direction to give a full course of anatomy.

It is needless for me to observe, that were I to attempt it, I should violate the Anatomical Act, and render myself liable to its heavy penalties, and all the consequences.

I hope and trust, therefore, that under all these circumstances you will receive my claims in a favourable point of view, and grant me the favour I solicit.

The near approach of the medical session urges me to request an early reply.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *William Dobson.*

List of Preparations, Casts, Drawings, &c.

Two adult skeletons, a large quantity of separate bones, skulls, pelves, male and female; three foetal skeletons, various foetal	bones; sections of various bones, showing structure. Specimens of epiphyses.
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Section

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Section of foetal bones.

Sections of epiphyses, showing commencement and ossific progress.

Two chains of vertebræ of a six months' foetus, showing ossification in different points (one in spirit, the other dry).

Bone deprived of its earthy matter, by muriatic acid.

Two jars of injected bones.

Foetal femur, showing periosteum.

Leg-bone of an ox, showing laminated structure.

Fracture at the lower extremity of the tibia, with partial reunion.

Calcined bone.

United fracture of the tibia.

Os innominatum, showing its original division into three parts.

Sacrum of a child (two years) in spirit.

Sacrum of a child (three years) dry.

An enormous morbid enlargement of the superior extremity of the tibia.

Female hand, showing caries of the carpal bones.

Various bones, in their separate, and united state, illustrating ossification and structure.

Ligaments of the foot.

- - hand.

- - superior extremity.

- - pelvis.

- - occiput, atlas and dentata.

- - sternum and ribs.

Two ensiform cartilages.

Specimen of ligaments between the clavicles and sternum, showing also the inter-articular cartilage.

Skull of a seven months' foetus, showing temporary or milk teeth in the alveoli.

A series of specimens of the digestive apparatus, showing the various structures, openings, glands, &c. &c., connected, dry, wet, and injected. Human, and comparative, consisting of about 30 in number.

Specimen of diseased lungs, showing infiltration into its substance, with minute tubercles and cavities.

Specimen of lung, showing large cavities.

Lungs injected.

Larynx in spirit, showing epiglottis, and rima glottidis.

Trachea and bronchii of a turtle.

Cartilages of the larynx, completely ossified.

Thoracic viscera, and the large vessels injected.

Pelvic viscera of a female, with the vessels injected.

Gall-bladder and its ducts, injected, and showing their termination in the duodenum.

Uterus of a woman.

Two uteri of children.

Pelvic viscera of an adult female, in spirit, showing relative position, &c.

Vulva, &c. of a young female, showing external organs.

Two specimens of the uterus and its appendages.

Injected penis.

Two placentæ, injected.

A curious knot on the umbilical cord.

Amnion of a cow, at the first month of gestation.

An ovary, showing corpus luteum.

A foetus (six months), showing the situation of the testes, the glandulæ renales, and the lobulated kidneys.

Four months' foetus.

Six months' foetus, with its secundines, and showing malformation of the hands.

Six weeks' foetus, and its secundines.

Spinal marrow, with the origin of the nerves.

Medulla oblongata.

Specimens of corpora pyramidalia, showing decussation of fibres.

Nerves unravelled, showing fibres and fibrillæ.

Gangrenous toe.

Spleen of a child.

Cerebrum, showing thickening of the tunica arachnoides, and effusion of lymph, from a case of delirium tremens.

Heart of a child, seven months old, with the foramen ovale open.

Specimens of cupped and buffed blood.

Injected superior extremity, with nerves.

Injected external ear.

Two specimens, showing coats of an artery.

Mitral valve.

Semilunar valves.

Specimen of arterial anastomosis.

Foetal circulation.

Union of vertebral arteries, to form the basilar.

Imperfect development of the abdominal parietes of a four months' foetus.

Cuticle of a foetal hand.

Tendons ("perforans et perforatus").

Kidneys united at their lower extremities by a band of renal structure.

Cast of the pelvis of the kidney.

Fifteen specimens of the internal ear, showing every minute structure, and in different positions.

Four sets of perfect bones of the ear.

Two large plates of the internal ear.

Tanned human skin, of the thorax and abdomen.

Numerous specimens of the eye (in preparation) to develop every part of its structure.

Fourteen wax models, illustrative of the effects of poisons, mineral and vegetable; also of the morbid anatomy of the stomach.

Two models, illustrating changes in the mammæ during gestation.

Illustrations of the development of the embryo and uterus, from conception to the ninth month.

Plates and drawings of the diseases of the pelvic viscera.

Various figures of the different organs of the body.

Specimens of fracture of the neck of the femur, both within and without the capsule.

Miscellaneous specimens of natural history and comparative anatomy.

Many drawings and plates, showing minute structures, and numerous full-sized drawings of the whole of the nervous and absorbent systems.

(No. 4.)

To William Dobson, Esq., &c. &c.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
27 September, 1833.

Sir,

I AM directed by the court of examiners to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 22d instant, that the court, in withholding the recognition of your lectures on anatomy and physiology until you have delivered one complete course, beginning in October and ending in May, have acted towards you in the same way as they have done, of late years, to every other gentleman making a similar application; and that no new rule or order has been applied to you. I am further desired to inform you, that if the court shall be satisfied, from such inquiries as it may feel necessary to make during and at the end of the season, that the course you intend to give has been duly delivered, and the minute structure of parts clearly demonstrated, the recognition by the court of it, and of future courses, will follow as a matter of course.

The court conceives that if the Secretary of State is pleased to grant you a licence to teach anatomy, the inspector of anatomy, acting under his order, cannot refuse to allow you the same means of teaching anatomy as he affords to other teachers having the same permission.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

— No. 34. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the COURT OF EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Mr. *Corry Laughlin*, of Lower Dorset-street, Dublin, respecting the Recognition by the said Court, of him as a Teacher.

(No. 1.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Dear Sir,

15, Lower Dorset-street, Dublin.

BEING near the close of two courses of lectures, one on anatomy and physiology, the other on materia medica and pharmaceutic chemistry, it is my present intention to deliver a second course on each of those subjects the ensuing session. I therefore beg to make application, through you, to the court of examiners, for a recognition of my lectures on those subjects. May I hope for as early an answer as possible?

And believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours, &c.

(signed) *Corry Laughlin*.

(No. 2.)

To Corry Laughlin, Esq., &c. &c.

Royal College of Surgeons in London,
11 September 1833.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the court of examiners your letter, requesting the recognition, by the court, of your lectures on anatomy and physiology, and on materia medica and pharmaceutic chemistry, I am directed to refer you to the enclosed copy of the regulations of the Council; by which you will perceive, that certificates are not received on more than two branches of science from one and the same lecturer; and that materia medica and chemistry are considered two subjects. And I am further directed to acquaint you, that when you shall have delivered one regular sessional anatomical course, it will be necessary that you renew your application, stating on which two subjects you wish to be recognized, whether as a lecturer on anatomy with physiology, and on materia medica; or on anatomy with physiology, and on pharmaceutic chemistry; at the same time stating the number of lectures comprised in such respective courses, and transmitting a list of the preparations, casts, drawings, &c., contained in your museum.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

(No. 3.)

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Secretary, College of Surgeons.

Dear Sir,

15, Lower Dorset-street, 2 October 1833.

HAVING concluded my courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology, and on materia medica, &c., I beg to renew my application to be recognized by the court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, as a lecturer on anatomy and physiology, and on materia medica and botany. I select the latter in preference to chemistry. I enclose a list

a list of preparations, &c. contained in my museum, which I trust will shortly be much increased. I purpose delivering a lecture on anatomy and physiology on each day in the week, Sunday excepted, from 1st November until 30th April; and to lecture on materia medica and botany on every second evening, until 1st of May, as I would not be able to go carefully through the materia medica in less time. I think it right to mention, that I will be assisted in my demonstrations by Mr. George M. M'Cormick, who is a member of the College. Will you be kind enough to let me know if there is a new list of the members of the College published?

And am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(signed) *Corry Laughlin.*

List of Preparations, Drawings, Plates, Casts, &c., contained in Museum of C. Laughlin.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A skull separated, showing frontal sinuses; antrum, spongy bones, &c. 2. Carpal, metacarpal, and phalanges bones, joined. 3. Scapula, clavicle, and bones of fore-arm, joined, showing the ligaments and vessels. 4. Spine, joined. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A male pelvis, with ligaments. 6. A female ditto. 7. Lower extremity, joined; ligaments, tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges, with vessels. 8. A foetal skeleton. 9. A male skeleton. 10. Bones of skeleton, separated; a larynx. |
|---|---|

Anatomical Preparations in Spirit.

1. The heart, showing origin of vessels; tricusped, mitral, and semilunar valves.
2. Section of female pelvis, bladder, uterus, vagina, and rectum.
3. Male pelvis, bladder, rectum, ves. seminales, urethra.

Plates and Drawings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cowper's Anatomy, containing 114 splendid engravings. 2. A drawing of the lower extremity, exhibiting first layer of muscles on internal aspect. 3. Ditto - - ditto, exhibiting muscles on anterior aspect. 4. Ditto - - ditto, exhibiting muscles on posterior aspect. 5, 6, & 7. Drawings of upper extremity, exhibiting muscles on anterior and internal position, on posterior position, and on external position. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. A large drawing, illustrative of muscular action in various positions of the body. 9. Drawing, an anterior view of the blood-vessels of an arm. 10. A plate of cavities of thorax and abdomen, with viscera in situ. 11. A drawing of the base of the brain, from nature, showing the origin of the nerves. 12. A plate, exhibiting vessels and nerves of neck and thorax, coloured. 13. Plates, illustrating mechanism of parturition. 14. Houston's Views of the Pelvis. |
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Preparations in Morbid Anatomy.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The heart, with pericardium closely adherent in whole extent; ossification at origin of aorta; slight hypertrophy of left ventricle. 2. Enlargement of the heart; hypertrophy to great extent, left ventricle forming nearly entire of organ. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Section of lung, showing ulceration produced by tubercles. 4. Portion of rectum, ulcerated on mucous surface. 5. Upper extremity of child, with two well-formed thumbs. 6. External parts of generation of female, showing great enlargement of clitoris. |
|---|---|

Materia Medica.

Every specimen of the materia medica from catechu to zinc, in bottles, with exception of very few not much in use.

Churchill and Stephenson's Medical Botany, with coloured plates.

(signed) *Corry Laughlin.*

(No. 4.)

To Corry Laughlin, Esq.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 25 Oct. 1833.

HAVING laid before the court of examiners your letter of the 2d instant, together with the list of the preparations, &c. contained in your museum, I am desired to acquaint you, that the court will receive certificates of attendance on your course of lectures on materia medica and botany; but the court are of opinion, that your museum is not sufficiently extensive to illustrate such a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, as the court would be justified in recognizing. The court, however, will willingly take your application for the recognition of your anatomical course again into consideration at the end of the

present session, when your museum shall be more complete. I am directed to forward to you a copy of the present list, which I will transmit by a private hand.

And have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

— No. 35. —

PETITION of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF LONDON to HIS MAJESTY, on the Application from the LONDON UNIVERSITY for a CHARTER to empower them to grant Medical Degrees. Presented March, 1834.

To The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Petition of the Royal College of Surgeons in London,

Showeth,

THAT by charters granted by Your Majesty's royal predecessors, this College was incorporated for the advancement of surgery, and for the examination of surgeons, with the power of granting them a diploma attesting their ability :

That your petitioners have expended large sums of money in the reception and display, in the preservation and augmentation of the Hunterian Museum, and in rendering it accessible and useful to the public ; so as to advance, to the utmost of their power, those great scientific and national objects, which were contemplated by Your Majesty's Government and by Parliament in entrusting the museum to their care ; also, in making, and constantly increasing a collection of books, not only in all branches of medical science, but in the various auxiliary departments of knowledge, and in opening it freely to the scientific public, as well as to their own members :

That the museum and library are attended with a great annual expenditure, entirely defrayed from the funds of the College ; and that they could not be maintained in their present state of public usefulness and efficiency if those funds should experience any material diminution :

That in fulfilling the important duties entrusted to them by royal charter, your petitioners have constantly endeavoured to improve the education of surgeons, to advance the healing art, and to uphold the scientific character of the country. They have the satisfaction of believing that these efforts have been successful ; they do not hesitate to affirm, that the members of this Royal College have contributed very largely to the great improvements which surgery has received in modern times, and that, whether we regard the intelligence and skill of the body generally, or the knowledge and public services of individuals, English surgeons are not inferior to those of any country. The diploma of the College is held in such high estimation by the public, that nearly all who enter the surgical profession consider it indispensable to their success ; and its possession is required, almost invariably, as a condition of eligibility to public surgical appointments of all kinds.

Your petitioners having heard that certain persons, acting on behalf of an institution called the London University, have applied to Your Majesty for a charter of incorporation, with the power of conferring medical degrees, humbly submit to Your Majesty, that the grant of such a power to that institution, while it would infringe the chartered rights of your petitioners, would be injurious and unjust to the other medical schools of the metropolis, which your petitioners are bound to protect to the utmost of their ability, from a long experience of their efficiency as instruments of professional education ; and that it would consequently be highly disadvantageous to the public.

Your petitioners having heard that the liberation of a large class of Your Majesty's subjects who dissent from the Established Church, from the inconveniences under which they labour in consequence of their exclusion from the English Universities, is alleged as a reason for granting to the London University the power of conferring degrees, beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that no religious distinction is observed in conferring the diploma of this College.

Your petitioners humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration, that the institution which is called the London University, resembles the ancient and venerated Universities of England only in name ; that it is, in fact, a joint-stock association, established by the subscription of money in shares, which may be bought and sold in the share-market. When first opened, it was under the general direction of a Council, and the immediate superintendence of a resident head called the Warden, and it thus presented to public view the outward semblance of academic arrangement and discipline. These forms have been materially changed, and the office of warden has been altogether abolished. The institution having spent all the money originally subscribed, has already fallen into pecuniary embarrassments ; so that, according to a printed document issued by the Council, the session could not have been opened in October 1832, without the assistance of a loan from some proprietors, who have therefore a manifest pecuniary interest in the success of that application for a charter, which they have been particularly active in promoting. It has since been found necessary to raise a further supply by way of mortgage. The consequence is, that the original 100*l.* shares are now at a discount of 75 per cent. ; so that, for the sum of 25*l.* a person may become a proprietor of this institution, and have a voice in the appointment of professors, and in the granting of the proposed degrees.

Your petitioners humbly submit, that a fluctuating body of shareholders, amounting to

above

above 1,000, especially when the shares may be bought for 25*l.*, is unfit, by its very constitution, to exercise the powers now solicited on behalf of the London University; that this establishment, even if its constitution were unobjectionable, is entirely deficient in the essential requisites of security and stability, and can only be regarded as an experiment, of which the result is at present extremely doubtful.

In consequence of the state of the finances, the Council of the University, before the opening of the session in 1833, withdrew from further pecuniary responsibility, by giving up the control of the schools in a great measure to the professors, and receiving from them a guarantee to the amount of the estimated annual expenditure. Thenceforth, therefore, the medical and surgical department of the London University can only be regarded as an association of teachers, conducting the school as a speculation of their own, superior in no respect to the other medical schools of London, but inferior to most of them in possessing the means of that practical instruction at the bed-side of the sick, without which a due knowledge of medicine and surgery cannot be acquired. On the other hand, the previously existing schools of surgery, connected with the great hospitals of the metropolis, possess the advantages of a well-organized system of instruction both in precept and in practice; in them the great body of English practitioners have been educated; and their teachers have attained a degree of celebrity as public men, to which the high character of English surgery may be ascribed.

Your petitioners therefore humbly submit, that the association of medical teachers in the London University has no claim to any superiority of power or privilege over the other medical and surgical schools of London; and that, to give to the former distinctions or privileges which are denied to the latter, would involve the double injustice, of unfair preference, and unmerited exclusion.

Your petitioners beg leave to represent that large sums have been expended in founding and supporting the medical schools of the great hospitals in London, in erecting suitable buildings, and in providing museums, libraries, and the other requisites of professional education; that property to a considerable amount is invested in these establishments, in which gentlemen of abilities, knowledge and zeal are employed as teachers. Among these schools, which depend for their success merely on the talents and exertions of their teachers, and on their respective advantages in other points, an honourable competition exists conducive to the promotion of knowledge, and advantageous to the public.

Your petitioners beg leave to express, in the strongest terms, their serious apprehension of the public disadvantage that would result from any measures calculated to derange the present efficient system of medical and surgical instruction; especially, from the conferring on any one school a monopoly of power, and thus degrading and injuring the other institutions.

Your petitioners are firmly convinced that the occupation of teaching, and the power of examining and conferring degrees, ought to be exercised, as they now are, by distinct institutions; and that the union, in one and the same institution, of these discordant attributes, must be attended with danger to the public welfare, on the numerous occasions in which the interest of the teacher and the duty of the examiner would interfere with each other.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that Your Majesty will not grant to the institution, which has assumed the name of the London University, the power of conferring medical degrees; and they further pray that, if the expediency of such a grant should be referred by Your Majesty to the consideration of Your Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, they may have the opportunity of being heard by counsel on the subject matter of this petition.

Sealed with the Common Seal (L.S.)

— No. 36. —

GRANT from GOVERNMENT to the Royal College of Surgeons, of the Museum of the late *John Hunter*.

To the Court of Assistants of the Surgeons' Company.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 7 Dec. 1799.

DR. BAILLIE and Mr. Everard Home, the trustees of Mr. Hunter's collection, having represented to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that you, the court of assistants of the Surgeons' Company, have come to an unanimous resolution expressive of your high opinion of the value of the said collection, and your willingness to take charge of it free of any expense to Government, under such regulations as may be thought necessary for its preservation and general utility, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that they have ordered the said collection to be delivered over to you under the following conditions, which my Lords have thought necessary to carry the intentions of Parliament in the purchase of this collection into more effectual execution.

1st. The collection shall be open four hours in the forenoon, two days every week, for inspection and consultation of the fellows of the College of Physicians, the members of the Company of Surgeons, and persons properly introduced by them; a catalogue of the preparations, and a proper person to explain it, being at those times always in the room.

602.—II.

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2d. That

2d. That a course of lectures, not less than 12 in number, upon comparative anatomy, illustrated by the preparations, shall be given twice a year by some member of the Surgeons' Company.

3d. That the preparations shall be kept in a state of preservation, and the collection in as perfect a state as possible, at the expense of the Corporation of Surgeons, subject to the annual inspection and superintendence of the trustees.

4th. That there shall be a board of trustees, to consist of 16 members, by virtue of their public offices; and of 14 others, to be appointed in the first instance by the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards to be elected, as vacancies may happen, by a majority of the remaining trustees; and my Lords are pleased to nominate the following persons:

Trustees by Office.

Lord Chancellor.	President of the Royal Society.
First Lord of the Treasury.	President of the College of Physicians.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Four Censors of the College of Physicians.
First Lord of the Admiralty.	Professor of Physic, University of Oxford.
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Reader in Anatomy - - ditto.
Secretary at War.	Regius Professor of Physic, Cambridge.
	Professor of Anatomy - - ditto.

Trustees by Election.

Lord Auckland.	Sir Charles Blagden.
Lord Euston.	Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq.
C. S. Pybus, Esq.	Sir Archibald Macdonald.
G. Rose, Esq.	Bishop of Landaff.
Matthew Baillie, M.D.	Edward Whittaker Gray, M.D.
Lord St. Helens.	Charles Long, Esq.
Lord Arden.	Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart.

5th. That the museum shall be open for the inspection of all or any of the said trustees, who are to take care that the Corporation of Surgeons perform their engagements respecting the said collection.

That a day be appointed for the annual inspection of the museum by the trustees, acting collectively as a board; and that they are also to have quarterly meetings for the transacting of any business relative to the museum, and for the filling up of such vacancies as may happen in the number of the trustees; and that the corporation of surgeons shall engage some person to officiate as secretary to the board upon such occasions, and to issue previous notices to the members, in which they are to state particularly whether any vacancies are to be filled up by new elections.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble servant,

Charles Long.

To Charles Hawkins, W. Long, and George Chandler, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 7 January 1800.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that they have considered the resolutions of the court of assistants of the Surgeons' Company, respecting the conditions on which their Lordships had proposed to them to receive the museum of the late Mr. Hunter; and I am desired to acquaint you, that their Lordships entirely agree with the court of assistants on their suggestion that one course of lectures, not less than 24 in number, on comparative anatomy and other subjects, illustrated by the preparations, should be given every year by some member of the Company, instead of two courses of lectures consisting of 12 each. My Lords desire, therefore, that you will consider this as one of the conditions of receiving the museum, instead of that which is mentioned in the 2d article of my former letter.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

Charles Long.

— No. 37. —

REGULATIONS for the ADMISSION of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, or others, to the HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, and to the LIBRARY, with the Date of the first Enacting of those Regulations.

AMONG the conditions on which the Hunterian Collection was delivered to the charge of the late Corporation of Surgeons, by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, on the 7th December 1799, was the following:

"The collection shall be open four hours in the forenoon, two days every week, for the inspection and consultation of the fellows of the College of Physicians, the members of the Company of Surgeons, and persons properly introduced by them."

1826, May 20. The trustees of the Hunterian Collection directed, that the collection be

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be open two days every week, which it since has been, on every Monday and Friday, from 12 until 4 o'clock.

1826, December 26. The board of curators resolved, that licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, graduates in medicine of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and regularly admitted members of any of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons of the United Kingdom, be allowed the privilege of admission to the museum of the College, on such days and hours, and under such regulations, as the board might judge proper; but that not any of such licentiates, graduates, or members of other Colleges of Surgeons, be allowed the privilege, either personally or by writing, of introducing others to the said museum. On the 6th March 1827, the board resolved, that such admission be upon those days on which the museum should be open for inspection.

1827, February 9. The board of curators resolved, that surgeons and assistant-surgeons in the army, navy, and East India Company's service, be allowed the privilege of admission to the museum, on such days, and during such hours, as it should be open for general exhibition, upon entering their names and respective ranks in the visitors' book.

1831, September 13. The Council resolved that the museum be opened every Wednesday from 12 until 4 o'clock; and it has since been and is open on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (with the exception of Good Friday), from 12 until 4 o'clock.

On the 11th of March 1823 the board of curators resolved that the articulated students of the College be allowed the privilege of visiting the museum, on the days on which it should be open for inspection, between the 7th of April and the end of July in that year: which privilege they have since enjoyed, whenever the museum has been open for public exhibition.

The library of the College was opened on the 1st of January 1828, under the following regulations, viz.:

The reading-room of the College shall be open from 10 till 4 every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays; except, also, during the month of August.

Members and articulated students of the College shall be admitted to the reading-room.

Other persons, desirous of admission, shall send their applications in writing (specifying their Christian and surnames, rank, or profession, and places of abode) to the board of curators.

Admission will be granted for six months, at the expiration of which time application shall be made for a renewal of the permission.

All possible despatch shall be used in supplying readers with such books as they may require.

Readers taking extracts from any book shall not lay the paper on which they write on any part of such book; nor shall any tracings be taken from any plate, without the permission of the board of curators.

Readers are not to write on any part of a book belonging to the College; and if any one should observe a defect in any book, he is requested to communicate the same to the librarian.

N.B.—The admission tickets are by no means transferable, nor may any readers introduce friends, or amanuenses, without respective tickets.

The library, by a resolution of the Council on the 8th July 1831, is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 until 4 o'clock, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April; and from 10 until 5 during the other months, except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock; and except, also, during the month of August.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

—No. 38.—

NUMBER of Persons, entitled to ADMISSION to the MUSEUM and LIBRARY, who actually made use of their Privilege during each of the Two last Years.

THE number of persons who availed themselves of the privilege of visiting the museum, granted to them by the conditions on which the Hunterian Collection was given to the late Corporation of Surgeons, and by the subsequent regulations of the College, amounted, in the year 1832, to 455; of whom some visited the museum only once or twice, while others visited it as many as seven or eight times.

In the year 1833, the number amounted to 484; of whom some visited the museum once or twice, and others many times.

In the foregoing numbers, no notice, of course, is taken of the number of persons introduced by those who possess the privilege of introducing visitors; and is consequently confined to the fellows of the College of Physicians, and the members of the College.

The visits to the museum by the members of the Council are not recorded, and are therefore not included in the above numbers.

The persons who visited the reading-room of the College in the two last years, amounted to upwards of 650; of whom some visited it only once or twice, whilst some visited it as many as 100 times.

Geo. Jas. Guthrie, President.

— No. 39. —

ACCOUNT of any LECTURES, on any Branch of Medical or Surgical Science, given at the College; stating the Number of such Lectures, their Subject, and by Whom given, during each of the last Five Years.

Two Courses of Lectures are each year delivered in the Theatre of the College; viz. one Course, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology; the other Course, by the Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery.

The following TABLE gives the

YEAR.	Name of the PROFESSOR.	N ^o of Lectures.	SUBJECT OF THE LECTURES.
1829	Herbert Mayo, F.R.S., professor of anatomy at King's College, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.	15	- - Anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, in the different classes of animals. Development of the brain in man, and functions of the cerebral nerves.
	George James Guthrie, F.R.S., surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.	15	- - Anatomy of the circulating system in man. History of its development, and comparison of the different stages with the permanent structures in inferior animals. Functions of the heart, and arteries and veins. Injuries and diseases of the vascular system in man; and the treatment of the same.
1830	Herbert Mayo, F.R.S., &c. &c.	15	- - Anatomy and physiology of the organs of sense, in the different classes of animals. Physiology of sleep, volition, muscular action, respiration, and vocal organs.
	George James Guthrie, F.R.S., &c. &c.	15	- - On the anatomy of the human pelvis: its sexual and national varieties; comparison of it with the pelvis in other animals. On the anatomy of the human urinary and sexual organs, illustrated by observations of the same parts in the inferior classes of animals. On wounds and injuries of the head and chest. On the diseases of the urinary and sexual organs, and more especially of diseases of the urethra.
1831	George James Guthrie, F.R.S., &c. &c.	3	- - On the anatomy of the parts concerned in hernia. This course of lectures proceeded amidst much disturbance until the fourth lecture, when they were wholly interrupted by a systematic and continued riot. The lectures were consequently suspended, and the theatre closed, by the advice of the law officers of the College, and by the concurrence of the trustees of the museum, until the sanction of the Chancellor and Judges had been obtained to a bye-law, enabling the President and Council to repress any similar disturbances in future.
1832	George James Guthrie, F.R.S., &c. &c.	15	- - Anatomy of the organ of vision in man, illustrated by observations on its structure in the lower animals. On the diseases of the eye and its appendages, and the treatment of the same.
	Sir Charles Bell, K.C.H. F.R.S., surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.	15	- - On life and organization; on the skeleton; and on the physiology of the nervous system.
1833	Sir Charles Bell, K.C.H. F.R.S., &c.	15	- - On the prospective design indicated by the adaptation of the organs of support, or the hard parts, of the different classes of animals to their habits, and to the circumstances in which they are placed. The teeth in the different classes of animals, and the different kinds of articulation of the bones, and the arrangement of the muscles, similarly considered. Physiology of the nervous system, as connected with the anatomy of expression.
	Henry Earle, F.R.S., surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	15	- - On the minute anatomy and physiology of the urinary organs. On the diseases of the same, and their treatment. On the anatomy of the colon, and the nature and treatment of some of the diseases of that intestine.

In addition to the Lectures, an Oration is given annually in the Theatre of the College, in which the nature and scope of Mr. Hunter's labours, and the general arrangement of the Museum, and its utility and relations to medical science, are more or less illustrated.

— No. 40. —

RETURN from the TRUSTEES of the HUNTERIAN COLLECTION, of any MINUTES OF EVIDENCE OR CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Destruction of a Portion of the Hunterian Manuscripts.

At a quarterly meeting of the trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on the 1st day of May 1824, Sir Everard Home laid before the trustees copies of a correspondence between himself and the board of curators, relating to certain manuscripts by Mr. Hunter, and begged that the same might be entered on these minutes.

And such correspondence having been read,

Resolved, That it be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting, viz.:

[a] Copy of a Letter from the Board of Curators to Sir Everard Home, dated 5 March 1824.

To Sir Everard Home, Bart.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 5 March 1824.

I am directed by the board of curators of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London to inform you, that they have learned that at the time of Mr. Hunter's death there were a great number of manuscript books and fasciculi, explanatory of the preparations in his collection, which manuscripts came into the possession of his executors.

As the board are anxiously engaged in preparing the catalogue, and it appearing to be impossible to describe the preparations of the Hunterian Collection equally well without reference to such manuscripts, I am ordered to request that you will direct that the same be forthwith transmitted to this College.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

[b] Copy of a Letter from Sir Everard Home, in reply to the Letter from the Board of Curators of the 5th March.

To Edmund Belfour, Esq., Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir,

Sackville-street, 9 March 1824.

I beg that you will acquaint the board of curators that Mr. Hunter desired that after his death his manuscripts should not be entrusted to anybody, but were to be destroyed, being in too imperfect a state for the public eye.

With a view to afford every material that could assist in the formation of the catalogue, I spent my leisure hours in the museum for 10 years, taking every assistance these papers could afford; and at the end of 30 years, my own health becoming precarious, I closed my executorship by destroying them.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(signed) *Everard Home*.

[c] Copy of a Letter from the Board of Curators to Sir Everard Home, dated 16 March 1824.

To Sir Everard Home, Bart.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons, 16 March 1824.

I am directed by the board of curators of the museum of this College to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in reply to mine of the 5th instant; and to inform you that they are so much astonished at such reply, that they cannot believe that it actually means that which the words seem to imply.

They cannot possibly conceive that the directions of Mr. Hunter's will could have any other meaning than that the collection was to be preserved entire; that no part was to be separated when sold; he therefore could not intend that the histories and descriptions of the preparations should be destroyed, without which the collection would be of comparatively little utility.

They consider the voluminous descriptions which Mr. Hunter left, as much a part of the collection as any of the articles contained therein; and that they are, in fact, by far the most valuable part; because no individual can supply the loss of those dissections, with the observations and reflections thereon, which it is well known Mr. Hunter was in the habit of recording.

The board being deeply impressed with the important duties which they have to perform, cannot rest, until that most essential part, the formation of a descriptive catalogue, be completed.

In the prosecution of this work, they consider that their imperative duty requires an explicit and written answer from you to the following questions:

What has become of the 10 folio volumes in manuscript which Mr. Hunter left?

Are any of the very numerous fasciculi of manuscripts destroyed?

Are any of the manuscript lectures which Mr. Hunter read to his pupils destroyed?

These last are known to have contained the histories and descriptions of many of the diseased parts in the Hunterian Collection.

The board cannot refrain from expecting that the greater part of this most invaluable collection

collection of manuscripts is still in existence, and that you will immediately deliver them to this College.

Should the board unfortunately be disappointed in such expectations, they shall then consider that their bounden duty requires a report of the whole of this transaction to be delivered to the trustees of the Hunterian Collection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

[d] Copy of a Letter from Sir Everard Home in reply to the Letter from the Board of Curators of the 16th of March.

To E. Belfour, Esq., Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir,

Sackville-street, 22 March 1824.

In answer to your communication, I beg that you will lay before the board the following extract, taken from the 52d volume, page 512, of the Journals of the House of Commons, in which the transaction between Government and Mr. Hunter's executors is detailed; it states:

"I also give to the said Matthew Baillie and Everard Home all my collection of natural history, and the cases and other things belonging thereto, and used therewith, upon trust that they offer the same to sale, in one entire lot, to the Government of Great Britain, at such price that may be considered as reasonable between both parties."

No mention is made of manuscripts, nor was it possible there should, since it would have been directly in contradiction to Mr. Hunter's verbal instructions, with which I have already made the board acquainted.

Having proved that neither the board of trustees nor the board of curators can claim any right in these manuscripts, I have only to repeat, that I employed 10 years in giving the catalogue every advantage it could derive from them, and retained them 10 years longer, that they might be referred to, if found necessary; and then, according to my instructions, destroyed them. Whether Mr. Hunter acted wisely in giving those directions I have not presumed to judge. He made me two requests; the one that his body should be opened, the other that his manuscripts should be destroyed. I have complied with both.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *Everard Home*.

[e] Copy of a Letter from the Board of Curators to Sir Everard Home, dated 6 April 1824.

To Sir Everard Home, Bart.

Sir,

Royal College of Surgeons in London, 6 April 1824.

I am directed by the board of curators of the museum of this College, in reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, to state that they cannot conceive it possible for Mr. Hunter to have directed that all his manuscripts should be destroyed, before a catalogue had been made of the articles contained in his collection, without which a great part must be useless; they therefore require particularly to know, how they are to obtain descriptions of the numerous preparations of diseased parts in the Hunterian Collection.

The board have good reasons for believing that you are still in possession of the descriptions of such diseased parts; and therefore they desire to know, whether you mean to refuse the use of them to the board of curators, which your letter would seem to imply.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

[f] Copy of a Letter from Sir Everard Home, in reply to the Letter from the Board of Curators of the 6th of April.

To the Secretary Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir,

Sackville-street, 9 April 1824.

In answer to your communication, dated April 6th, which only came to hand last evening, I beg to decline all further communication with the board of curators on the subject of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts.

I shall lay this correspondence before the next meeting of the trustees, and in my future conduct act under their direction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *Everard Home*.

The secretary then presented to the trustees a report from the board of curators of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the subject of the catalogue of the Hunterian Collection, whereupon the same was read, as follows, viz.:

REPORT

REPORT from the BOARD OF CURATORS of the MUSEUM of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, to the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection.

THE board of curators of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London respectfully claim the attention of the trustees of the Hunterian Collection to a representation of embarrassments which have arisen in the prosecution of the design of a descriptive catalogue of the collection.

These embarrassments originated in Sir Everard Home, from whom facilities alone were contemplated; whose exertion in the arrangement of the articles in the gallery of the museum, enrichment of the museum by numerous interesting additions; endowment of the Hunterian oration, and other services, whereby the honour and welfare of the College have been advanced, have gratefully impressed the minds of the members of the Council of the College, especially the curators.

With painful reflection, therefore, the curators, in pursuance of their duty, now come forward to state extraordinary facts, and to declare sentiments very different from those which they have been accustomed to express.

The board of curators, from the time of the reception of the Hunterian Collection in the museum of the College, have been anxiously employed in the discharge of their various duties, with a steady view to a descriptive catalogue, so framed as never to misguide, but at all times faithfully to illustrate the design of the collection.

The directions of the board, for the accumulation of materials of information in the preparation of such a catalogue, have long engaged the time and attention of the conservator.

The board at length proceeded to the employment of these stores of reference, with full confidence in the benefits derivable from whatever descriptions of the preparations, immediately from the mind and by the hand of the author of the collection, did exist.

The board abstained from any direct application to Sir Everard Home for the possession of such records, from delicacy and respect; not doubting the preservation thereof, and the proper use of them in the formation of the catalogue by Sir Everard.

Upon information, however, of an alarming occurrence relating to such inestimable sources of natural knowledge, the board instantly adopted an inquiry on the subject (Appendix, No. 1), by the interrogation of the conservator, whose answers determined the board on a letter to Sir Everard Home (Appendix, No. 2); to which letter, Sir Everard returned an answer (Appendix, No. 3); which answer being far from satisfactory, the board directed a second letter to be written to Sir Everard Home (Appendix, No. 4); to which letter, Sir Everard returned an answer (Appendix, No. 5).

In consequence of further knowledge of facts, relating to manuscripts which the board considered as explanatory adjuncts to the collection, and Dr. Baillie, the other executor of Mr. Hunter, being deceased, a third letter (Appendix, No. 6) was directed to be written to Sir Everard Home; to which, also, an answer from Sir Everard was received by the board (Appendix, No. 7).

The curators earnestly hope that Sir Everard Home will be able to explain his conduct, relating to the manuscripts under consideration, in a manner satisfactory to the trustees, and also to the board of curators, who have acted from a sense of their responsibility, and of what is due to them in the execution of their trust.

Finally, the board, notwithstanding adverse events, have the satisfaction of presenting to the trustees a specimen of the descriptive catalogue of the Hunterian Collection, which is now in progress by the able and zealous conservator, under the superintendence of the board.

(signed)	<i>William Blizard</i> , Chairman.	
	<i>Henry Cline.</i>	<i>John Abernethy.</i>
	<i>William Norris.</i>	<i>Astley Cooper.</i>
	<i>William Lynn.</i>	<i>Anthony Carlisle.</i>

APPENDIX to the REPORT from the Board of Curators of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, to the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, relating to a Descriptive Catalogue of that Collection.

Appendix, No. 1.

Copy of the Minutes of an Inquiry of the Conservator of the Museum, relating to Materials for the formation of a Catalogue of the Collection.

HAD Mr. Hunter, at the time of his death, any manuscript books which related to his collection?—Yes, almost all his manuscripts related to his collection.

Had you any opportunity of seeing such manuscript books?—Yes; I had them occasionally in my possession from 1793 to 1799.

On what subjects were such manuscript books?—Among them were nine folio volumes of dissections of animals: namely, vol. 1, Ruminants; 2, Sine Cæco; 3, Monkey, and its gradations; 4, Lion, and its gradations; 5, Scalpris Dentata; 6, Anatomy of Birds; 7, of the Tricoilia; 8, Anatomy of Fishes; 9, Anatomy of Insects.

Did such volumes relate to his collection?—Yes; they were the dissections of animals, the parts of which are in the Hunterian Collection.

Were there any manuscript books relating to vegetables?—There was one volume on the natural history of vegetables.

Have you reason to believe that Mr. Hunter had, at the time of his death, any loose papers relating to his collection?—Yes; there were a great number of fasciculi, among which were the following, viz.: Introduction to Natural History; Physiological Observations, numerous; Comparative Physiology, Man and Monkey, comparison between; on Muscular Motion, subjects of Croonian Lectures; Effects of Spaying and Castration on the number of Young produced; Experiments on Ewes, to determine impregnation and uterine gestation; on Monsters; on the Skeleton; Tapir; Armadillo with nine Bands; Animals from New Holland; Piked Whale; Bottle-nosed Whale; Fin Back; Porpoise; Worms in Animals of the Whale tribe; Bell Barnacle; on the Eel; Priapism; Anatomy of the Syren of North America; Account of an Unicorn Fish from Hispaniola; Earthworm; Progress and Peculiarities of the Chick; Description of Rymsdyk's Drawings of the Incubation of the Egg; General Observations on Insects; the Bee Tribe, Humble Bee, Wasp, Hornet, and on Beetles; Anatomy of the Silkworm; Anatomy of the Moth; Red-piped Coral; on Fossils, two parts; Observations of Surgery; Observations on Scrofula and Cancer; Lectures on the Principles of Surgery; Cases with post-mortem Examinations; Cases where no post-mortem Examination was obtained; Two Solanders of Cases, written out separately and fairly.

What was Mr. Hunter's object in such fasciculi?—They were illustrative of his collection.

Have you in your possession such volumes and fasciculi?—I have not any of the volumes, and only two of such fasciculi.

What are the subjects of such two fasciculi?—On the Tapir; and on the Syren of North America.

In whose possession are such nine manuscript volumes, and the remainder of such fasciculi?—Upon Mr. Hunter's death, they were taken possession of by his executors.

Can you describe the preparations in the Hunterian Collection equally well without the possession of such manuscripts?—Certainly not; it will be absolutely impossible.

Appendix, No. 2.—Vide [a] page 65.

Appendix, No. 3.—Vide [b] page 65.

Appendix, No. 4.—Vide [c] page 65.

Appendix, No. 5.—Vide [d] page 66.

Appendix, No. 6.—Vide [e] page 66.

Appendix, No. 7.—Vide [f] page 66.

(Appendix signed) *William Blizard*, Chairman.

The secretary reported, that the board of curators were then sitting, and would give to the trustees such further information on the subject of their report as should be required.

And Sir Everard Home having retired, the board of curators were invited to a conference with the trustees, when the chairman of the board, accompanied by four members thereof, were introduced; when they stated, that they claimed the manuscripts by Mr. Hunter relating to his collection, from their vast importance in the preparation of a catalogue thereof; but, in the hope of obtaining them, they were content to solicit the possession of such manuscripts as a matter of favour.

And the curators having retired, and Sir Everard Home having resumed his seat, the trustees examined the specimen of the descriptive catalogue mentioned in the report from the board of curators.

Resolved, That the trustees highly approve such specimen of the descriptive catalogue of the Hunterian Collection, now in progress, under the superintendence of the board of curators.

Sir Everard Home assured the trustees, that the manuscripts by Mr. Hunter, relating to the comparative anatomy in his collection, had actually been destroyed according to Mr. Hunter's directions; that he was ready to give every assistance in his power, to the conservator, in the completion of the catalogue of the natural history; and that he was very ready to complete the catalogue of the morbid anatomy, with the assistance of such materials as still remained in his possession.

Resolved, That the trustees recommend to the board of curators to avail themselves of such offer of assistance by Sir Everard Home, towards the formation of the catalogue.

Resolved, That the two preceding resolutions be communicated to the board of curators.

AT a Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on the 6th day of November 1824:

THE secretary reported that, as directed, he communicated to the board of curators of the museum of the College, the two resolutions of the trustees at their last meeting, relating to the descriptive catalogue of the Hunterian Collection; and laid before the trustees the reply from the board of curators to such resolutions.

Whereupon the same was read, as follows, viz.:

OBSERVATIONS in reply, from the Board of Curators of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, to the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, relating to the Descriptive Catalogue of that Collection.

The board of curators of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London respectfully observe to the trustees of the Hunterian Collection, that they are unable to reply in a direct manner to their recommendation of the 1st of May last, because the board cannot conceive what Sir Everard Home could now do towards the completion of the general descriptive catalogue of the Hunterian Collection.

The curators deeply lament the destruction of those papers, which would have elucidated those preparations which were intended by Mr. Hunter for the demonstration of the diversities of healthy structures in animal creation. And the board assert their right to require that all the existing papers, explanatory of morbid appearances, be consigned to the College, for the use of the board of curators. The board would, thereupon, cause to be extracted from them whatever parts appeared to be essential to the illustration of the Hunterian Collection, and which would promote the scientific purposes of the College; and they would, afterwards, return those papers to Sir Everard, as an act of courtesy. All which might have been done with those manuscripts which Sir Everard states he has destroyed.

Sir Everard Home cannot doubt the liberal sentiments of any member of the board of curators relating to the posthumous fame of Mr. Hunter: the board, indeed, are now moving in defence and extension of the character of that illustrious person.

And with regard to the conservator, who, as the organ of the board, would necessarily make the extracts from the manuscripts, Sir Everard must be convinced, that Mr. Hunter could never have wished that any part of his writings, which have reference to his collection, should after his death be concealed from him, to whose inspection they were also open during the life of Mr. Hunter; from him who, while he should be employed in promoting the ends for which the collection was designed, would be animated by the consideration that he was instrumental in augmenting the reputation of his respected and admired patron.

Should the delivery of the claimed manuscripts be refused, the board respectfully submit, that the trustees ought, on the part of the nation, to demand them for the explained purposes of the board of curators.

3d day of August 1824.

(signed) *William Blizard*,
Chairman of the Board of Curators.

And the trustees having taken into consideration such reply from the board of curators to the recommendation of this board on the 1st of May last,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, it is highly expedient that the materials for completing the catalogue of the morbid anatomy in the Hunterian Collection, which Sir Everard Home states to be still remaining in his possession, be placed in the hands of the board of curators, for the better enabling them to complete such catalogue; which materials in such case might be afterwards returned to Sir Everard Home, if desired.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated by the secretary to Sir Everard Home, requesting his reply thereto; and that Sir Everard Home be informed, that this board have adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant, at one o'clock, for the purpose of receiving his reply.

Resolved, That a copy of the two foregoing resolutions be communicated to the board of curators.

AT an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on the 27th day of November 1824:

THE secretary reported that he had, as directed, communicated to the board of curators the two resolutions of the trustees at their last meeting; and laid before the trustees a copy of the following resolution of the curators on the 24th instant, viz.:

At a Board of Curators of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, holden on the 24th day of November 1824:

Resolved, That the respectful acknowledgments of this board be presented to the trustees of the Hunterian Collection, for the honour of their communication of the 6th instant.

(signed) *Edmund Belfour*, Secretary.

The secretary also reported that he had, as directed, transmitted to Sir Everard Home a copy of the resolution of the trustees, at their last meeting; and laid before the trustees a letter from Sir Everard Home, accompanied by a sealed parcel; when such letter was read as follows, viz.:

"Sir Everard Home, fully to meet the wishes of the board of trustees, has sent all the records in morbid anatomy left by Mr. Hunter, that they may be deposited with the collection; where it has ever been Sir Everard's intention that they should ultimately be placed.

Sackville-street, 27 Nov. 1824.

To the Board of Trustees of the Hunterian Collection."

The sealed parcel was then opened, and was found to contain a solander, intitled "Cases and Dissections," and marked within as containing 86 numbers of Mr. Hunter's records in morbid anatomy, the same being marked from 1 to 86 progressively, and fairly written out: and also to contain a parchment-covered folio book, intitled on the outside "Morbid Appearances on opening Dead Bodies," and within side intitled "An Account of Dissections of Morbid Bodies," extending to 322 pages of fair manuscript, and containing 193 separate cases; with an alphabetical table of the whole contents of the volume.

Resolved, That this board have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of Sir Everard Home's letter, with the accompanying sealed parcel, which have been laid before the trustees.

Resolved, That a copy of Sir Everard Home's letter be transmitted to the board of curators; and that the contents of the sealed parcel be delivered over to the curators for their use, and ultimately to be deposited with the collection.

AT a quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on the 5th day of February 1825:

THE secretary reported, that he delivered to the curators of the museum the parcel of manuscripts transmitted to the trustees by Sir Everard Home, together with a copy of the letter from Sir E. Home of the 27th of November last, and a copy of the resolution of this board respecting the lithographic copies of the drawings made under the direction of Mr. Hunter, illustrative of his collection; and laid before the trustees a report from the board of curators, on the subject of such manuscripts.

Whereupon the same was read, as follows; viz.

REPORT from the Board of Curators of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, to the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, on the subject of the Manuscripts transmitted by Sir Everard Home, and on the Communication from the Trustees respecting the Drawings illustrative of the Hunterian Collection.

The curators respectfully acknowledge the communication from the trustees, of the 27th of November last, respecting the lithographic illustrations of the drawings made under the immediate direction of Mr. Hunter, illustrative of his collection: but the curators are not prepared, at present, to determine upon the best mode of applying such drawings in illustration of the general descriptive catalogue.

The curators have also to acknowledge the receipt of the parcel of manuscripts transmitted to the trustees by Sir Everard Home, consisting of a solander, inscribed on the outside "Cases and Dissections," containing 86 fasciculi, numbered from 1 to 86 inclusive; and a folio volume, intitled "Morbid Appearances on opening dead Bodies," extending to 322 pages; and the copy of a letter to the trustees, from Sir Everard Home, dated the 27th of November last, in which Sir Everard asserts, that he had sent "all the records in morbid anatomy left by Mr. Hunter."

Justice to the memory of Mr. Hunter, and a sense of duty to the College, in its relations to anatomical and chirurgical science, compel the curators to submit to the trustees the following observations:

That on examining these manuscripts they are found to afford a satisfactory explanation of 37 preparations, and of seven drawings of morbid structures; which explanations the curators could not have obtained by any other means:

That the volume, intitled "Morbid Appearances," contains 193 dissections; of which 117 are dated before the year 1767, 23 are recorded in the two following years, 14 in the three years next succeeding, and 36 in the subsequent 10 years, that is, between 1772 and 1782, which leave only three dissections on record in the last 10 years of Mr. Hunter's life:

That Mr. Hunter, in his own account of his life and labours*, deems it the peculiar excellence of his morbid collection, that he had accurately recorded the histories of the cases of those persons from whom the morbid specimens were taken:

That it is, therefore, highly probable that the number, accuracy and value of such records would increase as Mr. Hunter's sphere of observation became enlarged:

That it cannot be doubted that Mr. Hunter left a large volume of cases; for, in the volume of Dissections received from the trustees, he repeatedly refers to it; the highest number of the page so referred to is 746†:

That these continual references unquestionably prove that Mr. Hunter did not intend his manuscripts to be destroyed; but, on the contrary, that he considered them as an integral and most important part of his collection:

That the solander is marked "No. 1," which expresses that there were others:

That the conservator remembers another solander, containing cases only, from which he copied three; viz.

1. The History of the Preparation No. 137, nat. hist., and of the drawing No. 71, cube 2;
2. The History of the Preparation No. 523, morb. anat., and of the two drawings Nos. 98 & 99, cube 4;

3. The

* Europ. Magaz.
1782.

† At page 314.

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3. The History of the Plaister Cast of aneurismal Varix, and of the two drawings Nos. 139 & 140, cube 4;—
and which accompany this report :

That the conservator also remembers the records of many other cases and dissections relating to preparations and drawings, and which are not among these manuscripts; of which the following are examples, and were copied by him from Mr. Hunter's manuscripts :

1. The Case and Dissection of Sarah Kippus; ovarian dropsy; from whom, at different times, was drawn more than 13 hogsheads of fluid. The History of the Preparation No. 48x, dry;
2. The Case of Thomas Norman; aneurism. The History of the Preparations Nos. 393, '4 and '5, morb. anat., and of the drawing No. 138, cube 4;
3. A Case of Cancerous Breast, which sloughed off, in consequence of the action of arsenic. The History of the Preparation No. 652, morb. anat.;—
and which also accompany this report :

That the high estimation in which the curators hold these manuscripts, from their essential importance as materials for the descriptive catalogue of the morbid anatomy in the Hunterian Collection, causes them more deeply to deplore that all the materials for the descriptive catalogue of his collection, left by Mr. Hunter, have not been given up by Sir Everard Home :

That Sir Everard Home having declined all further communication with this board on the subject of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts, the curators necessarily rely upon the trustees for that support, on this most important occasion, to which, in the execution of their office as curators, they feel that they are entitled.

(signed) *William Blizard,*

1st day of February 1825.

Chairman of the Board of Curators.

The Conservator was then called in, and examined :

Have you read the report from the board of curators of the 1st instant, stating the grounds on which they are induced to believe that Mr. Hunter left more manuscripts relating to his collection of morbid anatomy, than have been transmitted to this board by Sir Everard Home?—Yes.

Have you any other, and what reasons, beyond those contained in such report, for believing that Mr. Hunter did leave more manuscripts relating to his collection of morbid anatomy, than those which have been delivered over to this board by Sir Everard Home?—Yes. Within a year after the death of Mr. Hunter a large collection of his papers came into my custody, which I retained nearly six years, when they were removed to Sir Everard Home's house in Sackville-street, where they remained till about June or July 1823; and during that time I had frequent occasions to see them at Sir Everard's house.

Are you able to particularize any manuscripts relating to morbid anatomy, left by Mr. Hunter, which you saw on the occasions above mentioned; and which are not contained in the parcel delivered to this board by Sir Everard Home?—Yes; a considerable number.

Were they loose papers, or contained in volumes?—Chiefly in sheets, stitched together, and kept in solanders; of which solanders I know there was one more; I think there were two more.

Were there any other manuscripts relating to morbid anatomy, except those contained in such solanders, which have not been delivered to this board by Sir Everard Home?—Yes; there was a very large and thick volume, containing cases in morbid anatomy, chiefly in the hand-writing of Mr. Bell, who was amanuensis of Mr. Hunter.

Do you know of any other manuscripts relating to morbid anatomy, excepting those contained in such solanders and the volume above mentioned?—Yes; Mr. Hunter's course of lectures on surgery, in manuscript, which lectures amounted to upwards of 80, and which were illustrated by preparations from his collection of morbid anatomy.

Have you any further reasons for believing that all the records left by Mr. Hunter relating to morbid anatomy, have not been delivered to this board by Sir Everard Home?—(When the conservator delivered in a book containing extracts made by himself, after Mr. Hunter's death, from 94 cases in the manuscripts of Mr. Hunter, contained in solanders, whereof only three of such cases are contained in the solander delivered to this board by Sir Everard Home.)

Were the manuscripts from which you made extracts of such 94 cases, delivered back to Sir Everard Home?—Yes; those and all the other manuscripts belonging to Mr. Hunter were delivered to Sir Everard Home.

Did you, after his death, ever see any list of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts?—Yes; I saw one at Sir Everard Home's house in Sackville-street, which, from the knowledge I had acquired of such manuscripts while they were in my custody, appeared to be a list of all Mr. Hunter's manuscripts, and which list was contained in three or four sheets of paper stitched together in the same manner as all Mr. Hunter's unbound papers were.

Have you any other reason for inducing you to believe that all the manuscripts of Mr. Hunter relating to his collection of morbid anatomy, have not been delivered to this board by Sir Everard Home?—Not any other occurs to me at present, except that having looked through the manuscripts sent by Sir Everard Home, I find references made to cases and dissections not among those transmitted by Sir Everard.

The conservator then delivered in a Paper, showing the particular cases referred to in the manuscripts transmitted to this board by Sir Everard Home, but not contained therein; viz.

A List of Cases which are referred to in the Manuscripts sent by Sir Everard Home, November 27, 1824, but not contained therein:

Folio Dissec.	No.	Page.	
	17	11	See Case in Book of Cases, page 82.
	37	39	Similar to Scot in my Surgery Observations.
	69	97	Vide No. 36.
	82	122	See Case.
	118	200	Vide Case, p. 184.
	124	211	See Case, in Book of Cases, p. 199.
	125	212	Vide his Case.
	134	223	See Case.—Vide Case.
	158	261	This case shows how much we were mistaken;—l. 17.
P.	159	262	Vide her case at p. 18.—Lady Beauchamp.
×	163	270	Vide case of fistula in ano, p. 621.
	171	280	Vide Case, p. 411.—I suspected from the symptoms that some mischief was done to the brain.
P.	175	286	Vide Case, p. 166.
	179	291	Vide Case, p. 640.—Wrote Mr. A——k.
	180	293	Vide p. 685.—From the symptoms, &c.—p. 292.
	182	294	Vide Case, p. 139.—General Amherst.
P.	188	314	Vide Case, p. 746.—The solid mass that was so plainly felt before death—enlarged spleen.
	191	318	Vide Case, p. 708.—Marquis of Rockingham.

The conservator also delivered in a second Paper, showing that in the solander transmitted to this board by Sir Everard Home, are five cases of Sir Everard's, subsequent to the death of Mr. Hunter; and observed, that from such circumstance he thought it very possible that some of Mr. Hunter's manuscripts might still remain intermixed with the manuscripts of Sir Everard Home.

List of the "86 Records in Morbid Anatomy" sent by Sir Everard Home to the Board of Trustees, November 27th, 1824, in a Solander.

N.B.—Those which are at present known to belong to Preparations are marked with a (P.)

Those which are printed in *italics* are not Hunterian, being subsequent to 1793.

No.			
P.	1	Mrs. Young (vide also 83)	- - diseased eye with fungous excrescence.
	2	<i>July 27, 1804,</i>	- - <i>concussion of brain, boy run over by a coach.</i>
	3	Mr. Halliday's servant	- - - - - apoplexy.
	4	Sir William Stonehouse	- - - - - apoplexy.
	5	Mr Richard Long	- - - - - apoplexy.
	6	Mr. Boyd	- - - - - apoplexy.
	7	Master Reid	- - - - - apoplexy and diseased heart, 1793.
	8	Master Akinson (Atkinson)	- - - - - hydrocephalus.
P.	9	A child six years old	- - - - - hydrocephalus.
	10	Master Douglas	- - - - - hydrocephalus.
	11	Master Cochran	- - - - - hydrocephalus.
	12	Master Massey	- - - - - hydrocephalus.
	13	Sir John Ackland, seven years old,	hydrothorax & hydrocephalus, April 1785.
	14	A. B.	- - - - - fracture of base of skull.
	15	A. B.	- - - - - depression of skull, no symptoms till 37 days after.
	16	A man (vide also No 18)	- - - - - concussion of the brain.
	17	John Fergison (Fergusson)	- - - - - blow on the head.
×	18	A. B. (duplicate of No. 16)	- - - - - blow on the head.
	19	William Hemmings	- - - - - blow on the head (vide folio Dissec. No. 140.)
	20	A man	- - - - - injured brain and broken ribs, May 11, 1784.
	21	Miss Constable	- - - - - abscess in the brain communicating with the ear.
	22	A man	- - - - - diseased skull and dura mater.
	23	Mr. Hamilton, Earl of Haddington's son	- - - - - cyst in the brain.
	24	John M'Intosh	- - - - - gun-shot in the orbit, death after many years.
	25	Mr. Home's case	- - - - - paralysis and water in the brain.
P.	26	Mr. Sharp, in the Minories	- - - - - cells in the brain containing fluid.
	27	Mr. Laughman	- - - - - fall from a horse, probably apoplexy.
	28	A woman, aged 61	- - - - - fits, diseased brain, water in the ventricles.
P.	29	Joseph Lengest, aged 25	- - - - - shot through the hand with an iron ramrod, 1783.
	30	A monster child	- - - - - examination of its defective brain.
	31	A man, aged 55, 18 years a maniac	- - - - - examination of brain.
	32	A young man	- - - - - bruise or shock by falling from a height.
	33	J. H., a man about 40, fall with a load	- - - - - bruised medulla spinalis

No.	
34	George Holder, case similar to Mr. Coxwell's - examination of Mr. Coxwell.
35	Master Price, Norfolk-street - - hydrothorax and ossified valves of aorta.
36	Mrs. Randall, Newman-street - - - hydrothorax, November 26, 1785.
37	A man, St. George's - - - - - fractured skull.
38	Mary Hammond, aged 13 - - - - - diseased heart.
	Part of this case is copied from the folio vol. p. 310, Dissection No. 186.
P. 39	Mr. Bulstrode - - - - - diseased heart.
40	Mr. Scull - - - - - palpitations of the heart.
41	Mr. Davison, Jermyn-street - - - swelling of thyroide gland, 1778.
42	Lord Manners - - - - - enlargement of the heart, 1793.
43	Captain Sir James Pettigrew - - - ruptured œsophagus.
44	February 27, 1802, John Dennis - - - stricture of the œsophagus.
45	Mrs. Gipps of Canterbury - - - diseased stomach; from Mr. Loftie.
46	Mr. Anson, butler to Lord Abercorn, 1783 - hydrothorax, enlarged liver, &c.
47	A lady - - - - - intorsusception and polypus.
48	A boy - - - - - iliac passion for 10 days.
49	A. B., an artillery man - - - ulcers on the internal surface of stomach.
50	A man, St. Bartholemew's - - - hernia congenita; Mr. Long's patient.
51	A. B. - - - - - hernia.
52	Mr. Wilson, butcher, June 1785 - - - inguinal hernia.
53	Mr. Thompson's patient - - - who died of rupture
D. & P. 54	An Italian, St. George's - - - bubonocoele and artificial anus.
55	Mr. Poor, of Andover, aged 63 - - - scrotal hernia.
56	A woman, at St. George's - - - strangulated femoral hernia.
57	Mrs. White - - - - - stricture in the rectum.
P. 58	The Bishop of Durham - - - stricture of the rectum, died May 1791.
59	General Gage - - - - - stricture of the rectum, 1785.
60	Mrs. Colley's child, 51 Piccadilly - - - imperforate anus.
61	Female child named Hall, 25 July to September 16 - - imperforate anus.
62	Master Dunlop, aged 13 - - - inflammation of peritonæum.
63	Mr. Apthorp, aged 40 - calculi in the kidneys; communicated by Dr. Smith.
64	J. Nibbett (Nesbett), St. George's, aged 50 - diseased kidneys, producing symptoms of stone.
65	Case of a Negro with needles in his brain; died septième Frimaire, an 4 of the French æra (Anno 1796).
66	Sir Gilbert Heathcote's porter - - - erysipelas and mortification.
67	Richard Rogers, aged 26 - - - ulcerated intestines.
68	Mr. Roberts - - - - - hernia, 1774.
? 69	A gardener - - - - - tumours in the course of the spermatic chord.
70	Miss D—r—m - - - - - inversion of uterus and intorsusception.
? 71	Mr. Hodges, surgeon, ætat 46 - - - fungus in pelvis of kidney.
72	Child half an hour old - hydatids in the kidneys; case from Mr. Cruikshanks.
P. 73	General Desaguliers - - - - - ruptured spleen, &c.
P. 74	Mr. Brannier - polypi in the urinary bladder. Vide No. 69, donations 1802, now No. 975 B. morbid.
75	Mrs. Ad—m, autumn 1792 - - - - - cancer in the breast.
76	A man, St. George's - - - - - dislocated shoulder.
77	A wheelwright - - - - - inflamed veins after bleeding.
P. 78	A man, St. George's, Nov. 1786 - bony tumours in the thigh and thorax.
79	No. 233. A man, St. George's - - - - - water mark, 1798.
80	Rachel Butler, ætat 56 - - - - - cancer in the rectum.
81	A man, extract of a case by Mr. James Ware - dropsy of the eye between chorroide and retina.
82	The Honourable Mrs. Dalrymple, ætat 28 - - - - - consumption.
P. 83	Rachel Young, ætat 64 (duplicate of No. 1), diseased eye, fungous excrescence.
84	Mr. Trevannion, ætat 40 - - - - - tapping.
85	Duke of Queensberry's cook - - - - - hydrocele.
P. 86	Mrs. General Pitt's horse - - - - - tumour in the neck.

The conservator stated, that in the Hunterian Collection are contained large classes of most important preparations of morbid anatomy, of which no explanation is contained in the manuscripts transmitted by Sir Everard Home.

And that in the Hunterian Collection are 1,673 preparations of morbid anatomy; and that the manuscripts transmitted by Sir Everard Home do not contain the explanations of so many as 100 of such preparations.

The conservator then withdrew.

Resolved, That a copy of the report from the curators to this board of the 1st instant, together with a copy of the foregoing examination of the conservator, be transmitted to Sir Everard Home, and that he be requested to communicate to this board such observations thereon as he may think proper; and that, for the purpose of receiving such communication, this board has adjourned to this day fortnight.

AT an Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on Saturday, the 19th day of February 1825.

THE secretary reported, that he transmitted to Sir Everard Home a copy of the report from the curators of the 1st instant, and a copy of the examination of the conservator on the 5th instant; with the request that he would communicate to this board such observations thereon as he might think proper.

The secretary then laid before the board a letter from Sir Everard Home, accompanied by a parcel.

When such letter was read, as follows, viz.:

To the Board of Trustees of the Hunterian Collection.

Sackville-street, 19 February 1825.

When I sent the Records of Morbid Anatomy, in my possession, to the board, I was not aware that any of the Cases in Surgery could illustrate the catalogue of the preparations.

I have herewith sent all the cases that remain; in the course of 30 years some may have been lost, none are withheld.

Should any preparation require further illustration, the board may command my services, as far as they can be applied to that purpose.

The board has heard the severest censures against me for having destroyed the unfinished manuscripts, which Mr. Hunter considered unfit to be laid before the public; but my unceasing labours to uphold his posthumous fame, by endeavouring to complete the investigations that remained imperfect at his death, most of which are now brought to a successful issue, are passed over in silence, although they amount in 30 years to 100 papers in the Philosophical Transactions, in which the engravings cost the Royal Society 4,000 *l.*, being 320 in number; and every one of these papers forms materials for a catalogue *raisonné* of the Hunterian Collection as it is now arranged.

The conservator felt himself so outraged at my having destroyed these papers, that when I told him of it, some months after I had done it, he not only complained to the board of curators, but declared to me "that in my whole life I had never done him one act of kindness."

In the face of this declaration I beg to state, that through me, he is now in possession of 1,370 *l.* in the 3 per cents., raised in the following manner:

When the Hunterian Collection was delivered over to the care of the College, Mr. Clift's salary was left to the executors. I proposed 100 *l.*; the late Dr. Baillie said it was too much; it was made 80 *l.* Out of my own pocket I made it up 100 *l.*, by buying annually 20 *l.* in the 3 per cents. in Mr. Clift's name; this I continued from 1806 till the fund produced an interest of 20 *l.*; I then left it to its own accumulation, and am much gratified by the prosperous state to which it has arrived.

(signed) *Everard Home.*

The parcel accompanying such letter was then opened, and was found to contain a solander, intitled on the outside "No. 2, Cases and Observations," and containing 89 fasciculi, or papers: and also, to contain a folio volume, entitled on the outside "Surgery," regularly paged, and containing manuscript as far as page 793, with an alphabetical index of the contents of the volume.

Resolved, That this board have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of Sir Everard Home's letter, with the accompanying parcel, which have been laid before the trustees.

Resolved, That a copy of Sir Everard Home's letter be transmitted to the board of curators; and that the contents of the parcel be delivered over to the curators for their use, and ultimately to be deposited with the collection.

AT a Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on the 7th day of May 1825.

THE secretary reported, that he delivered to the curators of the museum, the parcel of manuscripts transmitted to this board by Sir Everard Home, on the 19th of February last, together with a copy of the letter from Sir Everard Home of such date.

The secretary laid before the board a report from the curators of the museum, on the subject of such manuscripts.

Whereupon the same was read, as follows, viz.:

REPORT from the Board of Curators of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, to the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, on the subject of a second parcel of Manuscripts transmitted to the Board by the Trustees, on the 19th of February last.

The curators have to acknowledge the receipt of a second parcel of Hunterian manuscripts, consisting of a solander, inscribed on the outside "No. 2, Cases and Observations," and containing 89 fasciculi; and a folio volume, intitled "Surgery," regularly paged, and containing manuscript as far as page 793, with an alphabetical index of contents; together with the copy of a letter from Sir Everard Home to the trustees, dated 19th February 1825.

The curators assure the board of trustees of the gratitude of the College for this valuable addition to the Hunterian manuscripts, obtained through its interposition.

The manuscripts are found to contain the histories of 46 preparations, and of 10 drawings of morbid parts; which, together with the histories contained in the manuscripts received from

from the trustees on the 27th of November last, afford descriptions of 100 preparations and drawings.

It appears that when Mr. Hunter had completed the record of any case, or given the history of any disease, during the life of the patient, and the appearances after death, he was accustomed to mark the morbid specimens merely with the name of the individual from whom the part had been taken: 30 preparations thus marked, are still without their corresponding cases.

Mr. Hunter's own catalogue also refers to 15 cases, and other documents refer to 12 others; all equally necessary for the explanation of, at least, the same number of preparations. A list of such 57 cases is subjoined to this report: and the curators are convinced that there are many other alike important cases.

In the solanders included in the 89 fasciculi or papers, are three by Sir Everard Home, subsequent to Mr. Hunter's death; and in such solander is a paper, in Sir Everard's handwriting, headed "Cases and Observations," containing 55 numbers, in figures, and which are precisely, within one, the numbers of those papers wanting to complete the numerical series of 142 papers in the solander; the first number being 1, and the highest 142; so that it is manifest that 56 fasciculi have been abstracted, or lost, from such solander.

Had not Sir Everard Home declined any communication with the curators concerning this subject, they would have urged him to examine more strictly his library and manuscripts; and which they trust he will be induced to do, through the interposition of the board of trustees: but the curators respectfully submit to the decision of the board of trustees, the conduct proper to be pursued under the present circumstances.

The papers obtained through the medium of the board of trustees are highly creditable to the character of Mr. Hunter; because they show the patient, persevering and unassuming disposition of his mind, which led him constantly to seek for truth by the most certain, although the most laborious and tedious mode of inquiry.

(signed) *William Blizard*,
Chairman of the Board of Curators.

5th day of May 1825.

LIST subjoined to the foregoing Report, of Cases to which References are made from the original quarto Catalogue, which are still deficient:

	Preparation.
	No.
Mrs. Lee. Vide Dissection of Mrs. Lee - - - -	inflammation, 41, 64, 190.
Lord Holderness. Vide Case and Dissection - - - -	heart, 322, 323, 323 x
Mr. Howell. Vide Case 5 Anatom. - - - -	aneurism, 193, 388, 405.
Aneurism. Vide Case Dissectio - - - -	internal pudica, 387.
Calf. Vide Case - - - -	two years in utero, 421, 422.
Miss Maitland. See her case - - - -	tumour lower jaw, 432, 433.
Hydatid. Vide case - - - -	from the thigh, 544.
Woman. Vide Case Dissectio - - - -	hydatid between scap. and ribs, 596 x, 596 x x.
Mr. Maddison's servant. Vide Case Dissectio, vol. iii. Med. Chir. Traus. - - - -	620, 621.
French printer. Vide Case Dissectio - - - -	scrofula, 622, 628, 629.
Miss Brushby. Vide Case and Dissectio - - - -	cancerous eye, 639.
Ulceration, young woman. Vide Case and Dissection - - - -	vagina and bladder ulcerated, 667.
Mr. Gemel. Vide Case and Dissection - - - -	stricture, 735.
Butcher, smelling very acute. Vide Case - - - -	caps: renalis diseased, 956.
Hydrocele. Vide Case, p. - - - -	mistaken for scirrhus, 690.

15.

PREPARATIONS which had Names written on them, but no direct References to Cases;
some of them had Cases(x).

	Preparation.
	No.
Lord Percy's servant, died of palpitations - - - -	heart, 334.
x Thomas Norman, Chelsea Hospital, 1782 - - - -	aneurism, 394, 395.
From Usher's neck - - - -	tumour, 490.
Mr. Price - - - -	tumour from gum, 434 x.
Miss L—— - - - -	tumour under jaw, 501.
x Lady, aged 20. Med. Chir. Trans. vol. ii. p. 154 - - - -	tumour in nerve, 505, 506.
Mr. Waters - - - -	tumour in breast, 519.
Lady Ross - - - -	cyst in the brain, 601
x Monstrous craw (Goitre) - - - -	enlarged thyroide gland, 653.
A. C——l (Admiral Campbell) - - - -	scirrhus, 654.
x Mrs. G——t (Mrs. Grant) - - - -	cancer of breast, 648.
Boy, stricture at seven years of age - - - -	bladder, 711, 712.
Tunstan - - - -	fistula in perinaeo, 733.
Mr. Powell - - - -	enlarged prostate, 746.
Mr. Jones, vol. i. pl. vii. - - - -	thickened bladder, 756.
Prostate gland, perforated five years by a catheter, vol. i. pl. x. - - - -	752.
Mrs. D. - - - -	ulceration of oesophagus commun. with lungs, 829.
Young woman who took arsenic and died in 12 hours - - - -	Ogle's case, 833.
Lord Morton - - - -	hole in the stomach, 846.

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Col.

Col. Thomas	- - - - -	wounded intestines, 871, 872, 873.
Lord Bristol, vol. i. Diss. 174, p. 282	- - - - -	ulceration of colon, 884.
Dr. Barrett	- - - - -	internal piles, 903.
From Mr. Younge, 1792	- - - - -	diseased bladder and kidneys, 924.
Mr. Retzel	- - - - -	diseased bladder with sacs, 973.
Woman, prep. cast and drawing	- - - - -	ruptured uterus, 990.
Woman, bladder and vagina lacerated in delivery	- - - - -	996.
Fœtus, expelled by the rectum, similar to a natural labour	- - - - -	997.
Mrs. D.	- - - - -	cataract, 1045.
Mrs. Cooke	- - - - -	excrec. from alveol. of upper jaw, 1048.
Mrs. Cross	- - - - -	suppuration tibia, 254.

30.

Other Cases which did exist, several of which belonged to Preparations still wanting :

Mr. Bidgood, a clergyman, crystalline lens removed by Baron Wenzel; Mr. Hunter was present at the operation.

Three inches of the head of the os humeri removed; the man recovered.

Tumour felt in the abdomen during life, which proved to be the stomach; Mr. Hunter had the stomach sent to him.

Mary Richardson, Mr. Cline's patient; aneurism, 1788, at Saint Thomas's hospital; artery not contracted, but a coagulum formed, which had become vascular.

Excrescent fungated sore in the bladder, of 16 years standing.

Cases and Operations: Aneurism;—injected the limb.

— Mr. Parker; 5 aneurisms, crural and poplitæal.

— Lord Barrington's coachman; aneurism, submental artery.

— Man, St. George's; two poplitæal aneurisms.

— Man; aneurism under the left glutæus;—all the parts taken out.

— Man; aneurism in right ham;—leg amputated; all the arteries diseased.

Kidneys; want of secretion of urine. From Arthur Tegart, 15 Dec. 1789.

12.

(signed) *William Blizard*,
Chairman of the Board of Curators.

5th day of May 1825.

Resolved, That a copy of such report from the curators to this board, together with a copy of the list accompanying the same, be transmitted to Sir Everard Home.

AT a Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, held on the 6th day of August 1825.

THE secretary reported, that he transmitted to Sir Everard Home a copy of the report to this board from the curators, of the 5th of May last, together with a copy of the list accompanying such report.

Sir Everard Home stated that he had received copies of such report, and accompanying list, and that there were no further documents respecting Mr. Hunter's Collection in his possession.

Edmund Belfour,
Secretary to the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection.

— No. 41. —

COPIES of CASES and OPINIONS, submitted to and given by Counsel, as to the Powers of the Company of Surgeons to compel Persons practising Surgery within Seven Miles of London, to be examined: &c.

CASE.

THE first part of the case inquires whether the Company of Surgeons, since their separation from the Barbers by the statute 18 Geo. 2, c. 15, are under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and City; and whether they are liable to serve in the militia. The case then proceeds, as follows:

And lastly, What alteration or addition may have been made in or to their several former powers and privileges by the late Act, and their separation consequent thereon; particularly in regard to compelling surgeons to pass an examination, and their right of practising afterwards in the City (notwithstanding they have not taken up their freedom there), in consequence of those general words in the Act, of their having liberty to practise in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

OPINION.

IN answer to the last question,—

I think there can be no doubt but that all persons examined and approved, pursuant to the rules of the Company, are thereby entitled to practise without restraint in any city or liberty whatsoever, notwithstanding any charters or customs to the contrary: and if the charters granted by the Crown to the united Company, in favour of the surgeons, had been confirmed by this Act of Parliament, there would then have been as little doubt but that no person could have practised, either in the city of London, or within seven miles of it, till they had been first examined and approved pursuant to the rules of the Company. But

since

since that is not done, I do not think the Company has by law any power to compel such persons to be examined ; because such power cannot be granted by the King. And for this reason, I would not advise the Company ever to bring that part of their charter in question upon any trial ; although there are some specious arguments in support of it, which may seem of weight out of a court of law : since it is a power, not only granted by the Crown, but in the Act of Parliament for separating the two companies, it is recited, and taken notice of by the Parliament, as a power granted to the Company.

After looking over the bye-laws of the united Company, I think it will be necessary to make an entire new collection, for none of the bye-laws are now in force with respect to them, except such only as concern the science of surgery ; and all the others therefore which relate to the oaths, admission, election of officers, and other things necessary for the management and government of a company, are of no force with respect to them ; and the others remaining in force are so blended with those that are not, that it will be best to repeal them all, and make a new body, re-enacting or adding such as may be thought expedient.

Lincoln's-Inn, 29 May 1746.

C. Erskine.

CASE.

Q. 1. WHETHER the present Company of Surgeons have not, by virtue of the said charter of 5 Charles 1, the Act of 18 Geo. 2 confirming the same, and the bye-laws of the said Company made in pursuance of the powers in the said last-mentioned Act, a power of obliging all persons, practising surgery within the distance of seven miles, to be examined in the manner thereby directed, or of levying the penalty thereby imposed in case of refusal ?

OPINION.

I THINK the Company have no power, by virtue of the charter, act, or bye-law, to oblige all persons practising surgery to be examined ; nor is the bye-law obligatory on all, or any but members of the Company.

18 January 1753.

D. Ryder.

CASE.

Quere 1. WHETHER the present Company of Surgeons have not, by virtue of the said charter of 5 Charles 1, the Act of 18 Geo. 2 confirming the same, and the bye-laws of the said Company made in pursuance of the powers of the last-mentioned Act, a power of obliging all persons practising surgery within the distance of seven miles to be examined in the manner thereby directed, or of levying the penalty in case of refusal ? And if so, will any person, within the above-mentioned distance, be excused from such obligation to be examined, merely on account of his having been so examined, and certified to be qualified, for surgeon or especially for mate to a man of war, independent of the said Act of 22 Geo. 2 ?

Quere 2. If the Company had such general power before the said Act of 22 Geo. 2, and such previous examination of surgeons or surgeons' mates will not exempt them from an obligation of submitting thereto, will that Act exempt all surgeons and surgeons' mates who have so been in the service, or such of them only who have had such previous and partial examination, from such obligation to be examined, and to take out their diploma, before they can practise surgery in London, or within seven miles thereof ?

OPINION.

I AM inclined to think the Act of the 22d of the late King authorizes persons, falling within the description of that Act, to practise surgery within the limits of the Corporation of Surgeons, without being liable to any examination or penalties. The Act refers, in my opinion, to all arts, mysteries, or manual occupations, comprised within the 5 Elizabeth, without exception : and I conceive the art or mystery of a surgeon to be within the statute. Notwithstanding the preamble of the Act of 22 Geo. 2 seems to allude only to inconveniences arising from the want of serving an apprenticeship, and a desire in the Legislature to dispense with that qualification, yet the enacting clause is as general as words can be, that such persons shall exercise their trades without any let, suit, or molestation ; which words exempt the persons, in my opinion, from any examination whatsoever, or any necessity of taking out a diploma.

Middle Temple, 5 July 1768.

Ja. Wallace.

CASE.

WHETHER the Company of Surgeons have not, by virtue of the charter of 5 Charles 1, the Act 18 Geo. 2 confirming the same, and the bye-law of the Company made in pursuance of that Act, a power to compel all persons practising surgery in or within seven miles of London or Westminster, to pass an examination, touching their fitness and capacity, in manner above mentioned ; or to levy the penalty of 5 *l.* a month, in case of their refusal. And if the Company have such a general power, will any persons be exempted from it, by their having served as surgeons or surgeons' mates in the army or navy, by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, enabling officers to follow trades. And will there be any difference between the case of him who has been examined and passed for a surgeon, and him who

has been only passed for a surgeon's mate? And as, in some few instances, the officers of the navy have appointed men to these posts abroad, who have never been examined by the Company at all, will their cases vary from those who have undergone such examination? Upon the whole you are requested to consider this case fully, and advise whether it is prudent and desirable for the Company to try this matter with all, or any, and which, of the persons above described.

Mr. Dunning's OPINION thereon.

THE bye-law requiring persons practising surgery (which I suppose is confined to London and seven miles round it, though not so stated) to be first duly examined, and to receive the grand diploma under seal, as a proof of the Company's approbation, appears to me not an unreasonable regulation; and supposing it warranted by the provision for making bye-laws, in the Act of Parliament, or in the charter, I am of opinion that persons, practising without that qualification, are liable to the penalty thereby inflicted of 5 *l.* a month. I do not understand this to be a trade, which the having served by sea or land will authorize a man to set up and exercise under the provisions of the 22 Geo. 2, or the 3 Geo. 3. Wherein the examination and certificate, given to army and navy surgeons, differ from the grand diploma, does not appear. Supposing it to be substantially different, I think they, as well as other surgeons practising without the company's authority, will incur the penalty. If there be any doubt as to persons certified to be qualified as surgeons for the army or navy, it will be prudent for the Company to begin with the others.

3 March 1781.

J. Dunning.

Mr. Erskine's OPINION thereon.

THE principles of the bye-law, mentioned in the case, seem well stated and understood; and I am of opinion that it is good in law; and that therefore the Company may compel all persons practising surgery within seven miles, &c. to pass an examination touching their capacity; or in case of their refusal, to levy on them 5 *l.* per month; and appears to be equally compulsory on such as have served as surgeons or as surgeons' mates in the army or navy as on others.

The powers given to the Company enable them to make regulations of this nature; and the true reason of their having such powers vested in them, is, that no person may be suffered to practise surgery but such only as have skill and ability, and who have applied themselves to that branch of science. Persons of this description have a right to be admitted to the exercise and practice of the profession; and if the Company from improper motives should refuse a proper person from admission to this privilege, the King's Bench would interfere and compel them. This bye-law, therefore, can be no inconvenience to a person properly skilled and educated; but great injury might arise to the community, if persons were permitted to evade it, without having undergone a proper examination: for examination is the only test of skill.

I do not find that the stat. 5 Eliz. c. 4, was ever adjudged to extend to surgeons. Indeed, no regulations were necessary to be made, at the period in which this Act passed, concerning the practisers of surgery, in or near London; for more beneficial regulations had been previously introduced by stat. 3 Hen. 8, and I think the true construction of stat. 22 Geo. 2, c. 44, and 3 Geo. 3, c. 8, (which are mentioned in the case) is, that they are only designed to entitle officers, &c. to set up trades *immediately*; who otherwise, by the stat. of Eliz. or by the customs of particular places, must have spent a long time in servitude, or in following the trade, before they could evade the penalties of the stat., &c. The bye-law of the company of surgeons does not prohibit a man from practice for a number of years, but only requires an examination; which once passed, he becomes immediately qualified.

It may be objected on behalf of such as have received certificates, that the Company having thereby testified that they are qualified, the object of the bye-law, which is examination, is satisfied. But, clearly, this should not be urged for such as have received certificates *to be surgeons' mates only*. For they were only certified to have a capacity to act in a subordinate line, which by no means implies they have a competence of ability to act in business for themselves. And as to such whose certificate was of their ability to act as surgeons, since the bye-law directs, not only that they shall be examined, but must also receive the grand diploma, under the seal of the Company, I do not think by a certificate alone the bye-law is satisfied.

It seems the duty and interest of the Company to ascertain their right; which they cannot do with less hazard or more effect, than by bringing an action of debt on the bye-law, against some practiser (within, &c.) who has had a certificate to act as surgeon. If the Company should succeed against him, it will establish its right against all other pretensions; and if it fails, it will not preclude them from trying their rights with persons not so qualified; though it will make them more cautious to whom they grant testimonials of ability.

Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, 14 March 1781.

T. Erskine.

CASE,

Upon Article 21 of the Bye-laws of the old Corporation of Surgeons; which provided, that no member of the Company should become a freeman of any other corporation of the city of London, without the consent of the Court of Assistants, under penalty of 20 *l.* Dr. Osborn, it appears, being a member of the Company of Surgeons, had become a licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians.

Q. WHETHER

Q. WHETHER Dr. Osborn has, or has not, incurred the penalty of the bye-law above stated; and whether the College of Physicians is a corporation or company within the meaning of that bye-law, or not. And if you should be of opinion he has incurred it, what is the nature of the action to be brought for the recovery of it?

OPINION.

I AM of opinion, that Dr. Osborn has not incurred the penalty of the bye-law stated in this case, by accepting from the College of Physicians the order or degree of licentiate in midwifery: because it seems to me, that by accepting of that degree, and submitting to examinations in order to obtain it, he does not become a member of the College, or is admitted into the corporation; but is merely a licentiate. And it seemed to be the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, in the disputes between the fellows of the College of Physicians and the licentiates, that the licentiates were not members of the corporation. But supposing him to have become a member of that body, by his acceptance of this order of licentiate in midwifery, I doubt very much whether he can be considered as having thereby offended against the bye-law of the Surgeons' Company. For the words of that bye-law clearly relate to the other companies *of the city of London*, of which a man may become a *freeman*. I take it to be clear, that the College of Physicians is not a company of the city; though it is locally situated within the city. Neither is it a company or corporation of which a person may become a *freeman*. Therefore, supposing Dr. Osborn to be a member of the College of Physicians, I think he has not incurred the penalty of the bye-law; because the College does not appear to me to be a corporation or company of the city within the meaning of that bye-law.

Lincoln's Inn, 23 April 1785.

S. Le Blanc.

Mr. Bearcroft's OPINION on the same Case.

I AM of opinion, that Dr. Osborn has not incurred the penalty inflicted by this bye-law. I am also of opinion, that the College of Physicians is not a corporation or company of this city, within the true construction of it.

Lincoln's Inn, 26 April 1785.

Edward Bearcroft.

CASE.

1st. WHETHER any of the charters above stated could legally impose fines upon persons practising without being members of this Company?

2d. Whether, if they could not, they could give the Company power to impose such fines, either under the clauses authorizing them to make bye-laws, or those which gave them power of survey, search, oversight, correction, and punishment?

3d. Whether, if the charters could not give any such powers, could they, and do they give the Company authority, by any and what means, to prevent persons who do not belong to the Company, from practising?

4th. If no such powers could be given by any charter, were any such conveyed to the Company by the Act of 18 Geo. 2; especially, as the clause in the charter of king Charles 1st, imposing the penalty of 5*l.* a month upon persons practising without licence, is expressly recited and taken notice of, as a power granted to the Company by that charter?

5th. If not, have the present Company power to impose fines, or by any other means to prevent such persons from practising, by virtue of the Act of 32 Henry 8?

6th. If the Company have no right to impose fines, by any of the authorities before mentioned, does the power, given them by the Act of 18 Geo. 2, to make bye-laws, authorize them to make a bye-law, to compel all persons within seven miles of London to undergo an examination; and to levy a fine of 5*l.* a month upon them in case of refusal; or to make any bye-law to prevent their practising without such examination, and the Company's diploma?

7th. If you should be of opinion that the Company have such a power of compelling an examination, and of imposing a fine in case of refusal, by any of the authorities above mentioned, do the Acts of 22 Geo. 2, and 3 & 24 Geo. 3, exempt the surgeons and surgeons' mates, who have served in the army or navy, or either, and which of them, from the power and control of the Company; and entitle them to practise within seven miles of London, without the diploma of the Company?

And upon the whole, may the Company safely venture to try the question at law, with any of such surgeons or mates, and which of them, and upon which of the authorities above mentioned, may they rest their case at the trial, with the greatest prospect of success?

OPINION.

1 & 2. THE Crown cannot by its charters, without the aid of an Act of Parliament, or a custom, impose fines upon any persons for carrying on a legal employment; and I am therefore of opinion, that none of the charters stated could legally impose fines, in such cases, by their bye-laws. If the charters could not (as I conceive they could not) authorize the Company to impose fines upon persons practising surgery without being members of the Company, they could not empower the Company totally to prevent such persons from practising.

4. I am rather inclined to think, that the clause in the charter of Charles the 1st, imposing a penalty of 5*l.* a month upon persons practising without a licence, is confirmed by the statute of 18 Geo. 2. This, however, is very doubtful: as the general intent of that statute was not to confirm any charters, or clauses in charters, which were not originally legal. The stat. 32 H. 8, c. 42, does not empower the Company to impose fines, or otherwise to prevent persons from practising *surgery*, without being members of the Company. That statute, though it unites the barbers and surgeons into one company, yet considers them as distinct occupations; and enacts, that no barber in London shall use surgery, nor any surgeon barbery or shaving; and then proceeds to enact, that no person shall keep any shop of barbery or shaving within the city of London, except he be a freeman of the same corporation or company, without any such provision with respect to surgery.

6. I do not think the power of making bye-laws, given by 18 Geo. 2, will authorize the Company to make a bye-law, preventing all persons, either by fines or otherwise, from practising surgery, except such as they shall think fit to license.

7. Whatever may be the general powers of the Company under Acts of Parliament, charters, and bye-laws, I am of opinion, that the statutes referred to in this question do enable surgeons and surgeons' mates, who have served in either the army or navy, to practise surgery within seven miles of London, without undergoing another examination, or receiving a diploma from the Company; and cannot therefore advise the Company to try the question at law with any such surgeons or mates.

Lincoln's Inn, 31st Oct. 1785.

J. Wilson.

Mr. Bearcroft's OPINION on the same Case.

As to Qs. 1, 2 & 3, I am of opinion, that the Crown, merely by force of its charter, could not, either directly or indirectly, confer a power of imposing fines upon persons, not members of the Company: and I think, that a fine, imposed by the charter itself upon such persons, is illegal and void. I also conceive, that the charters alone, without the assistance of prescription, or Act of Parliament, could not give authority to the Company by any means to prevent those who are not members, from practising.

As to Qs. 4, 5, 6 & 7, I think that the statute 32 H. 8 does not at all affect the present questions. I am of opinion, that by the operations of the stat. 18 G. 2, the present bye-law, explaining the 25th bye-law of 1748, was and is a valid and legal bye-law. And now we are come to what I conceive to be the main points in question: namely, whether the Company can maintain an action on this bye-law, and recover the penalty against any person practising, or professing to practise, surgery in London, or Westminster, or within seven miles of Westminster, without the grand diploma under the seal of the Company: or whether it will be an answer to such demand, to show a certificate, granted upon examination by the Company, of a qualification to act as surgeon or surgeon's mate in the navy or army; and so to claim the benefit of the stat. 24 Geo. 3? And I am of opinion, that such an action cannot be supported against persons so circumstanced, since it would be a strange proposition, that the Company may license men to practise as surgeons to the army and navy, who are unqualified to do so in and about London and Westminster. For, it must be remembered, that the powers conferred by the charters and Act of Parliament are not given for the benefit of the Company, but for the sake of the public. I am also inclined to think, that as surgeons in the army and navy are commonly called and reputed to be warrant officers, those who have served, will be construed to be within the meaning of these words of the statute "*officers* employed in his Majesty's service, &c. may set up such trades as they are apt and able for." Upon the whole, it appears to me to be most prudent for the Company not to meddle with surgeons of the description already mentioned; but only, to enforce the bye-law against those who never had any kind of licence. In a suit of the latter kind, I apprehend that, in point of law, the Company is entitled to succeed; but if, for any unforeseen reason, it should be determined otherwise, I think it would be proper to apply to Parliament, to give the Company complete and sufficient powers to prevent persons from practising within a certain district, who shall not be licensed by the Company.

Lincoln's Inn, 20th January 1786.

Edward Bearcroft.

CASE.

Q. You are therefore requested to consider the present circumstances and situation of the Company, and advise, whether the court of assistants can legally proceed to fill up the vacancies in the two courts; and if they can, whether it will be prudent and proper for them so to do, or not? And also, whether they can legally require and enforce the payment of the quarterage; and if they can, whether, upon the same principles of propriety and prudence, they ought or ought not so to do? And, upon the whole, what line of conduct is the most proper for the court of assistants, in the present situation of affairs, to pursue?

OPINION.

THE election of officers, in 1796, was bad in law, for want of the attendance of two of the masters and governors. Those officers being unduly elected, no subsequent elections under them can be supported; and all who have been thus elected, may be removed from their offices, by informations, in the nature of *quo warranto*. The consequence is, that a valid election cannot be had; and although those in possession are officers *de facto*, yet if

if they attempt to enforce any of their bye-laws against the adverse members, informations, in the nature of *quo warranto*, will probably be applied for against them; and when they are removed by judgment of ouster, the corporation will, as I think, be dissolved; at least, it will be incapable of acting. This being their situation at present, and the governing part of the body intending to apply for an Act in the next session of Parliament, which may remedy these defects, I think it would be imprudent to take any measures for enforcing the payment of quarterages in the meantime; nor, indeed, could such measures, if resisted, be pursued with effect. There is not the same objection to filling up the present vacancies; but, I think, this had better be omitted, if the regular business can go on with the present number of officers.

Temple, 20 September 1797.

V. Gibbs.

CASE.

1st. If the members of the court of assistants obtain the proposed charter, can the members at large, who are incorporated by the Act of 18 Geo. 2, refuse to be incorporated by such charter?

2d. If they can refuse, and a majority of such members should persist in refusing to be incorporated by the charter, then, in this case, who will be entitled to the property of the late Corporation of Surgeons?

3d. When a charter is obtained, can the adverse members bring an action, or file any bill in Chancery, with any effect, against the members of the court, on account of their having sold the hall in the Old Bailey, and also a part of the funded property of the corporation, for the purpose of purchasing a house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

OPINION.

To the first question.—We are of opinion that they may.

To the second question.—If the old corporation held any lands, by donation from individuals, those lands, on the dissolution of the corporation, revert to the donor or his heirs, where they can be found. Lands which the corporation acquired by their own purchase, or which came to them by donation, where the heirs of the donor cannot be found, vest in the King by way of escheat. The personal property of the old corporation passes also in general to the King. If the corporation had possessed any specific personal property, as stock in the funds, given to them by individuals, and remaining in the same specific form to the time of their dissolution, this, perhaps, might, from analogy to the case of lands, be held to pass to the personal representatives of the donor. But as it is stated to us, that the corporation possessed no property of this description, the question cannot arise. The difficulty which might arise, if a majority of the members to whom the charter might be directed, should refuse to be incorporated, may be obviated, by framing the bill in such a manner as to include only the persons accepting the same. The refusal of any number of members will not affect the right of the Crown to grant the property vested in it upon the dissolution of the corporation, respecting which we have advised already.

To the third question.—Supposing that the old corporation is dissolved to all intents and purposes, which the general principles of law, as well as the opinion intimated by Lord Macclesfield in the Banbury Case, lead us to conclude, we think that the adverse members of the old corporation, when a new charter is obtained upon the proposed plan, can neither maintain an action, nor file a bill in Chancery, with any effect against the members of the court, for having sold the hall, or purchased the house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields. As individuals, they will have no interest in the subject; and as members of the new corporation, if they become so, they will have no ground of complaint, which may not be obviated by the terms of the new charter.

15 February 1798.

Edward Law,
Vicary Gibbs,
Charles Warren.

— No. 42. —

CASE and OPINIONS, as to the Power of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to establish a New BOARD to examine in MIDWIFERY.

CASE.

THE Royal College of Surgeons in London are desirous of examining persons, as to their competency to practise midwifery, as a part of surgery. The Council of the College have prepared formulas of bye-laws and ordinances, with the intention of carrying the desired object into effect, in the manner after stated.

The only examination, mentioned in the charter of the College, is an examination by the court of examiners, for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness of candidates to receive letters testimonial of their qualification to practise the art and science of surgery.

This court (charter 22d March 1800, p. 15) is to consist of 10 members of the Council, of whom the president and vice-presidents are to be three.

The charter also provides (p. 30) that no person shall be capable of becoming a member of the College, unless he shall have obtained letters testimonial of his qualification to practice surgery, under the seal of the College.

Also (page 34) that no court of examiners shall be held, unless in the presence of the president, or one of the vice-presidents, *and five members of the court of examiners, at least.*

The existing bye-laws of the College, relative to the court of examiners, are as follows:

Section 11 of bye-laws provides (No. 1) that all elections into the court of examiners shall be by ballot, and every vacancy shall be filled up at a meeting of the Council, to be holden at such time as the Council, at which the vacancy has been declared, may have determined.

By section 14, the court of examiners shall be authorized to hold such courts, and to make such adjournments, as may be judged expedient.

By No. 3 of the same section, the form of the diploma is set forth, and states, that the candidate has been examined, and found to be fit and capable to exercise the art and science of surgery.

By No. 9 of this section, every person examined and approved for the diploma, shall pay 20 guineas, prior to his admission.

By section 23, a certificate of the diploma shall not be granted, without the authority of the court of examiners; and for which 5 guineas shall be paid.

The above extracts from the charter and bye-laws show the duties and powers of the court of examiners.

We have now to state the mode in which it is proposed, by new bye-laws and ordinances, to carry the desired objects into effect.

The examination, as to midwifery, is proposed to be by the president, or one of the vice-presidents, and two members of the College (not being members of the Council); and not by the court of examiners. The nature of the new board, and the mode of examination proposed, will be best shown by the proposed additional bye-laws and ordinances themselves; of which the following is a copy.

PROPOSED NEW BYE-LAWS.

PRACTITIONERS IN MIDWIFERY.

1. PERSONS desirous of obtaining testimonials of being qualified to practise midwifery, will be admitted to examination for the same.

2. Such examinations shall be conducted by the president, or one of the vice-presidents, together with two members of the College, who are, or who have been, practitioners in midwifery, to be appointed by the Council professors of midwifery to the College.

3. Members of the College, examined and approved as practitioners in midwifery, shall obtain testimonials thereof free of all expense.

4. Medical practitioners, not members of the College, desirous of being admitted to such examination, shall produce such certificates of professional education as may be required by the Council; and shall severally pay five guineas for the testimonial of qualification; which sum of five guineas shall be allowed in the fee for the diploma of the College, upon their being subsequently admitted members thereof.

ORDINANCES.

1. THE mode of election of examiners of candidates, for testimonials of qualification as practitioners in midwifery, shall be as follows:

Every member of the Council present shall write on a slip of paper the name, or two names (as the occasion may require) of members of the College who are, or who have been, practitioners in midwifery; and put the same into a balloting box. The papers shall then be examined by the president or presiding member, and the names written thereon read aloud by the secretary; and those persons whose names shall appear in five or more of the papers, shall be eligible to the office of examiner of practitioners in midwifery; and from them an examiner or examiners shall be chosen by marking lists.

2. No examination of a candidate for the testimonial of qualification as a practitioner in midwifery, shall take place but in the presence of the president, or one of the vice-presidents, and one or both of the aforesaid practitioners in midwifery.

3. Every examiner in midwifery present at the examination of each candidate for the testimonial of qualification as practitioner in midwifery, shall be entitled to half a guinea, whether the candidate be approved or refused.

4. The testimonial of qualification as practitioner in midwifery, shall be in such form as the Council may at any time judge proper.

5. A report of the proceedings of the examiners in midwifery shall be made to the Council at each quarterly meeting.

Doubts having been entertained as to the power of the College to make the foregoing bye-laws and ordinances,

Your opinion is requested,

Whether the College can legally establish a new board of examiners, to examine in midwifery, as a part of surgery, in the manner proposed; the charter making no mention of midwifery.

Whether the court of examiners has power to depute any of its body, with extraneous assistance, to perform the duty of examining in midwifery.

Whether, upon such an examination, the court of examiners can grant a testimonial, confined to the branch of midwifery, and require a fee to be paid upon the certificate thereof.

Or,

Or, whether it would be illegal to do so, and what might be the effect of so doing?

And generally to advise, whether there are any, and what means of carrying the wishes of the Council into effect, under the present charter?

OPINIONS.

I AM of opinion that the College cannot establish a board of examiners in midwifery, in the manner proposed.

The board of examiners cannot depute any part of its body, with extraneous assistance, to examine in midwifery.

The College, as a corporate body, cannot make any bye-laws or regulations, upon the subject of examination, or giving testimonials, relating to midwifery. Any such examination and testimonials could be considered only as the acts of the individuals, as if done at their private residence; and I, therefore, do not think that it would be prudent or safe in the College to interfere with that branch of practice. For although acts so done, and testimonials so given, would have no legal character or effect, it would be difficult to divest any such proceedings of the appearance, at least, of an assumption of powers, not vested in the College by the charter; and might put the charter in hazard. I, therefore, cannot suggest any safe means of carrying the wishes of the Council into effect, under the present charter.

6 February 1834.

W. Harrison.

I AM clearly of opinion, that the College cannot legally establish a new board of examiners to examine in midwifery.

Nor has the court of examiners the power to depute any of its body to perform the duty of examining in midwifery.

I am clearly of opinion, that the court of examiners cannot legally grant a testimonial confined to midwifery.

I think any examination by the regular court of examiners, or by a part of that court, or by a new board, would be illegal, in this sense: that the charter does not authorize it, and it would be wholly without any legal warrant; it could not confer any right; and could only be regarded, in law, as the acts of the individuals, with reference to any validity of the examination. But if this examination and the testimonials profess to be the act of the College, and still more if any fee be taken, I think there might be danger of the charter being thereby forfeited.

My opinion is independent of the doubtful question, of whether midwifery be a part of surgery, or not. If it be not, it is I think plain that the College, *under the charter*, have nothing to do with it. If it be, it is, I think, equally plain, that the College cannot, *under the charter*, select one branch of surgery for examination and testimonials, in exclusion of the rest. The only mode, in my opinion, by which the College can effect the object proposed, legally and safely, is by a supplemental charter or by an Act of Parliament. It cannot be done, in my opinion, under the present charter.

Temple, 1 February 1834.

Frederick Pollock.

— No. 43. —

A RETURN of the NAMES of PERSONS to whom LICENCES for practising ANATOMY have been granted, the PLACES where licensed to practise, and the DATES of their LICENCES.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	PLACES WHERE LICENSED TO PRACTISE.	DATES OF LICENCES.
Adams, John - -	London Hospital, Whitechapel-road - -	25 September 1832.
Agg, Thomas - -	Casualty Hospital, Cheltenham - -	27 October -
Auchincloss, William	Medical School, Portland-street, Glasgow -	10 November -
Atkinson, Robert -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds - - -	26 January 1833.
Arnott, James - -	Middlesex Hospital - - -	25 March -
Bushell, Richard -	Hunterian Theatre, Great Windmill-street	5 September 1832.
Bontflower, John -	Theatre of Anatomy, Marsden-street, Manchester - - -	29 - -
Ballingall, Sir George -	University of Edinburgh - - -	4 October -
Barnes, Samuel - -	Devon and Exeter Hospital - - -	9 - -
Burnes, John - -	College of Glasgow - - -	10 - -
Bird, George G. - -	Wind-street, Swansea - - -	16 - -
Blackmore, Edward -	at No. 57, Piccadilly, Manchester - -	6 November -
Braithwaite, William -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds - - -	26 January 1833.
Baker, Robert - -	- - Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
Babington, George G.	St. George's Hospital - - -	4 February 1833.
Buchanan, Thos. Cox -	Gloucester Infirmary - - -	28 January 1834.
Cooper, Bransby B. -	Guy's Hospital - - -	11 September 1832.
Callaway, Thomas -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
Cocks, Edward - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
Cox, William S. - -	School of Medicine, Birmingham - -	14 September 1832.

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(continued)

NAMES OF PERSONS.	PLACES WHERE LICENSED TO PRACTISE.	DATES OF LICENCES.
Craven, Robert -	Sculcoates - - - - -	14 September 1832.
Clark, William -	Anatomy School, opposite Queen's College, Cambridge - - - - -	12 October 1832.
Clark, Henry -	Theatre of Anatomy, Prince's-row, Bristol -	29 - -
Cross, John Green -	Theatre, Orford-place, Norwich - -	10 September 1833.
Caunt, John -	Theatre of Anatomy, St. James's-street, Nottingham - - - - -	20 January 1834.
Charleton, George V.	Gloucester Infirmary - - - - -	28 - -
Dermott, George D. -	Theatre of Anatomy, No. 9, Gerrard-street, Soho - - - - -	1 October 1832.
Dobson, William -	at No. 2, Prince's-street, Westminster -	17 - 1833.
Eddison, Booth -	General Hospital, Nottingham - -	25 August 1832.
Ewing, Alexander -	Marischal College, Aberdeen - - -	29 October -
Eddowes, John Henry	Loughborough - - - - -	1 December -
Evans, Thomas -	Gloucester Infirmary - - - - -	28 January 1834.
Formby, Richard -	Royal Institution, Liverpool - - -	25 September 1832.
Fowdington, Thomas -	Theatre of Anatomy, Marsden-street, Man- chester - - - - -	29 - -
Fergusson, William -	No. 4, Surgeons'-square, Edinburgh -	27 November -
Fletcher, William H. -	Gloucester Infirmary - - - - -	28 January 1834.
Grainger, Richard D.	School of Anatomy and Medicine in Webb- street, borough of Southwark - -	14 September 1832.
Gill, William -	Liverpool - - - - -	- - ditto.
Gregory, Samuel -	Medical Institution in Surrey-street, Sheffield	4 October 1832.
Gillett, Edward -	- - ditto - - - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Garlick, Joseph P. -	at the School, North-street, Leeds - -	12 October 1832.
Gaskell, Samuel -	Stockport Infirmary - - - - -	1 January 1834.
Hilton, John -	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	11 September 1832.
Hodgkin, Thomas -	- - ditto - - - - -	- - ditto.
Hamilton, Alfred -	London Hospital, Whitechapel-road -	25 September 1832.
Hunter, Adam -	at the School, North-street, Leeds - -	12 October -
Hey, William, jun. -	- - ditto - - - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Hunter, Robert -	Andersonian University, Glasgow - -	18 October 1832.
Howitt, Thomas, sen.	Theatre of Anatomy, Penny-street, Lancaster	31 - -
Howitt, Thomas, jun.	- - ditto - - - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Hardy, George W. -	Warrington - - - - -	3 November 1832.
Hare, Samuel -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds - - -	26 January 1833.
Heald, Samuel -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Hay, William -	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Hunt, Rich. Thos. -	No. 31, Mosley-street, Manchester - -	31 January 1833.
Hawkins, Cæsar -	St. George's Hospital - - - - -	4 February -
Hadyside, P. D. -	No. 3, Surgeons'-square, Edinburgh -	2 September -
Jackson, Henry, jun. -	Medical School, Church-street, Sheffield -	14 - 1832.
Jones, William, G. -	Theatre of Anatomy, No. 28, Hatton-garden	25 - -
Jordan, Joseph -	Mount-street School of Anatomy, Manchester	29 - -
James, John H. -	Devon and Exeter Hospital - - -	9 October -
Jackson, William -	Medical Institution, Sheffield - - -	4 - -
Jeffray, James -	University of Glasgow - - - - -	18 - -
Johnson, James -	Theatre of Anatomy, Penny-street, Lancaster	31 - -
Johnson, Christopher	- - ditto - - - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Jennings, Egerton A.	No. 16, Clemen's-street, Leamington -	3 November 1832.
Jubb, Abraham -	Windhill-street, Halifax - - -	26 January 1833.
Johnson, John G. -	Theatre, Orford-place, Norwich - -	10 September -
Key, Charles A. -	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	11 - 1832.
King, Thomas W. -	- - ditto - - - - -	- - ditto.
Knox, Robert -	Theatre of Anatomy, Surgeons'-square, Edinburgh - - - - -	27 November 1832.
Kemplay, Benjamin -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds - - -	26 January 1833.
Kidd, John -	University of Oxford - - - - -	2 February -
King, Thomas -	Museum House, Blenheim-street, West- minster - - - - -	27 September -
Lane, Samuel -	St. George's Hospital - - - - -	27 August 1832.
Lyford, Henry G. -	County Hospital, Winchester - - -	25 September -
Luke, James -	London Hospital, Whitechapel-road -	- - ditto.
Lizars, John -	Medical School, Brown-square, Edinburgh	4 October 1832.
Lizars, Alex. J. -	- - ditto - - - - - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Liston, Robert -	No. 3, High-school-yards, Edinburgh -	- - ditto.
Lawrie, James A. -	Andersonian University, Glasgow - -	18 October 1832.
Morgan, John -	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	11 September -
Mayo, Herbert -	King's College, London - - - - -	22 - -

NAMES OF PERSONS.	PLACES WHERE LICENSED TO PRACTISE.	DATES OF LICENCES.
Mayo, Charles -	County Hospital, Winchester -	25 September 1832.
Monro, Alexander -	College of Edinburgh -	4 October -
Mackenzie, William -	- ditto -	- ditto.
Minster, Thomas -	Casualty Hospital, Cheltenham -	27 October 1832.
Morgan, Geo. Thos. -	No. 6, Flour-mill-lane, Aberdeen -	9 November -
Morley, George -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds -	26 January 1833.
Moir, Andrew -	No. 6, Flour-mill-lane, Aberdeen -	30 -
Morgan, Wm. Francis -	Infirmiry, Bristol -	16 February -
Malyn, John -	Museum House, Blenheim-street, Westminster -	27 September -
Mackmurdo, Gilbert -	St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark -	17 October -
Norman, George -	United Hospital, Bath -	16 - 1832.
Norgate, Benj. H. -	Theatre, Orford-place, Norwich -	10 September 1833.
Overend, Wilson -	Medical School, Church-street, Sheffield -	14 - 1832.
Pilcher, George -	School of Anatomy in Webb-street, Southwark -	- ditto.
Partridge, Richard -	King's College, London -	22 September 1832.
Price, William -	School, North-street, Leeds -	12 October -
Pirrie, William -	Marischal College, Aberdeen -	18 -
Pawson, Richard D. -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds -	26 January 1833.
Playne, George -	Gloucester Infirmary -	28 - 1834.
Quain, Jones -	University of London -	29 September 1832.
Quain, Richard -	- ditto -	- ditto.
Riley, Henry -	Theatre of Anatomy in Bishop's-park, Bristol -	29 October 1832.
Robbs, William -	Grantham -	3 November -
Rusby, Thomas Stones -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds -	26 January 1833.
Robertson, John A. -	No. 6, Infirmary-street, Edinburgh -	20 September -
Smith, John Gregory -	Hunterian Theatre, Great Windmill-street, St. James's -	5 - 1832.
Spender, John -	Bath -	14 -
Sharpey, William -	Nos. 1 & 9, Surgeons'-square, Edinburgh -	20 -
Stanley, Edward -	Medical School, St. Bartholomew's Hospital -	21 -
South, John F. -	St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark -	29 -
Sharp, John -	Sankey-street, Warrington -	9 October -
Smith, Samuel -	School, North-street, Leeds -	12 -
Stephens, Edward -	School of Anatomy, Mount-street, Manchester -	16 -
Simon, Thomas -	Liverpool General Infirmary -	- ditto.
Skey, Frederick C. -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital -	19 October 1832.
Sampson, George -	Castle-street, Salisbury -	2 November -
Stirling, John -	No. 16, Portland-street, Glasgow -	10 -
Sigston, Joseph T. -	East Bar, Kirk-gate, Leeds -	26 January 1833.
Solly, Samuel -	St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark -	17 October -
Shute, Hardwicke -	Gloucester Infirmary -	28 January 1834.
Thackray, Charles T. -	School of Medicine, North-street, Leeds, and at Rooms adjoining his Residence -	14 September 1832.
Turner, Thomas -	School of Medicine, Vine-street, Manchester -	25 -
Todd, Robert B. -	Medical School, 58, Aldersgate-street, London -	- ditto.
Tyrrall, Frederick -	St. Thomas's Hospital -	29 September 1832.
Tuson, Edward -	37, Little Windmill-street -	1 October -
Turner, John -	University of Edinburgh -	4 -
Teale, Thomas P. -	School, North-street, Leeds -	12 -
Tucker, John -	Exeter Dispensary, Exeter -	1 December -
Wilson, James A. -	St. George's Hospital -	27 August -
Wallis, Edward -	Sculcoates -	14 September -
Wheeler, Lowe -	No. 18, Giltspur-street -	21 -
Wickham, J. -	County Hospital, Winchester -	25 -
Williamson, James -	School, North-street, Leeds -	12 October -
Whitmore, William -	Casualty Hospital, Cheltenham -	27 -
Wood, William -	- ditto -	- ditto.
Wormald, Thomas -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital -	26 January 1833.
Witt, George -	Bedford -	23 February -
Wark, David -	No. 20, College-street, Glasgow -	13 November -
White, George M. -	Theatre of Anatomy, St. James's-street, Nottingham -	20 January 1834.
Wilton, John Wm. -	Gloucester Infirmary -	28 -

Secretary of State's Office, }
Whitehall, 28 February 1834. }

S. M. Phillipps.

THE following GENTLEMEN have received VISCOUNT MELBOURNE'S Licence to practice ANATOMY as TEACHERS in the following respective SCHOOLS; viz.

LONDON:

Name of School.	Teachers.
Aldersgate-street - -	R. B. Todd, M.D. F. C. Skey, Esq.
St. Bartholomew's Hos.	Edward Stanley, Esq. Thomas Wormald, Esq.
Blenheim-street - -	John Malyn, Esq. Thomas King, Esq.
Gerrard-street - - -	G. D. Dermott, Esq.
Giltspur-street - - -	Lowe Wheeler, Esq. (Mr. W. has ceased to lecture on Anatomy.)
Grosvenor-place - -	James A. Wilson, M.D. Samuel Lane, Esq.
Guy's Hospital - - -	Thomas Hodgkin, M.D. B. B. Cooper, Esq. C. A. Key, Esq. John Morgan, Esq. Thomas Callaway, Esq. John Hilton, Esq. Edward Cocks, Esq. J. W. King, Esq.
Great Windmill-street	J. G. Smith, Esq. R. Bushell, Esq.
Hatton-garden - - -	W. G. Jones, Esq. (Mr. J. has ceased to lecture on Anatomy.)
King's College - - -	Herbert Mayo, Esq. Richard Partridge, Esq.
Little Windmill-street	E. W. Tuson, Esq.
London Hospital - -	James Luke, Esq. Alfred Hamilton, Esq. John Adams, Esq.
Princes-street - - -	William Dobson, Esq.
Middlesex Hospital -	James Arnott, Esq.
St. George's Hospital -	G. G. Babington, Esq. Cæsar Hawkins, Esq.
St. Thomas's Hospital -	J. F. South, Esq. Gilbert Mackmurdo, Esq. Samuel Solly, Esq.
University of London	Jones Quain, M.D. Richard Quain, Esq.

5, Saville-row, 4 March 1834.

Name of School.	Teachers.
Webb-street - - - -	R. D. Grainger, Esq. George Pilcher, Esq.
PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS:	
Bath Hospital - - -	George Norman, Esq.
Gay-street - - - -	John Spender, Esq.
Birmingham - - -	W. S. Cox, Esq.
Bristol - - - - -	Henry Riley, M.D. Henry Clarke, Esq.
Cambridge - - - -	Rev. W. Clark, M.D.
Hull - - - - -	Robert Craven, Esq. Edward Wallis, Esq.
Leeds - - - - -	C. T. Thackray, Esq. T. P. Teale, Esq. J. P. Garlick, Esq. W. Hey, jun. Esq. W. Price, Esq. Samuel Smith, Esq. Adam Hunter, Esq. James Williamson, Esq.
Liverpool Royal Institution - - - -	R. Formby, M.D.
Sect-street - - - -	W. Gill, Esq.
Manchester, Pine-street	Thomas Turner, Esq. R. T. Hunt, Esq.
Marsden-street - -	John Bontflower, Esq. Thomas Fawdington, Esq.
Mount-street - - -	J. Jordan, Esq. Edward Stephens, Esq.
Nottingham - - - -	John Caunt, Esq. G. M. White, Esq.
Oxford - - - - -	J. Kidd, M.D.
Sheffield, Church-street	W. Overend, Esq. H. Jackson, Esq.
Surrey-street - - -	Samuel Gregory, Esq. William Jackson, Esq. Edmund Gillott, Esq.
Stockport - - - -	Samuel Gaskell, Esq.

James C. Somerville, Inspector of Anatomy.

THE following GENTLEMEN have received VISCOUNT MELBOURNE'S Licence to practice ANATOMY, for their own Information and that of their private Pupils; viz.

Name of School.	Teachers.	Name of School.	Teachers.
Bristol Infirmary - -	W. F. Morgan, Esq.	Leeds Anatomical Society (continued.)	George Morley, Esq. Richard D. Pawson, Esq. J. F. Sigston, Esq.
Bedford - - - - -	George Witt, M.D.	Loughborough - - -	J. H. Eddowes, Esq.
Cheltenham - - - -	Thomas Minster, Esq. William Whitmore, Esq. William Ward, Esq. Thomas Agg, Esq.	Lancaster - - - - -	T. Howitt, Esq. sen. T. Howitt, Esq. jun. James Johnson, M.D. Christopher Johnson, Esq.
Exeter Dispensary -	J. Tucker, Esq.	Leamington - - - -	E. A. Jennings, Esq.
Gloucester - - - -	Hardwicke Shute, Esq. J. W. Wilton, Esq. Thos. Cox Buchanan, Esq. Geo. V. Charleton, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq. W. H. Fletcher, Esq. George Playne, Esq.	Liverpool Infirmary -	Thomas Simon, Esq.
Grantham - - - - -	W. Robb, M.D.	Manchester, Piccadilly	Edward Blackmore, Esq.
Halifax - - - - -	A. Jubb, Esq.	Norwich - - - - -	John G. Cross, Esq. John Johnson, Esq. Benj. H. Norgate, Esq.
Leeds Anatomical Society.	Robert Atkinson, Esq. W. Braithwaite, Esq. Robert Baker, Esq. Samuel Hare, Esq. Samuel Heald, Esq. William Hay, Esq. Benjamin Kemplay, Esq.	Nottingham Infirmary	Booth Eddison, Esq.
		Swansea - - - - -	Geo. Gwynne Bird, Esq.
		Salisbury - - - - -	George Sampson, Esq.
		Warrington - - - -	George W. Hardy, Esq. John Sharpe, Esq.
		Winchester - - - -	H. G. Lyford, Esq. J. Wickham, Esq. Charles Mayo, Esq.

5, Saville-row, 4 March 1834.

James C. Somerville, Inspector of Anatomy.

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— No. 44. —

ABSTRACT of the LIST of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

THE List of the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, published in July 1834, contains the names of 8,536 persons, whose respective places of residence had been known at the College within the period of seven years: added to which is a List of 734 members, whose places of residence had not been known within the said period of seven years.

Of the members contained in the former list, there appear to be resident in London and within three miles thereof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206
In Bath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Cheltenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Leeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Sheffield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
In the other cities and larger market towns in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,176
the smaller market towns, and the other parts of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,696
In Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
the East Indies and the service of the East India Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432
West Indies and the other colonies, and in other parts abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333
In the army	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340
navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
And without any place of residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601

The number of members residing in London and practising surgery only, may be estimated at 100; and those residing in the country and practising surgery only, may be estimated at about the same number.

The members of the College who have obtained certificates from the Society of Apothecaries, amount probably to about 3,500.

George James Guthrie, President.

— No. 45. —

RESOLUTIONS of the TEACHERS of ANATOMY in London, communicated to the Home Office.

At a meeting of the teachers of anatomy, held this evening at No. 5 Saville Row.
Herbert Mayo, Esq. in the Chair.

It was unanimously resolved that the following letter should be transmitted to Mr. Phillipps.

Sir,—We beg to return our thanks to you for the wish you have expressed to promote by the authority of Government the operation of the Anatomical Bill, and we are convinced that an application or recommendation to the different parishes from such a quarter, will ultimately effect all we can desire.

We find that any exertion of ours as a body will only increase the difficulties which at present obstruct the operation of the Act of Parliament, but we are anxious to adopt any principle in reference to a distribution of bodies, or in any other respect that you may deem desirable.

(signed) Herbert Mayo,
Edward Stanley,
Richard Bushell,
R. B. Todd,
R. D. Grainger,
Frederick Tyrrell,
Bransby B. Cooper.

Jones Quain,
Lowe Wheeler,
G. D. Dermott,
Greville Jones,
Samuel Lane,
E. W. Tuson.

These are the representatives of all the London schools, except the London Hospital; and that hospital acceded to these resolutions by letter.

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R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

M E D I C A L E D U C A T I O N :

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Part III.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1834.

R E P O R T

SELECT COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - -	p. 1
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THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDIX

PART III.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON

Printed by the Society of Apothecaries, London.
1844

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

PART III.—SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

Lund, 9^o die Junii, 1834.

HENRY WARRICK CHAIR. LIST OF WITNESSES.

Lunæ, 9^o die Junii, 1834.

<i>John Nussey, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 1
<i>George Mann Burrows, M.D.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 15

Martis, 10^o die Junii, 1834.

<i>George Mann Burrows, M.D.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 25
<i>John Bacot, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 27
<i>John Ridout, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 35
<i>Mr. John Watson</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 49

Mercurii, 11^o die Junii, 1834.

<i>John Nussey, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 53
<i>Mr. John Watson</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 59
<i>Henry Field, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 61. 64
<i>Robert Christison, Esq. M.D.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 64

Jovis, 12^o die Junii, 1834.

<i>John Ridout, Esq.</i>	-	-	-	-	p. 72
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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

PART III.—SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

Lunæ, 9^o die Junii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Nussey, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1. YOU are Master of the Apothecaries' Company, and Apothecary to the King's Household?—Yes. *John Nussey, Esq.*

2. State, according to legal decisions, what an apothecary is?—It was decided in the reign of Queen Anne, I think, in the case of the College of Physicians against an individual of the name of Rose, that an apothecary was competent to ascertain the nature of a disease, and to treat that disease. I can refer to some proof of that.

9 June 1834.

3. Does it go so far as to define what an apothecary was then, and thence enable us to define what an apothecary is now?—At the present moment, there are very few individuals practising pharmacy exclusively; perhaps not more than half a dozen in the whole town; but the apothecary, strictly speaking, is still an individual, who simply attends the sick, and treats disease.

4. Is he a person who attends an individual afflicted with some internal disease, not requiring external or manual aid; who prescribes for the cure of such complaint, and supplies the medicine?—He is.

5. The supplying the medicine is an essential part of it?—That is as it may happen. In my situation in life, I am sometimes called upon to prescribe; to give my opinions, without sending medicine.

6. You are not the only instance of that?—I speak of myself; there are others.

7. What is the definition of an apothecary, as distinguished from other practitioners?—That which the Chairman has already stated, is the meaning, I apprehend, of the word apothecary.

8. Does the College of Physicians, to this day, recognize the apothecary, as entitled to prescribe?—It has not been disputed, within my memory; nor have I heard that it was ever disputed since that decision of the House of Lords in the case that I have already alluded to.

9. It is one thing to dispute a right in a court of law; but another formally to recognize it. Do the fellows of the College of Physicians, to this day formally recognize the right of apothecaries to prescribe?—I do not know any instance to the contrary; not occurring publicly, at all events. I do not know what their private feelings may be.

10. What is the number of apothecaries in London?—The apothecaries in London are general practitioners; I fancy that the general practitioners of London may be considered about one-twelfth of the general practitioners of England and Wales.

11. By a return made to the Committee, the Society state, that they are able to give only general information respecting the number of apothecaries and general practitioners in England and Wales?—That refers to the calculation made by the Association of Apothecaries, in the years 1812 and 1813.

12. At what number did the Association of Apothecaries calculate that the general practitioners in England and Wales then amounted to?—About 12,000.

13. The number of general practitioners in London, you say, is about one-twelfth of the whole: that would make the number of general practitioners in London amount to about 1,000. Have you, by examination of any recent trade-list, or any similar work, endeavoured to correct that estimate?—We have tried; but we have no means of forming a more correct estimate of the precise number than the estimate I have already given. In making out our returns to the Committee, we made the attempt, but we found it fruitless.

14. Might not an approximation to accuracy be made, by taking from Robson's, or any other trade-list, the number of persons there entered as general practitioners,

John Nussey, Esq.

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and residing in London and the other principal trading towns of England and Wales?—There are so many individuals calling themselves general practitioners, who have no right to do so, that I think there would be great difficulty in coming, by the mode suggested, to anything like a true estimate of the real number.

15. The members of your Society are in the habit of taking apprentices?—Yes.

16. According to your bye-laws, is there any limitation upon the number of apprentices at one time which a master apothecary may take?—There is no limitation that I am aware of.

17. Are those to whom the apprentices are bound, in the habit of receiving premiums?—Not always.

18. In general?—I should say that, in general, they were.

19. The premium will vary, of course, with the eminence of the practitioner to whom the apprentice is bound; but what may be considered a customary fee?—We find the customary fee to be about 150 guineas, on the average.

20. Is the amount of premium stated in the indentures of apprenticeship?—Always.

21. Is that indenture produced to the Apothecaries' Company, on the binding of the apprentice?—It is drawn out in the presence of the master and wardens of the Company.

22. And thereupon the amount of the apprentice fee is declared?—Yes, for the purpose of having the proper stamp.

23. Does the Apothecaries' Company enter in any register the premiums paid in each case?—I believe so; I believe the records of the private courts would establish that point; minutes are kept of all the proceedings.

24. Do the apprentices undergo any examination, previously to their being bound?—They do, in *Selectæ Profanis*, which is a selection of passages from classical authors.

25. Who is the examiner on that occasion?—The two wardens.

26. How long does an examination usually last?—That depends very much upon the intelligence and capability of the individual examined.

27. What is the course of proceeding of the examiners on that occasion?—The warden retires from the table with the pupil, and he is occupied at another table, perhaps for a quarter of an hour, 20 minutes, or half an hour, in ascertaining the youth's attainments. He then reports to the master his satisfaction, or on the other hand, his dissatisfaction, with the youths' examination; who is admitted an apprentice, or not, as the case may be.

28. Is the examination conducted publicly?—There are sometimes three or four youths, and the friends of each youth, present in the room at the time.

29. What fees are paid upon such examination?—It is 2 *l.* 3 *s.*, for the first apprentices; and 1 *l.* 13 *s.* for every subsequent apprentice; in which are included both the clerk's and beadle's fees, as well as drawing out the indenture.

30. What advantages do they derive, who are bound apprentices at the Hall?—They have the advantage of attending lectures upon *materia medica*, upon botany, and, during six months of the year, of going into the country, in company with a demonstrator appointed to instruct them in botany.

31. It is not necessary, in order to become a licentiate of your Society, that the indenture of the apprentice applying for a licence, should at the time of binding him, or at any time prior to such application, have been registered at your Hall?—Certainly not. The registration is confined to the apprentices of members of the Society: apprentices to general practitioners, who are not members of the Society, have nothing to do with us, nor we with them.

32. How is the date ascertained of the binding of those apprentices, whose masters are not members of the corporation?—The indenture is produced, as well as the master's certificate of the apprentice having duly served him.

33. Are none allowed to attend the botanical excursions, and the lectures upon *materia medica*, excepting apprentices to members of the corporation?—No; those lectures are instituted for members and their apprentices exclusively. We have an extensive botanic garden, which is thrown open every summer to students generally.

34. Are your botanical lectures confined exclusively to members of the corporation, and to their apprentices?—The botanical excursions are. Botanical lectures are given at the garden at Chelsea, to which medical students in general are admitted.

35. Of whatever description?—Yes; bringing a permission from their respective teachers;

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teachers ; and those students amount in number to between two and three hundred. At the present moment, there are between two and three hundred attending every Wednesday at Chelsea garden, to hear a demonstration upon botany, and to examine all the plants that are grown in our garden.

36. What you refer to, as confined to yourselves and your apprentices, is a herbalizing excursion into the country, accompanied by refreshments?—Refreshments twice a year only : we allow that at the two first meetings.

37. But the botanical excursions are more frequent?—There are six in the course of the year.

38. How is the visitation of apothecaries' shops by the wardens of your Society in company with the censors of the College of Physicians, conducted?—The physicians call upon the Society of Apothecaries twice a year, I think it is, to send their wardens to assist them in the examination of the shops.

39. Is the day fixed?—The day is fixed ; it is in the summer and in the autumn of the year.

40. Is it pretty well known beforehand on what day the visit will take place?—Yes, it is ; but there has been some alteration made lately ; one of the examinations is postponed to a later period of the year ; they were very nearly together.

41. About what period of the year is it?—I think in this very month. In short, both have taken place in this very month : but upon the last examination, it was thought better to postpone the second examination till towards the end of the year.

42. How many shops are generally visited in a day?—I dare say from 40 to 50 ; I was on those examinations last year twice.

43. How many were visited in a day on that occasion?—I should think between 40 and 50.

44. Do you keep a record of the names of the shops visited?—The beadle of the College accompanies the deputation, and takes the name of the individual keeping the shop, and minutes any observations that are made by those who examine, and on the appearance of the drugs.

45. And that book is kept?—Yes, I suppose so ; but it is in the keeping of the College of Physicians.

46. At what hour of the day does the visitation commence its proceedings?—I think somewhere about one o'clock.

47. And when does it end?—It ends about six.

48. How long, upon the average, does the visitation of each shop last?—Perhaps a quarter of an hour ; not so much.

49. Besides the visitations of the shops of apothecaries and druggists which the officers of your Society make in company with the censors of the College of Physicians, do they sole, and unaccompanied by the censors, make any similar visitations, by virtue of the authority granted to them by the Act of 1815?—Yes ; we are bound by the charter, as well as the Act of Parliament of 1815, to visit apothecaries' shops, but not those of druggists ; we have no power over the druggists.

50. Are you sole, and unaccompanied by the censors of the College of Physicians, in the habit of visiting apothecaries' shops?—Certainly.

51. Upon what officer does that duty devolve?—It devolves upon the court of assistants ; or if necessary, upon some efficient men of the livery of the Society. A power is invested in the master of the Society to appoint, and direct certain individuals to undertake this office.

52. Are members of your corporation appointed, from year to year, specially to act as visitors?—Yes ; they are regularly appointed by an authority signed by the master and wardens, which is exhibited at the time of their visitation.

53. Which lasts for a year?—Which lasts for the time so occupied in the search.

54. Does this duty usually devolve upon the same persons who attend the censors of the College of Physicians, on their visitations?—No, it does not, necessarily ; because the wardens of the Society are the persons who accompany the College of Physicians ; but the wardens of the Society, with the assistance of the master, call upon individuals of the court of assistants, or some of the livery, to take upon themselves this office, as far as our Society only is concerned.

55. Is a search by the members of your Society, so appointed, constantly going on ; or is it only on extraordinary occasions that it is directed to be made?—For a great many years, a search was made every year ; but lately it has been but once in two years.

55. But one day, once in two years?—One day, or more than one day ; depending

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pending entirely upon the district they visit, and upon the number of visits they have to make. We have now and then gone 30 miles from London, and that cannot be accomplished in one day.

57. Do they now, by virtue of their powers, make visitations all over England and Wales?—They do not, and never have done so.

58. Have they not the power, by virtue of the Act of 1815?—They have; they have the power of appointing searchers in the country.

59. You have stated that you do not visit druggists' shops. Unattended by the censors of the College of Physicians, have you any power to visit those shops: attended by the censors, you do visit them?—Yes, we do.

60. Your search, in company with the censors, is confined to the city of London?—Yes.

61. Is visiting twice a year effectual in preventing, within the precincts of the city of London, the sale of bad or spurious medicine?—My opinion upon that subject is this: that it is not by any means so efficient and complete a law as is desirable; that there are many ways and means of passing off adulterated medicines, which no search can prevent. I do not see how it is possible to prevent it.

62. No search, you say, can prevent it. It is not, therefore, to the imperfection of the present law of search, but to the principle of the law of search, in general, that you object?—I think I may state, with regard to the present race of general practitioners, that, for the most part, they are men of such standing and acquirements, as scarcely to be supposed capable of fraud.

63. The question refers to the use of visitations, of such especially as are made in the city of London by your wardens and the censors of the College of Physicians. No search, you say, can prevent the sale of adulterated medicine on the part of those who are disposed to sell it?—I think not. I think it fails of accomplishing that purpose; that it may do some good, is possible; but there are plenty of opportunities for frauds, if people are disposed to commit them, in spite of searchers.

64. Is not the search in question less efficient than it might otherwise be, owing to its being made on two days only in the year, and those days occurring at fixed periods, so that all parties whom it may concern, are duly apprized beforehand when they may expect a visit?—Yes, I think so.

65. The mode, therefore, of conducting the search renders it still more ineffectual than, even if well conducted, it still must be?—I think so.

66. As the search that is made by your Society of all the apothecaries' shops in England and Wales takes place but once a year, is not that still less efficacious than the search that you make together with the physicians?—Yes, I must admit that.

67. Are your visitors provided with tests or other means of making extemporary trial of the purity of any articles in the materia medica?—Some few tests that apply to specific medicines; poisonous medicines for example, and medicines of specific virtues.

68. Does the search, either that which you make singly, or that which you make in company with the physicians, afford to the public any reasonable degree of security against the sale of bad or spurious medicines?—I should think not, if the disposition existed to sell such medicines.

69. Does the College of Physicians examine the laboratory and shop at Apothecaries' Hall, to try the genuineness of your medicines or drugs?—I believe that is the first visit they pay.

70. Do they visit the laboratory, as well as the shop?—Yes, the premises are thrown open to them.

71. Are the processes directed in the London Pharmacopœia invariably followed at Apothecaries' Hall?—I believe most faithfully, as far as they are practicable.

72. What is done, in cases where they are not practicable?—That is left to the discretion of the chemical operator, or of the person whose duty it is to see to their preparation.

73. Who is your operator at present?—Mr. Brande is the principal; next to him is Mr. Thomas Hennell.

74. It is they who, when a process, as directed by the College of Physicians, is found to be impracticable, are expected to exercise their discretion?—Yes.

75. Are such chemical articles, as are regularly prepared according to their own processes by chemical manufacturers, prepared at Apothecaries' Hall according to the directions in the Pharmacopœia; or does your Society provide itself, as all chemists

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chemists and druggists do, with articles of that description from the wholesale manufacturer?—I believe that I may say, that all the articles in the pharmacopœia are prepared by the Apothecaries' Society themselves. There are certain medicines which are bought; such, for example, as quinine.

76. How is it with such an article as sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acid?—Such an article we get in large quantities.

77. You do not prepare it yourselves?—No.

78. How is it with the tartaric and citric acids; which are also prepared in large quantities by the manufacturing chemist?—Those I believe we purchase; but I am not at all conversant with the detail of the laboratory.

79. Are your chemical operators required to examine the purity of the articles that your Society purchases?—There is every possible check.

80. State what that check is?—There is a committee appointed expressly for the purpose of making these purchases. Samples are sent in, and are examined in the presence of one of the chemical operators, without reference to price; the quality being the thing that guides us in our purchases.

81. Have you attended yourself to practical chemistry?—No, that is not my duty.

82. To what officers of the Company does that department belong?—To the two chemical operators, Mr. Thomas Brande, and Mr. Hennell.

83. Who attends to the business branch of that department; to the buying and selling?—The business is managed and superintended by a committee appointed expressly for the purpose.

84. Who is the head of that committee?—The treasurer, Mr. Field.

85. Has this committee or have any of its officers, ever been applied to by the College of Physicians to assist them in preparing the pharmacopœia?—They have not been applied to, personally. The College of Physicians, during the progress of forming the pharmacopœia, were in the habit of sending certain prescriptions to be made up at our Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were good compounds.

86. How long has that been their practice?—For several years. Not, I apprehend, to any great extent; indeed pharmacopœias are rare things, which we do not often see. This was done only during the construction of such pharmacopœias.

87. Has the College of Physicians ever requested your Society to examine and report upon certain processes directed in the pharmacopœia, which are said to be impracticable: those, for instance, which are given for certain preparations of antimony?—No, I cannot speak to that. I merely know, generally, that they have been in the habit, from time to time, of sending to Mr. Hennell, I believe.

88. Certain particular preparations, you mean?—Yes.

89. But not their rough draft of the whole pharmacopœia, with a view of obtaining the observations of your Society thereupon, previous to publication?—No, certainly not.

90. What is the principle that has guided your Society in selecting objects for prosecution, as violators of the provisions of the Act of 1815?—The mode in which that is conducted is also by a committee.

91. Who is the chairman of that committee?—The master for the time being.

92. Therefore you are at present the chairman of that committee?—Yes.

93. What then is the principle which has guided that committee in its selection of individuals for prosecution?—No fixed principle. Informations are sent to the clerk of the Society, who lays them before the committee. On their next meeting, the cases are taken into consideration by the committee, and instructions are given to the clerk to proceed, or not to proceed, as the case may happen.

94. Has the Society been merely passive in receiving such informations, or has it been active in promoting inquiries as to who are violating the Act in different parts of the country?—The Apothecaries' Society have had no occasion to be over active in making inquiries; for there have been abundant informations laid before them, more in point of fact than they have had the means of prosecuting. We pay an individual, and a clerk, an annual sum, for looking after such cases in London and its neighbourhood.

95. Does the number of persons who practise as apothecaries in violation of the Act, much exceed the number that you have prosecuted?—That is most likely, I think.

96. Has your Society ever endeavoured to ascertain, by causing local inquiry

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to be made in every part of England and Wales, who the persons are that are actually in practice, which of them practise as apothecaries, and how many do so with, and how many without the requisite qualification?—No, I do not know that the Society have employed any person particularly for that purpose; I believe that during the trials that have taken place in various parts of the country, our clerk has been furnished, when he has attended those trials, with information respecting individuals in that neighbourhood: and I may state, that since this Committee began to sit, the medical public have been much more on the *qui vive*, with regard to unqualified individuals, than before. For we have received in the last three months more informations on this subject, than at any previous time.

97. Do you recollect what is stated, in the preamble to the statute of 1815, to be the object of the statute?—"And whereas much inconvenience has arisen from great numbers of persons in many parts of England and Wales exercising the functions of an apothecary, who are wholly ignorant, and utterly incompetent to the exercise of such functions, whereby the health and lives of the community are greatly endangered; and it is become necessary that provision should be made for remedying such evils."

98. The object of the statute being to prevent those persons from exercising the functions of an apothecary who are *wholly* ignorant, and *utterly* incompetent to the exercise of such functions, are the individuals whom the Society has selected for prosecution, those particular individuals, who, out of the many violators of the statute, appeared upon inquiry to be the most ignorant?—I should certainly say so; for the most flagrant cases have been always the first selected for prosecution.

99. Yet, if the choice of the persons to be prosecuted by the Society depends, as you say that it generally does, not upon its own impartial inquiries, but upon the informations which other parties, oftentimes interested parties, choose to lay before it, is not this the result: that prosecutions fall upon the heads, not so much of the most incompetent, as of the most successful unqualified practitioners?—I think such men have seldom or never been selected for prosecution; and the returns made to this Committee, as to the number of penalties recovered, would establish that point. I believe the Society have received but 130 *l.* in penalties from the first passing of this Act of Parliament; therefore they could not be men of very considerable eminence, or of very great reputation, who were prosecuted.

100. The Committee have before them a letter from a practitioner in the country, who states the following information: "I studied the medical profession in Edinburgh; and during the seven years I was at the University, I attended the following classes: practical medicine, Professor Gregory; institutes of medicines, Professor Duncan; anatomy, surgery and dissections, Professor Barclay; surgery and pathology, Professor Munro; chemistry, Professor Fife; materia medica, dietetics and pharmacy, Professor A. Duncan; midwifery and diseases of women and children, (to whom I myself was an assistant,) Professor Thatcher; surgery, Professor Allen; Royal Infirmary, (where I was a dresser and an assistant,) Mr. Macdonald; clinical lectures at the Royal Infirmary, Professor Russell. I was matriculated four years at the University of Edinburgh. I returned to England in 1824, and have been practising ever since. I was induced to take up my residence at a town," (which the writer mentions.) "The second year I was unanimously elected medical attendant for the poor to the parish, and surgeon to the yeomanry cavalry. About a year ago, information to the Apothecaries' Society was given of my practising; and I received a notice, through their solicitor, Mr. Bacot, that proceedings were to be instituted against me immediately, for practising as an apothecary without a licence. Considering that I had a right to dispense medicines to my own patients, I defended the action for recovery of a penalty of 20 *l.*, which defence cost me 400 *l.* After this action, to enable me to dispense with impunity, I took a partner, who was a licentiate of the Society, and also a fellow of the London College of Surgeons; and I have now received another notice, that another information has been laid against me, and that proceedings are again to be commenced forthwith." If this statement in this letter is to be believed, it would appear that this gentleman underwent a very respectable course of medical education, and that the Society, therefore, does not confine its prosecutions to the most ignorant and incompetent of the persons, exercising the functions of an apothecary without a qualification?—That may be true; but we have no means of knowing, in the first instance, what the qualifications are of such individuals. Informations are sent up to us, by other professional gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who represent the hardship of a man, of perhaps an active and intelligent mind

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mind in other respects, running away with the business that formerly belonged to them; and therefore calling upon the Society to protect them under those circumstances. The Society have no alternative but of proceeding at once against a man, where the clearest evidence exists of his being an irregular practitioner.

101. But considering that the object of the Act is, to protect the public against the *wholly* ignorant, and how great the powers are which the Act confers upon the Society, was not great discretion in the exercise of those powers required, so as to direct them solely against those utterly incompetent persons from whom danger to the public was to be apprehended?—I do not mean to dispute what this gentleman has stated with regard to his education. But a man, no matter what his education may have been, for the sake of getting a livelihood, will often descend to such base means, as to render him obnoxious to his professional brethren in the neighbourhood, and in that view men are very frequently pointed out to us. For example, in a recent instance, an individual takes a parish; for that is a great ground of competition: the parishes are put up to the lowest bidder; and I have been told, since I came into this room, that an individual so circumstanced has taken a parish for 6*l.* a year, including all the operations of surgery and medical attendance that may be required; and it is wholly impossible that such attendance can be what it ought to be, at a price so absurdly low as that mentioned.

102. By taking a parish, you mean giving medical attendance, advice and assistance, and medicine to the poor of that parish?—Yes; and performing all the surgical operations: a man who will degrade himself so far as to undertake duties of that kind, at so insignificant a price, and not being a qualified man, is surely a fair object for the Company's notice.

103. The preamble to the statute does not appear to consider the takers of low parish contracts, but the wholly ignorant, as the persons who ought to be guarded against. Do you not consider, therefore, that it is the latter rather than the first, who are the fit objects for prosecution?—I do certainly; and I venture to say that every discretion has been exercised with regard to that.

104. Do you mean to say, that in every case of information against an unqualified person for practising as an apothecary, before a prosecution is decided on, inquiry is made by your Society what has been his medical education; and that if he appears to be a man of respectable medical attainments, your Society in that case forbears to prosecute?—That has been our rule, to a certain extent.

105. Informations in the country, you say, are principally given by one practitioner against another. When rivalry must often be the motive that leads to such informations, is it not the man who has most success in practice, that is most subject to be informed against?—Whenever an information is brought before the committee of our Society, our clerk is directed to write to some agent living in the neighbourhood of the individual informed against: this agent is directed to collect information concerning the qualifications of the party accused, and evidence in the event of his being prosecuted: and it is upon the report of such agents that we determine whether we shall proceed or not.

106. Your inquiry seems to be directed to ascertaining rather the truth of the information, than the medical attainments of the individual informed against?—I think, sometimes it may be so.

107. Do you, or do you not seek for evidence of this character, before you determine whether to prosecute or not: namely, whether the education of the party informed against has been of a character to render him competent to the exercise of the functions as an apothecary, without endangering the health and the lives of the community?—We take no other means of making this inquiry than the one already mentioned, by applying through our clerk to some agent in the neighbourhood of the residence of this individual.

108. Is not information respecting the medical education of the party likely to come with most accuracy from himself; and upon his supplying such information, would it not be easy for you, by inquiry, to ascertain whether the information was correct; and if it proved to be correct, then to take into consideration, whether his education was such as to render him fit to practise as an apothecary; and if so, to forbear prosecuting him. Would not such a course be most consonant to the preamble to the Act, which describes entire ignorance and utter incompetency as the evils intended to be provided against?—Yes; admitting that the power with which the Society is invested, was discretionary, it would certainly be their duty to look to those points: but as it is not so, I think they have no alternative,

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upon proper information and evidence of the illegality of such practitioners, but to proceed against them, for the sake of those who are already qualified.

109. From what words in the statute is it that you collect, that it is imperative on your Society, on receiving information and proper evidence, to prosecute?—Perhaps it would be difficult to point out any words that would compel us; but we look upon the Act of Parliament as imperative.

110. You say that it is not discretionary; will you state the grounds of that opinion?—Such is the impression upon my mind, because an Act of Parliament is in existence, and it is our duty to comply with that Act of Parliament.

111. You state that it is not discretionary; will you point out the words which induce you to conclude that the Company have no discretion, but to prosecute every person against whom information is laid, and evidence tendered, as evading the statute?—The 14th clause is pointed out to me as being the one.

112. Has your Society ever taken means to inform itself of the names, description, and number of all the unqualified practitioners, or of persons presumed to be such, who practise in England and Wales; and out of the whole number so ascertained, has it ever attempted to select, as fit objects for prosecution, those individuals who most nearly accorded with the description of “persons wholly ignorant, and utterly incompetent to perform the functions of an apothecary”?—Perhaps we may say that we are culpable in not having taken the pains to make those inquiries; but I would state as the reason for our not doing so, the expense attending all those things: we have not anything like the means of proceeding against even a moiety of the informations that are sent to us; even the last that we tried cost us 400 *l*.

113. In allusion to the low rates at which unqualified practitioners contract for the medical care and treatment of the parish poor, you made use of the expression, “descend to such base means, as to render them obnoxious to their professional brethren in the neighbourhood.” Are you aware that such extreme competition as you refer to is not, by any means, confined to unqualified practitioners; but that many licentiates of your Society are found to take these contracts on terms inadequate, one would suppose, to pay merely for the medicine?—I am afraid that is too true.

114. Will any course of medical education, pursued in a foreign University, be of any avail to a candidate for the licence of your Society?—Yes: but, with permission, I would submit, that anything that has reference to the course of study, would more properly come from some member of our court of examiners; I have no share at all in making those regulations.

115. To become a member of the Apothecaries’s Company, must you be at the time an apothecary; or, as is the case with other companies or guilds of the city of London, can you be admitted to the mystery, though, in occupation, wholly a stranger to it?—There are some few exceptions, of a man belonging to our Society by what is termed patrimony; this gives him a right of belonging to it, whether an apothecary or not.

116. Can a person who neither is, nor ever has been an apothecary, become a member of your Society, by purchase?—No, never.

117. May he become a member of your Society, either by patrimony or by serving an apprenticeship to a member; or, if he be already an apothecary, by purchase?—Yes.

118. To become a member by purchase, he must be in actual practice, as an apothecary?—Yes.

119. What is patrimony, that entitles a person to become a member, though he be not an apothecary?—A freeman’s son, for example.

120. Whom has your Society appointed as members of the board of examiners, to examine candidates for the licence of your Society, pursuant to the Act of 1815?—The most especial care has been bestowed by the court of assistants upon that subject, and men of the greatest eminence and standing in the Society have been selected. By the Act, a man must have been 10 years in the Society, before he is eligible to that appointment.

121. Then a person is not qualified to be a member of your board of examiners by merely being qualified to practise as an apothecary, or by being a licentiate of your Society. Nor can a practising apothecary, by purchasing the freedom of your Society, render himself eligible as an examiner, until he has remained in the Society 10 years?—No; he must be a member of the Society.

122. What advantage attends such a limitation? Why not allow your Society to

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to appoint to the board of examiners, as vacancies occur, whatever medical man it pleased them to appoint. The greater the number of the eligible, the better surely would the choice be?—I should say, that that should not take place until it was discovered that the Society was incompetent to manage the Act themselves.

123. Has it been usual to appoint to the board of examiners members of the court of assistants of your Society?—At the first starting it was; I think, for the first two or three years, four members of the court of assistants sat in the court of examiners. But a question upon that subject having been submitted to counsel, the opinion was, that they, being the electors, could not elect themselves. Since that time it has been in the hands of 12 individuals, who are qualified according to the Act.

124. By whom are the regulations, required to have been observed by all students, applying for the licence of your Society, drawn up?—By the court of examiners.

125. Has the court of assistants any control over the court of examiners in the framing of those regulations?—No; I believe the Act gives the board of examiners the power, exclusively.

126. Have the master, wardens, and court of assistants the power of removing a member from the examiners' board?—Yes, they have the full power.

127. Without assigning cause?—In the event of any misconduct, or any irregularity, or impropriety, the master and wardens have full power to displace any one they please.

128. Have they the power to remove, without assigning cause?—No, I apprehend not; we never had occasion to exercise the power.

129. The examiners take an oath faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of their skill and knowledge, to execute the trust reposed in them by the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries, as examiners in the examination of every person who shall come before them?—Yes, they do.

130. Would a power, vested in the master and wardens, of removing an examiner, without assigning cause, be likely to promote that faithful, impartial, and honest execution, according to the best of their skill and knowledge, of the trust reposed in them, to which the examiners are bound by oath?—I should think decidedly so.

131. Was it not shortly after the passing of the Act of 1815, that some differences arose between the court of assistants and some members of the board of examiners, upon this point: what sort of apprenticeship should be deemed sufficient, as a qualification for the candidate, applying for the Society's licence?—I am not aware of such a thing. I did not belong to the court of assistants at that time.

132. Was it not at that time contended by the court of assistants, in opposition to some of the board of examiners, that an apprenticeship to a druggist ought to be deemed equivalent to an apprenticeship to an apothecary, as a qualification for a candidate applying for the Society's licence?—I never heard of such a thing.

133. When did you become member of the court of assistants?—In the year 1825, I think.

134. What is the usual age of the members of your Society, at the time of their becoming members of the court of assistants?—I think they must have arrived at the age of 60 or 65, upon the average.

135. Would it be expedient to allow general practitioners to charge for attendance instead of medicine?—I think it would be very desirable.

136. Would it tend to raise the character of general practitioners, in their own estimation, and in that of the public?—There is no doubt of it.

137. Are there any defects in the Act of 1815 which, in your opinion, require to be remedied?—There are several.

138. Will you state them?—Clause 3, which relates to the visiting of shops, I should say is objectionable so far as regards the present class of general practitioners; that it is imposing a most ungrateful office upon the Society.

139. To whom do you think that ought to be entrusted?—If such a law is necessary, I do not know any other body so competent as the Apothecaries' Company; my only doubt is as to the value of such a law.

140. Are there not some difficulties about recovering the penalty imposed by the 3d section?—Yes; we have never recovered; it partakes of an inquisitorial character, and is very offensive and odious to those who have to execute it.

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141. Are you speaking the opinions of the wardens as well as of yourself?—I do not know that. I speak now perhaps as an individual.

142. Is there not some defect in clause 26, which renders it almost impossible to recover penalties and fines?—With regard to 5 *l.* and below 5 *l.*, that has never been accomplished. You are to levy a distress upon the goods and chattels of an individual, who has no goods and chattels.

143. Penalties of 5 *l.* and under 5 *l.* cannot be recovered, can they?—No; at least they never have been.

144. Is not clause 26 so loosely drawn that penalties of 5 *l.* and under 5 *l.* cannot be recovered?—I believe so.

145. Are there any other defects that you wish to notice?—The next clause that I would allude to, is the 5th clause: that clause I believe had its origin in some private dispute, between a general practitioner and the College of Physicians.

146. Is there any provision for paying the apothecary for the prescription he makes up?—No.

147. It requires that he shall make up the prescription, not that he shall be paid for so doing?—Yes; but it is offensive, and inoperative, I should say.

148. Was it not very much resisted at the time of passing?—Yes: it was introduced by the College of Physicians, who had some misunderstanding with a general practitioner.

149. It was forced upon the Company of Apothecaries by the College of Physicians?—Precisely. In clause 14, we think that 22 should be substituted for 21 years.

150. That is not so much a defect in the Act, as a matter of opinion?—Quite so: we consider it advisable that a man should not begin to practise, till he is 22 years of age. There is clause 15, the apprenticeship clause, as it is called. I conceive that the apprenticeship is unnecessarily long.

151. How long ought it to last?—I should say three years would be quite sufficient, perhaps two.

152. If a five-years' course of instruction be deemed requisite for a medical student, ought not more of that period to be devoted to lectures and to hospital attendance?—I certainly think so.

153. According to the present regulations of your court of examiners, what is the minimum of time that must now be given to attendance at lectures and on hospital practice?—The minimum time, I believe, is two years' attendance upon lectures and hospitals.

154. Are you not aware that the attendance prescribed may be accomplished in less than two years?—I believe not, I believe it requires two complete years.

155. In your opinion, there should be a two-years' apprenticeship?—I should say two or three years would be the minimum; that a young man's education might be embraced in the five years; two or three years of apprenticeship, and two years devoted to his studies; if three years, perhaps the better.

156. What is it that you think is learned during the apprenticeship?—A great deal of matter which is very important in after-life. I think that an apprenticeship to every medical man, no matter what may be hereafter his rank in the profession, is indispensable. I think that he gains a knowledge of the tools, if I may so express it, with which he is to work in after-life; and that he becomes familiar with various complaints, and the various doses and combinations of medicines; he practically acquires a knowledge of the pharmacopœia.

157. In the case of a student who knows Latin, who has attended the usual lectures on the several branches of medical science, and among these, of course, lectures on chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy, including the art of compounding medicines; and who has attended hospital practice; how long ought such a student to remain with an apothecary?—I think two years would be enough, I confess; but I should say, that two years was indispensably necessary.

158. You think so, even for a student who had previously attended the lectures and hospital practice?—I think that apprenticeship should be the first step.

159. If apprenticeship were not the first step; but the course of instruction above adverted were to precede it: will two years passed with an apothecary be in that case necessary, to qualify him to act as a general practitioner?—I think he would be a much better practitioner for it.

160. Do you think that in one year he could learn the necessary manipulations?—Yes; one year might suffice, after having gone through his studies.

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161. In case he had not previously gone through those studies, how much longer a period would be necessary?—Unquestionably, I should say two years at least.

162. If the apprenticeships were lessened to one or two years, would general practitioners receive as large apprentice-fees as they now do?—No, certainly not; they could have no pretensions to do it; the fee is supposed to go towards paying the board and lodging of the individual.

163. In case of a five-years' apprenticeship, is a part of the time often passed in a way not the best calculated to prepare a young man for practice?—That must be matter of opinion; and I have no means of forming a correct opinion upon it. I should say from what I know, and have seen, that no disadvantage arises to a young man from passing three, four or five years in the apprenticeship of an apothecary.

164. Is not this time often spent in menial occupations, which would be better spent in mental improvement, and in professional studies?—If he follows menial offices, I can easily see the force of the question; but I am not aware that young young men do follow menial offices; I know of no such instances.

165. Are there any other defects in the Act which you wish to advert to?—The penalties imposed by clauses 17, 18 and 22 are never recovered; and no informations are ever given to the Society regarding assistants: we think that the penalty should fall upon the persons employing those individuals, and not upon the assistants themselves.

166. In the country, to whom ought apothecaries' assistants to apply who are desirous of being examined? to the court of examiners?—We have authority to appoint a sub-court of examiners, in the country.

167. In fact, are many persons examined previous to their becoming assistants; or do most of them serve, without previous examination?—The majority are serving without having been examined.

168. Ought all assistants, in your opinion, to be examined?—An apprenticeship would be the proper qualification for assistants; but those who have not served an apprenticeship, should undergo some examination.

169. By the present Act, how is apprenticeship or examination, on the part of assistants, enforced?—By a penalty of 5 *l*.

170. Which there is no power of recovering?—No; it is a summary process.

170. There is power to recover penalties above 5 *l*.?—That is so. Clause 19; we think that there should be no difference in price between a town certificate and a country certificate. Clause 20, which is by far the most important, as far as we are concerned, is one that we should be very glad to get rid of.

171. That relates to the enforcing of penalties?—Yes. It is very burdensome to us as a body, and subjects us to a great deal of obloquy.

172. And great expense also?—A prodigious expense.

173. And after incurring all this expense and obloquy, is not this the result of your prosecutions, that the number of unqualified practitioners who are actually practising, is very great?—I am bound to believe so, from all that we hear.

174. Have even more summary powers, given for the same end to other bodies in former times, been found effectual in putting down irregular practice?—I do not know of any such power in former times.

175. Have you not heard that the College of Physicians had summary powers of fine and imprisonment?—Yes; but when those were tried, they never succeeded in establishing such power.

176. Then more summary powers than yours in former times were found to be ineffectual?—Yes.

177. Apothecaries were formerly considered as irregular practitioners, if in any medical case they ventured to act upon their own judgment?—Until that decision of the House of Lords, in the reign of Queen Anne.

178. Would a more rigorous exercise of the powers with which you are entrusted, under the Act of 1815, have the effect of preventing unqualified men from practising?—I think the mode of prosecuting, as well as of levying of penalties, should be altered. We are obliged to prosecute in a court of record. I do not see why any man, practising irregularly, should not be informed against, and a summary punishment inflicted upon him.

179. Before whom?—Before a magistrate.

180. When you find the wealthier class, not less than the middle and the poorer, employing unqualified practitioners, can it be expected that with summary process you can put down irregular practice?—I think if the power were exercised sum-

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marily by a magistrate, or two magistrates, it would certainly tend more than the present law does, to put a stop to irregular practice. It is quite another matter whether such a law is required; but the law, as it stands at present, appears to me to fail of attaining all that it contemplated.

181. A clause in the Act of 1815 reserves to chemists and druggists whatsoever privileges they were entitled to at the time the Bill passed; among which they reckon the privilege of prescribing and dispensing in their own shops: does not the exercise of this privilege occasion medicine to be practised by a number of persons who have not received any regular medical education?—Most undoubtedly.

182. To what purpose would you make vigorous efforts to put down unqualified practitioners of one description, when at the same time you maintain in possession of a right to practise a great and unlimited number of practitioners of another description, who for the most part have received no medical instruction whatever?—I do not admit that the chemists and druggists have the power of prescribing.

183. Do they not contend that they have the right to prescribe in their own shops; and, in fact, do they not exercise that right?—That may be; but the law is decidedly against them.

184. Has any prosecution been instituted by your Society against a chemist and druggist, for prescribing and dispensing medicine in his own shop?—No.

185. Surely the chemists and druggists have exercised that right, since the passing of the Act of 1815?—Yes; but it is in private. We have no means of getting information upon that point.

186. Whether such practice be carried on in private or in public, is it, in your opinion, very limited or very extensive?—I believe it to be very extensive.

187. Where then is the use of your prosecuting men of regular education, for dispensing medicine without having served an apprenticeship, when by the very Act from which you derive your authority, the privilege of prescribing and dispensing is confirmed to a numerous class of men, who have not received any regular medical education at all?—There is a very broad distinction between a regular practitioner, and a chemist and druggist. The former has to exercise his calling on most momentous occasions, and therefore is the more required to be a competent individual.

188. You have stated, as one of the aggravating circumstances attending the practice of unqualified persons, that they take contracts for the medical treatment of the parish poor: have you heard that such contracts are given to chemists and druggists, who administer to the poor in their own shops?—No: I never heard of such a thing; I was not at all aware of it.

189. Has your Society ever inquired whether such is the practice or not?—Probably not.

190. Will you state the other clauses which you think should be amended?—There is clause 22: I would suggest that candidates should be allowed to apply every six months, instead of one six months, which seems to limit the candidate to those two applications. The last is clause 28, which relates to chemists and druggists.

191. What alteration do you propose in that clause?—We think, as the chemists and druggists have become so numerous, and are in some degree usurping the rights of general practitioners, that they should be examined and licensed.

192. If licensed, licensed by whom?—That I am not prepared to say.

193. Licensed to do what?—Licensed to compound and dispense medicine.

194. And to prescribe?—No, I think not.

195. Ought army and navy surgeons, who necessarily have been regularly educated, and have been strictly examined by one or other of the proper Medical Boards; ought they, without further examination, to be allowed to practise as general practitioners?—By all means.

196. In the temporary Act of 1826, was not that provided?—It was.

197. That Act was of one year's duration?—Yes.

198. Were you at that time a member of the court of assistants?—I was.

199. To what circumstances is it owing, that its duration was limited to one year?—I believe it was in consequence of applications that were then made by the Scotch Universities and Colleges, similar to those of last year. In the latter part of the proceedings, Lord Lauderdale, I think, moved, that the Act of Parliament should have duration only for one year.

200. Was it understood at the time that so much of that Act as gave to army and

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and navy surgeons the privilege of practising, as general practitioners, should be re-enacted?—Yes.

201. And was it not in consequence of an oversight, that army and navy surgeons were not included, in the Act of 1815, amongst the persons entitled to act as general practitioners?—I believe so; and we were always prepared to admit, not only the surgeons of the army and navy, but those surgeons and assistant-surgeons of the East India Company who necessarily have already passed a medical examination.

202. Have any prosecutions been instituted by your Society against army or navy surgeons, unqualified, legally speaking, to act as general practitioners, for contravening the statute of 1815?—I do not know of one instance: there may be; but I am not acquainted with it.

203. In case the having served an apprenticeship should still be required of persons claiming a licence to act as general practitioners, is your Society prepared to concede that apprenticeship to a regular surgeon shall be deemed equivalent to an apprenticeship of like duration to an apothecary?—We should be prepared to receive all such, undoubtedly.

204. On what conditions is your Society prepared to recognize, as general practitioners in England and Wales, the medical graduates of the several Universities, and the fellows and licentiates of the several Colleges and Faculties of Physicians or Surgeons, in the United Kingdom?—If it were possible to equalize the system of education, and make it the same throughout the three kingdoms, we are ready, I believe, to grant the fullest reciprocity.

205. That being the case, would not your Society be prepared to recognize the degree, diploma or licence of every such University, College or Faculty within the United Kingdom, which imposed upon the candidates for whatever such distinction it conferred, the necessity of undergoing a course of study and examinations of equal efficacy with those your Society requires of the candidates for its licence?—Yes, I think they would.

206. And therefore, even though the Legislature were not to enforce, by any general measure, some uniform test of medical proficiency, would your Society object to recognize the degree, diploma or licence of every University, College or Faculty within the United Kingdom, which, in return for the professional distinctions which it conferred, demanded proofs of professional attainment to be given, of at least equal validity with those required by your Society?—Certainly not, provided those who received such diplomas would register their names with us.

207. Would you deem it necessary to require that those who were registered, should be examined also?—No: I think that on their producing testimonials of their having been properly examined, and a diploma, the fact of their being in possession of such diplomas should be deemed quite sufficient, provided they registered their names with us, on payment of a small fee.

208. It would be fair, in such case, that each body whose degree, diploma or licence you recognized, should in return recognize your licence, the possessor of which, within the jurisdiction of such body, should be entitled to the like privileges that in England and Wales are or might be enjoyed by your licentiates?—I should think that would follow as a matter of course.

209. Have the attainments of general practitioners been much raised in this country, during the last 20 years?—Most materially in every point of view.

210. Of all the branches of the medical profession, is not that of the general practitioners the most important, on account of their great superiority, in point of numbers, to the other branches, and of the larger proportion by far of the sick of the whole community, to which they are required to administer relief?—I think it must be admitted that they are so, both from their number, and from their respectability.

211. Ought the examination of candidates for this branch of the profession to be entrusted to a board otherwise constituted than the board of examiners of your Society?—Not until a case was made out, that the Apothecaries' Company did not fulfil the duties devolving upon them.

212. Do you see any objections to appointing deputies from the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians, jointly with members or licentiates of your Society, to examine candidates, claiming admission to act as general practitioners?—I do see many objections to such a course. Those objections would be less, if there was a better understanding between the three branches of the profession; but until that better understanding shall subsist, I apprehend a board

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composed of those three bodies, would be generally disputing and wrangling amongst themselves, and that the deputation of apothecaries would have no chance at all with the other two-thirds, composed as they would be, of physicians and surgeons.

213. Has there not been a disposition on the part of the College of Physicians, and of the College of Surgeons, to look upon apothecaries as constituting an inferior branch of the profession; and are you not apprehensive that if the power of interfering in the concerns of general practitioners were once entrusted to those two bodies, they might endeavour to use it to their own advancement, and to the depression of general practitioners?—I very much fear that, as the general practitioner may be presumed to stand in the place of both the physician and the surgeon, it would be fair to assume that those two bodies would attempt, as far as lay in their power, to depress still lower the character of the general practitioners.

214. Were any attempt made to raise very considerably the standard of attainment required from the general practitioner, is it not to be apprehended that you might render his education proportionally more expensive: that by expense, you would limit the number of the regularly educated general practitioners, or, at least, impose on them the necessity of raising their charge for medical treatment; and thus give encouragement to a more extensive employment than now exists, of a class of practitioners, wholly ignorant, and utterly incompetent to exercise the functions of an apothecary?—Yes, I think so.

215. Were the term of apprenticeship shortened, and that of attendance at lectures and on hospitals lengthened, could this improvement in the system of medical education be effected, without adding to the expense?—It would be, in my mind, somewhat less expensive.

216. And therefore such an alteration would be attended with very great benefit to the public?—I should think so.

217. In case a Bill for amending the Act of 1815, somewhat similar to that of last session, were introduced into Parliament, are you prepared to say how far, and subject to what alterations, it would be supported by your Society?—I am not prepared at this moment to answer that question.

218. What course of conduct are you, as an individual, prepared to recommend your Society to take, in case of the introduction of such a Bill?—At the present moment I am not prepared to give an answer even upon that; because I am not acquainted with the Bill itself, and the changes that are contemplated.

219. Do you answer the question in your individual capacity?—Partly: with reference to the clauses in the Act of 1815, I may be supposed to speak the sentiments of the Society.

220. Were the superintendence of general practitioners to be entrusted to any general council or board, ought not general practitioners to be eligible to such council, whether they were members or not of the Corporation of Apothecaries of the city of London?—I really can see no objection.

221. That as licenciates of the Society, they should be eligible to such council? I see no objection at all.

222. Were the same conditions imposed on all candidates for a general practitioner's licence, in each of the three kingdoms, ought not a person licensed in England, Scotland or Ireland, to be privileged to exercise his profession throughout every part of the United Empire?—Yes, I think so.

223. All licenciates ought, in that case, to be eligible, as medical officers, to county infirmaries, to gaols, and to houses of correction?—Yes; general reciprocity, I should say.

224. Have many complaints reached your Society of chemists and druggists interfering with the practice of general practitioners?—No complaints have reached the Society; but complaints are reaching individual members of the Company, I dare say, every day.

225. Would it be possible, by any Act of the Legislature, to prevent the practice complained of?—Yes; I think that an examination and a licence would in a great degree protect the public. The object of all legislation is the public good; and it strikes me that, for the sake of the public, some such provision should be made.

226. You have already admitted that your Society has encountered almost insuperable difficulties in its endeavours to confine the practising as apothecaries to those persons who are lawfully qualified to do so. If such be the difficulty you experience

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rience in preventing the practice of the unqualified, in cases where proof is attainable; that is to say, where they prescribe and dispense out of their own shop, how much greater must the difficulty be, by any legislative measure, to put down the prescribing and dispensing of chemists and druggists, whose practice lies wholly within their own shop?—I think, that for the sake of informing the public what persons are qualified to act as chemists and druggists only, all individuals who are not licensed should state that they are “not licensed,” in order that the public might have the means of judging. I do not know that I should be disposed to levy any penalty; I would give privileges to those that were licensed, which should not be given to those who were not so.

227. Would the publication of a general register of all persons qualified to act as medical men, stating what the qualifications of each person registered were, be desirable?—I think that all licensed men should register.

228. Are you of opinion that penalties should attach to the unqualified practitioner for the mere act of practising; or would you approve of restricting penalties to those cases, where practice was coupled with the false assumption of a professional title or qualification, which the party had no right to?—The system of penalties appears to me not to answer its object; and therefore I would say, that a system of privileges would be a better thing; for instance, that no unlicensed man should be allowed to take an apprentice, or to recover for attendance and medicine.

229. Nor to act as medical man to any parish, or to any recognized authority?—Just so: many such privileges might be given to medical men, who were qualified, and licensed as such: that would probably tell better than a system of pains and penalties.

230. In case a register of all regularly qualified men were made and published, would not every regular practitioner be anxious to prevent the omission of his name from such register?—Yes.

231. Would the expense of such a register be very moderate?—It need not be more than 1s. or 2s. 6d. a head.

232. Which, you think, all the parties concerned would be very willing to pay?—I should think so.

233. Has your Society any reason to doubt whether the board of examiners may lawfully examine candidates on midwifery?—Yes, there are great doubts; if there be any examination of the kind, it is quite incidental.

234. Does the board of examiners, in the way of friendly advice, recommend the candidates voluntarily to undergo an examination in midwifery?—They have no power of examining upon midwifery. If any such examination take place, it is, as I said before, incidental.

235. Were the board of examiners to advise the candidates, and were the candidates voluntarily to offer to be examined on midwifery, might not the desirable object of having the candidates examined on that important subject, in the majority of instances be effected?—It is certainly desirable that they should be examined in midwifery, and I believe they are qualified to use such influence.

236. Is not one of the examiners a practitioner in midwifery?—The majority are practitioners in midwifery.

237. Do they abstain *in toto* from examining candidates in midwifery?—That is a question which would better be answered by themselves.

238. Is there any matter of fact or of opinion, not elicited during your examination, that you wish to state to the Committee?—No.

George Mann Burrows, M.D., called in; and Examined.

239. WHAT was the state of the medical profession, as regarded general practitioners, before the Act of 1815?—There were a great number of individuals practising as general practitioners, who had certainly not received a competent education, and therefore were not acting in a manner creditable to themselves or beneficial to the public.

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240. You acted as chairman to the General Association of Apothecaries and Surgeon-apothecaries of England and Wales?—I did.

241. Did you principally conduct the correspondence of that association with the practitioners of England and Wales?—Wholly; there was a secretary, but I conducted the whole of it.

242. Was the Act of 1815 occasioned by the proceedings of that association?—Unquestionably.

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243. What

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243. What were the evils to remedy which that association was formed?—I have extracted the principal grounds: First, that persons were allowed to practise as surgeons, as apothecaries, and as midwives, to dispense medicines, and to compound prescriptions in England and Wales, who had never received any education to fit them to exercise those functions; whereby the public were much injured, and the character of the medical profession was lowered.

244. Their principal object was to reduce the number of those who were practising without having received any medical education at all?—Surely, not only to reduce their number, but to prevent them from practising altogether. The second complaint was, that there was no superintending power to examine into the qualifications of the persons entering upon those several branches of the profession; that in consequence of this lowering of the character of the general practitioner, it was exceedingly difficult to procure apprentices; that as the general practitioner had no legal right to charge for his attendance on the sick, he was compelled to resort to an expedient for remunerating himself, exceedingly revolting to the feelings of a liberal mind; that a most cruel system of farming the medical attendance on the parochial poor to the lowest bidder, without any regard to the proper qualifications of the party tendering, had become general. These were the five particular points that the practitioners pressed upon the attention of the association.

245. They began to meet in July 1812?—They did.

246. And continued their sittings from time to time, and subsequent to the period in which the Act of 1815 passed?—I believe they have continued their meetings occasionally to the present time.

247. Have you continued to associate with them?—No; I retired in 1817, after the passing of the Act.

248. They petitioned Parliament in December 1812?—They did, I believe.

249. The petition was agreed to by a meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, on the 20th November 1812?—Yes, there was a meeting about that period.

250. They presented the petition to Parliament in the beginning of 1813, and they then prepared the draft of a Bill?—Yes; that Bill was submitted to a general meeting of deputies, which took place in March 1813.

251. They applied also to the Administration of the day?—They did: we had interviews with several members of the Administration, particularly with Mr. Vansittart, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

252. Was their application opposed by the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries?—By the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons it was opposed: the Society of Apothecaries professed to act according to the instructions they might receive from the College of Physicians.

253. Did they not remain to a certain degree neutral?—They did.

254. Who introduced that Bill into Parliament?—I believe that Mr. Rose introduced, but afterwards abandoned the Bill. It was then conducted chiefly by Mr. Peter Moore.

255. At the end of March or beginning of April, the Bill was read a first time, and then withdrawn, in consequence of the opposition it received?—It was.

256. In the following year did the Committee persevere in their endeavour to pass the Bill?—It did.

257. Was the Bill of 1815 passed in such a shape as the association approved of?—Not exactly so.

258. In what leading points did the Act differ from their proposed Bill?—It differed very much; but I am not prepared to say in what points, unless I compare the two: however, the Bill as drawn by the Society of Apothecaries, was submitted to the committee appointed by the association, of which I was the head; and we assented to it, finding that we could do no better.

259. From what quarter did the principal opposition arise that was made to the Bill prepared by the Association?—The opposition was entirely confined to the College of Physicians, and to the College of Surgeons. No general practitioners petitioned against it, except two on the very day of its passing the Lords. The opposition of the two Colleges seemed to be waived at the intercession of Mr. George Rose; for he first communicated to the association that the Colleges had assented to the framing and introduction of a Bill. He became the organ of communication between the parties. I ought to have stated that the Bill was most strenuously opposed by the chemists and druggists.

260. Did

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260. Did they withdraw their opposition, on the introduction of the clause reserving to them their rights?—Yes.

261. Were many members of the association also members of the Society of Apothecaries?—A great many were.

262. Some of them were surgeons?—I do not think that any of them were surgeons only: most likely nine-tenths were members of the College of Surgeons.

263. Did the Society of Apothecaries take any share in opposing the Bill first proposed by the association; or did the opposition arise with the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons?—The Society of Apothecaries, I am persuaded, did not partake in that opposition.

264. What were the circumstances which led you to resign your situation as examiner at Apothecaries' Hall?—There were several points on which I differed in opinion from some of the other members of the court of examiners. There were several defects in the Act, which I was anxious to have remedied; and I was of opinion that a Bill ought to be introduced into Parliament, in order to remedy those defects, the very year after the Act had passed. On these points I was very much opposed in the court of examiners. There was one point in particular to which I objected, viz. the formation of the Court itself. I thought it was contrary to the spirit of the Act, and I was told by very good legal authority that it was contrary to law, that any member of the court of Assistants should be a member of the court of examiners. This gave rise to many unpleasant discussions. Finding, however, that my efforts were unavailing, I felt it to be better that I should retire from the court altogether.

265. Was one of the defects that you speak of, the exclusion of army and navy men from practising as general practitioners?—One of the principal things that I complained of was, that the original Bill was altered in the last stage. There was a power vested in the Society of Apothecaries to elect to the court of examiners any general practitioners, whether they were members of the Society, or not. By some means or other, on the day on which the Act passed, that clause was altered. To that I objected, as excluding many men who were very highly calculated to form a part of that court, and who, I thought, ought to be appointed, in compliment to the great efforts they had made.

266. They were excluded by a clause inserted in the last stage of the Bill?—They were excluded, without my knowledge, and without my being consulted; and as I was acting at that time with the Company of Apothecaries, I thought that it was intentionally done; or that if it were unintentionally done, it was a great error, that ought to be corrected.

267. Did this alteration give rise to great dissatisfaction on the part of the general practitioners?—No; they did not say much about it. They thought it was an omission, and we endeavoured to soften it down as much as we could.

268. Did you not strongly object to the board of examiners admitting to examination an apprentice to a chemist and druggist, whom you considered not to be duly qualified to be examined, according to the Act?—I do remember that there was an attempt of that description: but, I think, we succeeded in defeating it, as being manifestly contrary, as I maintained, both to the spirit and the letter of the Act.

269. Between the passing of the Act and your retirement from the board of examiners, were the Society of Apothecaries disposed to act, in carrying the statute of 1815 into effect, in a manner, conducive, in your opinion, to the public interest?—Undoubtedly so, generally speaking: most decidedly. It required some little trouble to convince them of the course they ought to pursue. In fact, it seemed to come upon them by surprise; for although they had solicited the Bill, yet they had not prepared their minds for the extensive privileges which that Act gave them, nor for the great benefits that might accrue to the public by carrying the Act into effect.

270. They hardly knew the important duties and powers that had devolved upon them?—I am sure the greater part did not know.

271. From what you have observed of their conduct since, what should you say of the manner in which they have exercised their powers?—I think they have carried the Act into effect, in the most material matters, in a manner which has been most highly conducive to the benefit of the members of the profession, and to the benefit of the public.

272. Is the course of study which has been enjoined by the examiners, making allowance for all the difficulties with which they have to contend, credit-

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able to them?—Highly so. When the court of examiners first began, they were quite aware that students in general were not prepared for a very rigid examination; and therefore they confined themselves to a more limited range: but since that period, they have very properly required a much more complete examination than was originally instituted, and, in my opinion, a very effective one.

273. Is it desirable that the court of assistants should have the power of dismissing, at pleasure, any members of the board of examiners?—I think much may be said upon that subject. There ought to be a power somewhere to dismiss an examiner; because an examiner may do that which is very wrong, and in that case he ought not to sit at the board: but as I have not heard of any instance of the court of assistants treating in a spirit of hostility, or dismissing any member of the board of examiners, I conceive they may be fairly entrusted with the power in question: I cannot see that it can be placed anywhere else.

274. Ought an examiner to hold his office *durante bene placito*, or *quamdiu se bene gesserit*?—He should not be lightly dismissed; but should have the opportunity of clearing his character: he ought not to be dismissed, till after a full investigation.

275. Were you not treated by the court of assistants with such want of courtesy, that you could hardly avoid resigning?—Undoubtedly I was treated by the court of assistants with much discourtesy, and resented it as such, and felt that I could not sit in a court composed in part of gentlemen who, I thought, had behaved extremely wrong: but the members of the court of assistants do not now constitute a part of the court of examiners; and therefore the reason I had to find fault, might not exist again.

276. Ought general practitioners, who are licentiates of the Society, though not members of the corporation, to be eligible to the board of examiners?—There is less occasion for such an arrangement now than there was on the first appointment of the court of examiners: because, as that court has now been 20 years in operation, the number of gentlemen in the corporation who are competent for the office of examiners, has greatly increased.

277. Would not the appointment of licentiates of the Society to be examiners, whether they were members of the corporation or not, be a proper measure, in itself?—Undoubtedly; because the more extended the choice, the better is the opportunity afforded of having a competent court.

278. Is there any reason why the choice should be limited even to the licentiates of the Company? Would it not be better to make a selection of fit examiners out of the whole medical profession?—That is what I have conceded in saying, that I think it might be done.

279. There should be an unlimited power of choosing and appointing the best qualified persons?—Certainly; by restricting themselves in the way they have done, they have not had so good a court as they might have had; that was my fear at the time the Act passed, though it is very much diminished by the operation of the Act itself.

280. Are not general practitioners by far the most important branch of the profession, as regards the public?—Inasmuch as the mass of the community cannot afford to call in the physician, general practitioners are the most important branch, in relation to the community. They may live and practise to very great advantage, where physicians cannot live at all.

281. Have you attended to the manner in which the Company have exercised the power confided to them, of prosecuting unqualified practitioners?—I have no means of knowing anything of that, except by common report.

282. You are aware of the reasons assigned in the Act of Parliament for conferring upon them such powers?—Undoubtedly.

283. Considering that according to the preamble of the Apothecaries' Act, the evil intended to be prevented was the practising of persons wholly ignorant, and utterly incompetent to exercise the functions of an apothecary, would it not have been proper for the Society to select for prosecution from among the unqualified practitioners, those individuals who answered most nearly to the foregoing description; and to leave unmolested those practitioners who, although they might not possess a legal qualification, were yet from their education fit to practise with advantage to the public?—Certainly; I must admit of course that they would do the most good by prosecuting the most ignorant, but it is impossible for them to make such a selection: because they must have an information laid against a particular individual, before they proceed to prosecute him; and they ought to act upon such informations

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informations, as far as their funds go. As far as their funds go, I believe that they do so : but prosecutions are so expensive, that they cannot do it to a great extent. I cannot see how they are to determine which are the good, and which are the bad objects for prosecution.

284. Has not the result been, that they have selected for prosecution men of the largest practice, and have left the most ignorant unmolested?—I cannot say.

285. Must not that be the necessary result of the course which they have adopted ; not to select for prosecution those persons who, according to their judgment, appear to be the worst educated of the unqualified practitioners, but to be guided in their choice of objects for legal proceedings solely by the representations made to them by individuals, necessarily partial, and generally actuated by motives of rivalry and private interest?—I admit that, of course, under such circumstances, they must be partial.

286. Many may be prosecuted who have been well educated, and many may be left unprosecuted who are wholly ignorant?—Yes.

287. The Society must act with partiality from want of sufficient knowledge?—Yes, from want of sufficient knowledge of the qualifications of parties. When I was an examiner, (and the examinations were at that time much less rigid than they are now,) instances did occur of persons coming before us with high qualifications, who were not capable of passing examination. I speak of persons connected with the diploma of the University of Edinburgh.

288. Still the probability is, that such persons would be much better calculated to practise than many chemists and druggists, who have not undergone any medical education at all?—No doubt.

289. Have these prosecutions been effectual in putting down unqualified practitioners?—No, certainly not.

290. Could any power of instituting prosecutions be rendered effectual, in this country, for such purpose?—Yes, if means were given to put those powers into execution.

291. What means?—Pecuniary means.

292. What does each prosecution cost?—That I do not know ; but I have heard gentlemen say, that it costs 300 *l.* or 400 *l.*

293. If the name and number of the offenders is legion, and each prosecution would cost 350 *l.*, what extent of funds must the body possess which is to undertake by prosecution to cause the nuisance to be abated?—Many thousands a year ; I cannot calculate.

294. So that, unless to the right of prosecuting you superadd enormous funds for paying the prosecutor's bill, the present plan of putting down unqualified practitioners will not succeed?—It is only a check upon them.

295. When you daily see the rich, as well as the poor, entrusting their health and lives to wholly uneducated pretenders, how can you expect that by prosecutions unqualified practitioners can be put down?—Some success would attend it ; and I do believe that many who would not otherwise come, are induced to come to the Society in order to be examined, solely by fear of prosecution ; and so it does good.

296. Might it not be well to limit prosecutions to the cases of unqualified practitioners falsely professing themselves to be in possession of a qualification?—If you could distinguish the one from the other, unquestionably those who have been educated are the least likely to do mischief, and ought to be left very much to themselves ; but when an Act has been passed to regulate that matter, you would leave it in the power of every person to impose upon society in a very great degree ; great mischief would arise from it.

297. Is it not easily ascertained whether any person, styling himself a graduate, fellow, or licentiate of any university, medical college or faculty, is really so or not?—I do not know who is to judge whether he really is what he says he is ; he must come before some body who must examine the documents.

298. Would not a general registry of all duly qualified persons be an obvious mode of removing that difficulty?—That would be a registry of duly qualified persons, and would enable the public to distinguish those who were not duly qualified, if they chose to examine the registry ; but it would not avoid the confusion that I think would arise from individuals, who had passed examination, and yet were not competent to practise (as in the case I have already adverted to), becoming practitioners. I have known individuals come before the court of examiners equally qualified, as regarded the courses of lectures, &c. which they had attended, with the

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candidate in question; and yet they were so ignorant as not to receive the Society's licence.

299. A former question will now be repeated. Might it not be well to limit prosecutions to the cases of unqualified practitioners, falsely professing themselves to be in possession of a qualification?—I can have no question in answering, that those persons who profess themselves to be that which they are not, ought to be objects of prosecution: but in regard to the rest of the unqualified, to leave them not subject to any examination or supervision, would, it appears to me, be almost an impossible plan.

300. Then you would not limit prosecution to those who simulate the duly qualified members of the profession?—I think that as there is an Act passed that all are to be examined, all ought to be examined.

301. Ought the whole to be prosecuted?—I think that they ought all to be prosecuted.

302. You have already admitted the difficulty of putting them down by prosecution?—I have adverted to the difficulty.

303. If the difficulty be almost insurmountable, where is the use of saying that a power ought to be exercised, which is almost of none effect?—I fully admit the difficulty. The parties place themselves in the situation that they ought to be prosecuted; how it is to be accomplished I cannot suggest.

304. To say that they ought, and yet that they cannot, is to leave matters in the state in which they were?—Certainly.

305. What other matters had you to complain of while a member of the court of examiners?—It is so many years ago, that I do not remember the whole of them: there were several others; but I think I have mentioned the more important points.

306. Should you prefer that the board of examiners appointed to examine and certify the qualification of candidates, desirous of becoming general practitioners, should consist of gentlemen who are themselves general practitioners, and should be appointed by the Society of Apothecaries; or that it should be confined to members belonging to the several distinct branches of the profession, appointed severally by the Society of Apothecaries, the College of Surgeons, and the College of Physicians?—I have ever been of decided opinion that those who intended pursuing either of the three branches of the profession, should be examined by that body to which they intend to belong: because, having lived a great many years in London, and mixed with the members of the different branches of the profession, I am aware of the jealousy that exists between those different branches; and therefore I conceive that a board composed of diametrically opposite elements, would not do. In the first Bill that was brought into Parliament, there was a clause inserted, with the consent of the College of Physicians, upon which, I believe, the College intended to act, making provision that the president or censors of the College should preside over the examinations to be held by the Society of Apothecaries. The same clause formed a part of the second Bill, but was omitted in the third.

307. Do you see reason to apprehend, that were a power of regulating the education and examination of general practitioners to be once entrusted to the College of Physicians, other interests than those of the general practitioner, might be consulted?—I think that the College would be very much disposed to look after their own interests, and leave those of the general practitioners as much as they could, out of the question.

308. Have they not always been prone to regard general practitioners as greatly their inferiors?—I have always found the physician look upon the general practitioner as his inferior, and upon that branch of the profession as an inferior branch.

309. Do they, to this day, admit the right of the general practitioner to prescribe?—Yes, I believe that is never denied. On consultation, the general practitioner has nothing to do with the prescription: the physician puts his initials; and the general practitioner does not; nor is he ever asked to do it: but it is very common for the physician to hand the prescription to the practitioner, and to inquire whether it is suitable to the case; or even to consult him upon the medicine to be applied.

310. Can you see any reason whatever why those who have served as surgeons in the army or navy, should not be allowed to act as general practitioners?—I think they ought to be allowed to act as such. At the time of our interviews with Mr. Vansittart, he was particularly anxious upon that point. That was just after the

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the expedition to Walcheren, when it had been found difficult to procure medical men capable of treating the sick soldiers and sailors, who returned from that expedition. He expressed the anxiety of Government to remove every impediment to the recognition of army and navy surgeons; and so anxious was he upon the point, that he permitted our circulars to pass through the post-office, gratis.

311. What opinion do you entertain on the subject of apprenticeships?—I think they ought to exist.

312. Of what duration?—I think, if the age at which the apprentices are bound be 16, the apprenticeship ought to be for five years: there ought, however, to be an express undertaking, that they may quit their masters, and attend general education, so as to have completed it at the age of 21. When the general meeting of the Association of General Practitioners was held, they were all anxious for apprenticeships, on account of the extreme difficulty they had experienced in procuring apprentices; and a provision for requiring apprenticeships was introduced into the Bill that was first sent to Parliament. Mr. Rose objected to that clause, on the ground, as he said, that, about a year before, the Legislature had passed an Act for abolishing apprenticeships, except in certain cases; and therefore he struck this clause out of the Bill. When the Bill got into the House of Lords, that clause was restored, without consulting us. My opinion is, that there are many advantages to be derived from apprenticeship, under such restrictions as those to which I have alluded.

313. Do you mean benefit to the public?—I think benefit to the student, benefit to the practitioner, and benefit to the public.

314. Do you consider a five-years' apprenticeship as necessary?—Yes; but two or three years are quite sufficient for acquiring all the knowledge which the apothecary's shop is capable of communicating.

315. For a student who had gone through a complete course of chemistry, botany, and materia medica, would so long a period as two or three years be necessary?—I do not think it would; but there is a moral good to be derived from it: for I have known young men, at the age of 16 or 17, who had come up to London, in order to attend the hospital, completely led away from pursuing the course of study which had been prescribed for them, and rendered ruined characters. I think, therefore, that it is much better to keep them under the eye of the master, acquiring information in his house, than to let them loose upon the public, to do as they please, while they are students in the hospital.

316. But does it necessarily follow, in case they were not required to serve an apprenticeship, that they would be let loose upon the public at the age of 16 or 17?—It does; because the class of persons who bring up their sons as general practitioners, cannot afford to keep them at school after the age of 16; nor as long as those are kept, who are intended for the higher branches of the profession. What are they to do from the age of 16 to that of 18 or 19, at which latter age they ought to come to the hospital?

317. You mean to say, therefore, that parents on their own account, by reason of the advantages to themselves that attend apprenticeships, would, if free agents in the matter, voluntarily bind their sons apprentices to practitioners?—I think so; because every parent will regard that as a more advantageous mode of disposing of his son, than keeping him at home, or sending him to college.

318. Why then need the Legislature interfere, and compel parents to do so?—I do not know why the Legislature should interfere. I give an opinion as to the consequence, or the non-consequence of it; why the Legislature should interfere I cannot tell.

319. The case of army and navy surgeons, who need not have served an apprenticeship, you consider an exception to the general rule?—I do not know that, for I did not know that they did not undergo an apprenticeship. I am not aware of the course of education they receive; but this I know, that after they have been a considerable number of years in the service of the army and navy, they acquire a great deal of experience, as servants of the public; and it would be very hard to restrict them from commencing general practice: it is on that principle that I speak.

320. If young men, in addition to the customary four-years' course of education in the University of Edinburgh, were to pass 10 or 12 months exclusively in learning pharmacy; why should they not be permitted to act as general practitioners?—I know of no reason; because if they can give proof that they have passed four years in that useful manner, and are admitted at the age to which I am

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alluding of 20 or 21, there surely can be no necessity for men who have passed their time so usefully, undergoing an apprenticeship: but I look upon that as an exception to the rule: I am referring to the general class of those who have become practitioners.

321. Were a young man to graduate as a bachelor in arts at Oxford or Cambridge: were he afterwards to apply to the study of medicine, and from the want of an adequate fortune, be at length precluded from practising as a physician: why should he be prevented from acting as a general practitioner?—I see no reason; because he comes under the class that has been last mentioned.

322. It is contended that apprenticeships have the effect of overstocking the market with practitioners: that every boy apprenticed to a general practitioner, and employed in performing even menial offices, is able to reckon the time he so employs as a part of the period which ought to be devoted to medical study and practice: that you increase the number of competitors by lowering the intellectual character of the course of instruction pursued, and of the required attainments?—I am not of that opinion; and for this reason: if there were not apprentices, general practitioners in the country would find it difficult, I believe, to procure persons to give them that help which they require. For assistants are generally men who have completed their education, and are employed by their principals in attending on the sick; and if the apprenticeship is not enjoined, I do not know where the masters are to procure persons to compound the medicine. That was the difficulty felt by the general practitioners at the time of the Association.

323. In case apprenticeships should still be enforced, ought a longer period than at present to be devoted to lectures, and attendance on hospital and dispensary practice?—I think that two years is the shortest period that ought to be devoted to medical education, properly so called; and that it is immaterial whether apprenticeships were for five years or four years.

324. Why should they not be for three years?—If you declare that no man should be bound till 18, then I admit that three years is enough; because he can become his own master at 21.

325. Were a student required, on commencing his medical studies, to possess certain general attainments, sufficient to employ in the acquiring of them two of the five years which are now too often devoted to menial services: would not a three-years' apprenticeship in that case be sufficient?—As to menial services, I do not know any menial services that apprentices in these days have allotted to them; it was formerly the custom for apprentices of all kinds to be so occupied. In reference to lessening the period of apprenticeship, I fully admit the possibility of its being advantageous.

326. Assuming apprenticeships to be necessary, and that some portion of the term of apprenticeship is devoted, not under the eye of the master, but at a distance from him, to the acquisition of general and medical knowledge, ought time so spent to be reckoned part of the term of apprenticeship?—I think that if a young man was to be an apprentice, and was to go to school for two years afterwards, it would do him no harm: but when a young man becomes an apprentice, it is supposed that he has acquired all the education necessary, except as relates to medicine.

327. Are you not aware that many of the apprentices who come to London in order to qualify for the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, are obliged to devote a portion of that time which ought to be devoted to studies strictly medical, to acquiring a knowledge of the Latin language?—No doubt that they do.

328. It would appear, therefore, that in many cases young men have not acquired all the education necessary, except as relates to medicine, at the time of their being bound apprentices?—It would; but I conceive that classical knowledge should be obtained in the first instance.

329. Ought general practitioners to be permitted, if they please, to charge for attendance, in preference to charging for medicine?—I think it would be one of the greatest improvements that could possibly be, if they were allowed to charge a moderate fee for their visits. It would raise them in their own estimation, and in the estimation of the public; and would be much better for their patients.

330. Are any general practitioners in London in the habit of giving advice and prescribing for a fee of less amount than a physician's customary fee, and of abstaining altogether from vending medicine?—Yes, many: it is a practice, I believe, becoming very general.

331. Are most of the gentlemen who practise after this fashion, men of high professional

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professional attainments?—I know that many of them are: there may be some who are not; but that I will not say a word about.

332. Do you consider the public to be so ignorant, that they would rather pay for medicine than for attendance, on the ground of having a *quid pro quo*?—I think that many ignorant, uninformed people do; but I am sure of this, that the liberal-minded, those who know right from wrong, would never object to the mode suggested of paying their medical men.

333. You are a licentiate of the College of Physicians?—I am.

334. You were for many years a general practitioner?—Yes; I retired from general practice in 1814.

335. Were you a member of the College of Surgeons, and of the Company of Apothecaries?—Yes.

336. On becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians, were you required to retire from both those corporations?—I was, by the rules of the College of Physicians.

337. On retiring, were you required to pay a fine to both?—I paid a fine to the College of Surgeons, and a fine, I believe, is payable to the Society of Apothecaries: but they did not take any fine from me.

338. Do you remember the contents of a pamphlet, intituled "Observations on the Apothecaries' Act"?—No, I do not remember them now.

339. Are you the author of that work?—Yes, I am.

340. That work contains the following remarks upon section 15 of the Act, respecting apprenticeships: "As to youths apprenticed to country apothecaries, they have opportunities of acquiring a proper knowledge of the fundamental principles of their profession; and reducing the term of five years, is manifestly injudicious, and tends rather to prevent than to facilitate their proficiency." Are you still of that opinion?—I have qualified that opinion, by what I have said in my examination to-day. To say that a young man was to go into an apothecary's shop, and to be there five years, without the means of acquiring further knowledge, would be very monstrous indeed; but the present practice at the court of examiners, when a young man presents himself for examination, is, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, to ask for his indenture, in order to see that he has gone through an apprenticeship of five years. They do not ask, and very properly, whether he may not have spent two or three years in acquiring his medical knowledge elsewhere than in his master's shop; and if at the period of my writing those observations such an idea had been afloat, as that the entire apprenticeship should be served immediately under the master's eye, I should have qualified what I have there said with more care than I appear to have done.

341. In spite of many imperfections in the Act, do you believe it to have been productive of advantages to the public?—I not only know that from my own personal observation, but I have had the gratification of hearing that opinion pronounced by very competent authority in the medical profession. I say, "the gratification," because I consider myself as having been chiefly instrumental in producing such an Act.

342. Are there any measures that you wish to recommend, with a view of extending the benefits of that Act?—I am not prepared to answer that question. There is one observation, however, that I would make. I was asked my opinion as to the court of examiners being constituted of the three medical bodies. I should only say, that whatever court of examiners is appointed, whether it is of the three together, or of the three separate, no teacher of medicine in either of the branches should be an examiner.

343. In order to place him above the imputation of any selfish motive?—Not only the imputation, but the temptation: for there may be a temptation; and I can only account for gentlemen who have been educated at Edinburgh, and who have received their degrees there, being subsequently rejected at Apothecaries' Hall, by imagining, that some favouritism must have existed; and I have had some opportunities of knowing that men, very ignorant indeed, have passed, in former years, through some such cause. Therefore, from the experience which I have had, I beg leave to suggest, that no gentleman who is a teacher of medicine, ought to be upon the court of examiners.

344. Explain more distinctly than you have done, the allusion you made to the rejection of candidates at Apothecaries' Hall, who had been passed at Edinburgh? At what period did this happen?—When I was an examiner, between August 1815 and 1817. One gentleman came before me, who, according to testimonials he

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brought, possessed every requisite qualification, but who, to the great astonishment of the court, was found most deficient. Indeed a great many other gentlemen who have taken their degree at Edinburgh, have been refused; and I can only account for their having passed through that ordeal, and received the degree of that highly respectable University, by supposing that there must be something defective in the course of their examinations.

345. In which points principally did you find such candidates deficient?—They were generally deficient.

346. Not in any particular branch of medical science?—I remember that they were deficient in chemical knowledge.

347. To what period do you refer?—To the period between 1815 and 1817, when I was an examiner; and I know that a great many have been rejected since.

348. When you were a member of the board of examiners, was the examination fairly conducted?—Extremely so; there was always every disposition, as far as I saw, to act in the most kind and encouraging way possible to candidates, and to give them time to consider, before they returned their answers: and I do believe that while I was there, not one was rejected without the utmost deliberation.

349. The course of education at that time was not so extensive as it is at present?—No, it was not.

350. Have you had anything to do with the Society of Apothecaries, excepting as a member of the board of examiners?—Nothing since that period at all.

351. Had the Edinburgh gentlemen to whom you adverted, undergone five years' apprenticeship?—I really cannot tell.

352. Could they have presented themselves for examination unless they had done so?—Probably they had; they would not have been admitted to examination, I presume, without showing their indentures.

353. They must have been apprenticed to an apothecary in some part of Great Britain?—Yes, I presume so.

354. Were there any examinations in midwifery, when you were examiner?—There was nothing of the kind. It was the wish of the Associated Apothecaries that a board of examiners in midwifery should be constituted, and it was a matter of great difference between the Associated Apothecaries and the College of Surgeons, that they would not institute such an examination. The College of Surgeons, when a Bill for increasing their privileges was about to be brought in, stated upon what ground that they would not examine in midwifery. That Bill was thrown out. Afterwards, another Bill was introduced, in which they inserted a clause to this effect; that excepting females, none should be allowed to practise midwifery, who were not members of the College of Surgeons. We were so far satisfied with that clause, that we thought that every man who could pass examination at the College of Surgeons, would practise midwifery with some advantage to the public, though he had no testimonials from the College to that effect: but that Bill also was thrown out.

355. Which of the Colleges ought to examine in midwifery?—It rather appertains to surgery.

356. If general practitioners are to be examined by two different boards of examiners, ought not one, at least, of those boards, to conduct such an examination?—Certainly: but it does appertain, in my opinion, more to surgeons than to apothecaries.

357. Would not one board of examiners be preferable to two boards, for examining general practitioners?—For the reasons that I have stated before, I do not think that the board ought to be a joint board of surgeons and apothecaries. I do not think that would do at all. It might be very proper to institute an examination in midwifery, the examiners being surgeons. Many members of the College of Surgeons are very efficient practitioners in midwifery.

358. Would this be a desirable plan; that all candidates, desirous of becoming general practitioners, should be examined in certain branches of medical science by the Company of Apothecaries, and in certain other branches by the College of Surgeons?—That, I think, would be the best division. The two branches of practice are so connected, that it is almost impossible to separate them; for even the pure surgeon, as he is called, practises medicine now.

359. Is there any matter, not elicited by the foregoing examination, that you wish to state?—None, but what I have taken the liberty of stating.

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Martis, 10^o die Junii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George Mann Burrows, M.D., called in ; and further Examined.

360-61. YOU have stated in your work, already referred to, that counsel were of opinion that no army or navy surgeon, could lawfully practise as an apothecary in any part of England and Wales, unless he had been in practice as an apothecary prior to the 1st of August 1815. Had you good authority for making that statement?—To the best of my recollection, a case was submitted to counsel by the Society of Apothecaries upon that question ; but at this distance of time I will not answer for it.

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362. It appears that you brought this defect in the Act distinctly under the cognizance of the court of assistants, by forwarding to them a paper, marked No. 4 in the appendix of your pamphlet, wherein you state, that the army and navy surgeons, on discovering this defect, memorialized the then Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston ; that, in consequence, a correspondence on the subject took place between his Lordship and the Society, which ended by his Lordship intimating that he would immediately bring in a public Bill to remedy the defect?—The Committee would obtain all the information on that subject, probably, from the secretary of the court of examiners, or from the book of minutes of the Society. I have not a doubt that I had sufficient authority at the time, for what I stated.

363. No such Bill was brought in ; yet it appears that the court of assistants, without regard to the opinion which they had received from counsel, came to the following resolution, which they caused to be stuck up in the office of their beadle : “ That the surgeons and assistant-surgeons of the army and navy, whose warrants of appointment bear date previously to the 1st of August 1815, are considered by this court as at that time practising apothecaries ; and that it is not therefore necessary for them to undergo an examination, and to receive a certificate from this society.”?—I remember copying that resolution from a paper in the beadle’s office.

364. If counsel were correct in advising, that no army or navy surgeon could lawfully practise as an apothecary in England and Wales, unless he had been in practice as an apothecary prior to the 1st of August 1815, those who were appointed army or navy surgeons previously to the 1st of August 1815, without having practised as apothecaries prior to that date, could not be considered as apothecaries within the meaning of the Act?—Certainly not, I should think.

365. Did not the Society in this instance exercise a dispensing power over the provisions of the Act?—It would appear so, undoubtedly : but I presume, from what I know of their usual mode of proceeding, that they must have acted upon some subsequent information, or upon some better authority : not being a part of the executive, I cannot tell.

366. In addition to the passage in your pamphlet which was read to you yesterday, wherein you stated that apprentices to country apothecaries have few opportunities of acquiring a proper knowledge of the fundamental principles of their profession, you state in the body of the work, that there are physical impediments which prevent young men, who are apprenticed in the country, from acquiring proficiency in that elementary knowledge ; and that when they came to London, they seldom paid any attention to those studies, because seeming to them a matter of inferior consequence. Did you come to this opinion deliberately?—I did, because within my own experience. I knew perfectly well that country apprentices were very much neglected, and that they really had not the power of acquiring that knowledge which they ought to have. Exceptions I also knew of, in the case of some masters, who had taken particular care of their apprentices, and had rendered them as efficient as they possibly could be. Those were my opinions at the time ; since which, I have not had an opportunity of acquiring any further knowledge upon that point.

367. Then have you any grounds now for being of an opposite opinion?—I have no personal knowledge, as I mentioned ; but I believe that masters, being better educated themselves, take infinitely more pains with their apprentices than they used to do.

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368. Does it follow that where the master is a man of better education, he will take more care of his pupil?—Undoubtedly: he knows the value of education.

369. But still, a pupil who is serving an apprenticeship in the country, cannot have the means of improving himself in medical knowledge to the same extent that he would have, were he wholly intent upon acquiring the fundamental principles of his profession, by attending courses of lectures, and hospital practice at the seat of a school of medicine?—Certainly not; but I think that during his stay in the country, if he is properly attended to by his master, he lays the basis of that knowledge which afterwards may be made so useful, and applied with so much better effect, when he comes into the hospitals to complete his education.

370. You have stated in your pamphlet, that the chairman of the board of examiners, who the next year was master of the Society, contended, that a chemist and druggist, who merely compounded prescriptions, was *bonâ fide* an apothecary; and that therefore an apprentice to a chemist and druggist was entitled to be examined for the Society's licence: that the chairman further contended, that prescribing for the sick was not necessary to constitute an apothecary; that the custom which has become prevalent, for apothecaries to treat diseases, was a custom not sanctioned by law; and that he cited, in support of his position, the case of "The College of Physicians against Rose." You state in your pamphlet that, on investigating this matter, you found that the decision of the Court of King's Bench, in Rose's case, was reversed on appeal to the House of Lords; and that it appeared from some documents belonging to the Society of Apothecaries which you had examined, that Rose was defended against the College of Physicians by the Society of Apothecaries, at their own expense. Is it not so?—I can only generally say, that the statement quoted was a statement of facts. I have not perused that pamphlet for these 17 years; and I cannot recal the circumstances sufficiently strongly to say what was right or what was wrong, in the position taken by the master. The members of the board of examiners differed extremely in their interpretation of the Act, and I thought that many of them had not sufficiently prepared themselves to administer a statute which was so important, and gave them such extensive privileges. They had obtained the Act, but, as it appeared to me, did not understand the spirit of it. That was the basis of our discussions, and I thought the master wrong in his opinions, and I still believe that he was so.

371. The following passage occurs in your pamphlet: "The composition of the court of assistants is the great defect; and until that be remedied, or the administration of the Act be placed under other auspices, it is impossible that the intentions of the Legislature and the profession can ever be as beneficially executed as they ought to be. A member is 60 years of age, before he comes to the rotation of being admitted to the court of assistants; and from the increase of the Society within the last 20 years, the calculation now is, that every member will arrive to 70 before he is on this court: a period of life when most have forsaken all professional views, and are guided by those which are the natural concomitants of age: for 16 of the 24 present rulers do not practise the profession; some of them for 30 or 40 years have retired; and one or two never practised at all. How is a court so constituted to have a proper qualification for the interests of science? The extension of their trade has been, for a long series of years, the principal care of the Society, and in cultivating it, they have suffered many valuable privileges, which were granted by their charter, and embraced professional objects, to become obsolete, and institutions, depending upon them for the encouragement of science, to fall into decay. An executive so composed is little calculated to inspire confidence." It appears that when you wrote that pamphlet, you did not entertain a favourable opinion of the constitution of the court of assistants?—Those are the opinions that I then entertained, and I think justly.

372. Are you still of the same way of thinking?—Not precisely; I must qualify them. I still think that the constitution of the court of assistants is defective; as, with the exception of the present master and of Mr. Brande, (who, by virtue of their offices as apothecaries of the King's household, were brought into the court out of rotation), they must be 60 years of age before they come into the court, and I believe no member of the court is under 65, except those two gentlemen. Therefore I do not conceive in a court so constituted there are means efficient to have the guidance of the profession. But they have now delegated so much of their authority to the court of examiners, who are fully competent to that duty, that I conceive the objections which I formerly urged, are not so forcible as they were, when the Act passed.

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373. Immediately on the passing of the Act of 1815, did you not make a representation to the chairman, with a view to arouse him to a sense of the new and important duties that had devolved upon the Company?—I think I wrote a private letter to him, and probably that letter is appended to the pamphlet. I was induced to do so, in consequence of the first two or three proceedings of the court of examiners after the passing of the Act. I addressed that letter, being perfectly convinced (as I before stated) that they were not sufficiently alive to the importance of the Act which they had to administer: and from the knowledge I had of him as an intelligent man, and from my personal acquaintance with him, I thought that my private opinion upon the subject would have its weight: because, although he never attended the committee of the Associated General Practitioners, he was a subscriber to the Association, and was a hearty well-wisher, as he expressed himself, to the cause that we were embarked in.

374. Was it subsequent to your resignation as an examiner, that the Society of Apothecaries forbore to elect into the court of examiners any member of the court of assistants?—Some years subsequent to that.

John Bacot, Esq., called in; and Examined.

375. WHAT office do you hold in the Society of Apothecaries?—That of chairman of the court of examiners; and no other.

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376. How long have you been chairman?—Two years.

377. Previously to that, did you hold any, and what office?—I was a member of the court of examiners.

378. Have you ever been a member of the court of assistants?—No.

379. When were you first appointed a member of the court of examiners?—In July 1824: the election is in the last week of July, I believe.

380. Then, except as regards the court of examiners, you have no knowledge of anything concerning the Apothecaries' Company?—None whatever.

381. It has been stated, that many medical students from Scotch Universities have been rejected by the court of examiners?—There has been a considerable number, certainly.

382. Has the proportion of Scotch students rejected been greater than the proportion of other students?—I am not prepared to say that; but out of a given number of Scotch students examined, a large proportion has been rejected.

383. Has a larger proportion of Scotch students been rejected, than of students from other schools?—Yes, I think that may be said.

384. Are you prepared, by reference to any authentic return of the cases of students rejected, to establish that point?—No; I have only a general recollection that it is so, from the return that has been given in.

385. In what departments of medical science have the Scotch students, who have been rejected, been found most deficient?—In the knowledge of Latin, materia medica, therapeutics, and the practice of medicine. These are the points in which they have generally failed. I think particularly in materia medica and therapeutics.

386. Can you say which of the medical schools in Scotland has supplied the largest proportion of rejected candidates?—I have not considered the matter sufficiently to give such an answer as I should wish to give, to such a question. I think, however, that rejections have been most numerous among students from the University of Edinburgh.

387. It appears, from the returns made to this Committee, that the proportion of candidates rejected at Apothecaries' Hall, has very much increased of late years.

In the year 1815-16, they rejected	-	-	-	1 in 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816-17	-	-	-	1 - 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1817-18	-	-	-	1 - 16
1818-19	-	-	-	1 - 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1819-20	-	-	-	1 - 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1820-21	-	-	-	1 - 23
1821-22	-	-	-	1 - 17
1822-23	-	-	-	1 - 17
1823-24	-	-	-	1 - 16
1824-25	-	-	-	1 - 13
1825-26	-	-	-	1 - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826-27	-	-	-	1 - 10
1827-28	-	-	-	1 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

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1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1831-32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1832-33	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1833-34	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8

Can you explain the causes of the larger proportion of students rejected during the last six or seven years?—I think that our rejections are now beginning to be upon the decline again; they have reached their maximum: until the year 1826, the examiners rejected about the same proportion, in consequence of the education, and the subjects on which the students were questioned, not having then been extended. Since that time the education has been greatly improved; the examinations have been much more strict and extensive.

388. Is 1825-26 the year in which the regulations of the examiners, for extending the examinations, came into force?—It is the year in which the regulations were first advanced, and the court of examiners were first independent of the court of assistants.

389. Is there at the examinations any difference in proficiency between students who have been apprenticed to members of the Corporation of Apothecaries, and students who have not?—No difference, as far as that is concerned.

390. Do you think it expedient that none should be admitted to examination at Apothecaries' Hall, and receive the Company's licence, but such as have been apprenticed to apothecaries?—I think it is objectionable.

391. State the grounds for that opinion?—The apprenticeship is a great deal too long; more than is necessary for his preliminary studies: five years is a large portion of a young man's time. Apprenticeship is begun at much too early a period of life: it ought not to commence before 17 or 18 years of age. I also think it hard to subject men, who are above 21 years of age, to apprenticeship, should they wish to come into the profession.

392. If gentlemen have gone through a regular medical education, and have either been already examined by a board of competent examiners, or are willing to be examined by the examiners at Apothecaries' Hall, is it reasonable to turn them back on this ground only, that they have not served an apprenticeship?—I think an apprenticeship for a limited period very useful.

393. Would you make it a *sine quâ non*?—No; I should make it depend very much upon concurrent circumstances; but when a man begins the practice of the medical profession before he is 21 years of age, I think it highly necessary that all the period of his minority that is passed in practice, should be passed under the care and tutorage of some well-educated and properly-licensed practitioner; because when placed as an apprentice under such care, he learns a great deal.

394. Then in case it should be determined to amend the Apothecaries' Act, would you recommend that the condition of serving an apprenticeship should be voluntary, not compulsory?—I think it need not be made a necessary requisite.

395. If apprenticeships are as advantageous to students as you appear to consider them, will not parents of their own accord bind their sons apprentices to apothecaries, whenever the enactment rendering apprenticeships compulsory shall be done away with?—I think they probably would.

396. What is the customary premium paid to a master-apothecary, on binding to him an apprentice?—It varies very much; I should say, in London perhaps 250 guineas.

397. In the country?—In the country probably not so much; 150 or 200 guineas, as the case may be.

398. Will not apothecaries of their own accord be desirous of engaging apprentices, on account of the moderate rate at which they thus provide themselves with the services of assistants?—Probably; I think it is an equal advantage both to master and pupil.

399. He obtains an assistant at a cheap rate, besides receiving the apprentice-fee?—No question about it; it is a mutual advantage: and a very great one, where the young man is capable of learning a great deal, and the master is able and disposed to teach him.

400. Has the law which requires apprenticeships to have been served, the effect of multiplying exceedingly the number of medical practitioners?—No; I do not see the relation of the two things.

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401. May not the receipt of an apprentice-fee, and the prospect of engaging the services of an assistant at a cheap rate, be an inducement to almost every practitioner to take one or two apprentices: each of these apprentices the master changes every three years; and each, at the end of two years more, on his passing at Apothecaries' Hall, forms a new addition to the throng of young men who are looking out for practice?—I am not prepared to say that that is the case: I do not think that the apothecary will ever take more apprentices than he wants, in consideration of the fee he is to receive.

402. Were there fewer candidates for apprenticeships, than there are at present, would not general practitioners, who were in want of assistants, prefer engaging young men who had completed their study of the fundamental rudiments of medicine?—They do so now.

403. Would they not do so to a greater extent than they do at present?—I think it is possible that they might.

404. Assistants to practising apothecaries would in that case be persons of regular medical education, instead of being mere apprentice boys?—I do not know that the persons employed can be considered as mere "apprentice boys." They must necessarily have received some preliminary education, before they could be employed as assistants.

405. Is it not a raw boy, just taken from school, that is often employed by the practising apothecary, as an assistant in his shop?—He is employed in dispensing medicines, no doubt.

406. If the apothecary had less inducement to take those boy-apprentices, and were to engage in their stead young men who had studied at a regular medical school, would not the apothecary and the public be better served than they are at present?—I do not think that; because as every apothecary must have some person to dispense his medicine, it cannot be in better hands than in the hands of his apprentice. It is not to be supposed that the master trusts entirely to the apprentice who is just indentured to him; he still employs some person to dispense, under whose guidance the young man is placed. Were an assistant, of regular medical education, to be taken into an apothecary's shop, for the purpose of dispensing medicines, that education would be very much thrown away.

407. Is it principally in pharmacy that the Scottish students who are rejected, are found to be deficient?—In Latin very frequently, in pharmaceutical chemistry, in materia medica, and the knowledge of drugs. Some of them are wholly ignorant of the external character of drugs.

408. Are pharmaceutics made a prominent part of your examination?—Both philosophical, and pharmaceutical chemistry: the composition of the pharmacopœia.

409. Are they required to read and explain prescriptions?—A prescription is presented to them, which they are required to read and translate, giving to the court the terminations of the Latin words, and then translating them into English.

410. Are those prescriptions written in a uniform manner?—They are the prescriptions of physicians practising in London; prescriptions that have been sent, perhaps, to the houses of members of the court, and have been made up.

411. Are they all written in a clear, plain, and legible hand?—Pretty well, as physicians write. We generally select those that are tolerably well written; if there are any which are not so, every help is given to assist the candidate in reading any word, should it not be very legible.

412. Would it not be a fairer trial, to write them all in one uniform hand?—I think not; because they are written exactly in the way in which the young men will have to read them.

413. If one prescription is written in a plain hand, and another in a difficult one, is not the trial unequal?—They have always three or four prescriptions; and if there is any difference, we always select the best handwriting that we can find; and it is generally such as a well-educated man is capable of reading.

414. Is it advantageous to confine the choice of examiners to members of the corporation of 10 years standing; or would it be preferable to select them from the licentiates generally, or, to take a still wider range, from the whole medical profession?—I should say, from the whole body of general practitioners, whether they are members of the Company or not.

415. You think from general practitioners, as being the fittest judges of what the knowledge of the candidates ought to be?—Yes; the young man coming before them, is tried by his peers.

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1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1831-32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1832-33	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1833-34	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8

Can you explain the causes of the larger proportion of students rejected during the last six or seven years?—I think that our rejections are now beginning to be upon the decline again; they have reached their maximum: until the year 1826, the examiners rejected about the same proportion, in consequence of the education, and the subjects on which the students were questioned, not having then been extended. Since that time the education has been greatly improved; the examinations have been much more strict and extensive.

388. Is 1825-26 the year in which the regulations of the examiners, for extending the examinations, came into force?—It is the year in which the regulations were first advanced, and the court of examiners were first independent of the court of assistants.

389. Is there at the examinations any difference in proficiency between students who have been apprenticed to members of the Corporation of Apothecaries, and students who have not?—No difference, as far as that is concerned.

390. Do you think it expedient that none should be admitted to examination at Apothecaries' Hall, and receive the Company's licence, but such as have been apprenticed to apothecaries?—I think it is objectionable.

391. State the grounds for that opinion?—The apprenticeship is a great deal too long; more than is necessary for his preliminary studies: five years is a large portion of a young man's time. Apprenticeship is begun at much too early a period of life: it ought not to commence before 17 or 18 years of age. I also think it hard to subject men, who are above 21 years of age, to apprenticeship, should they wish to come into the profession.

392. If gentlemen have gone through a regular medical education, and have either been already examined by a board of competent examiners, or are willing to be examined by the examiners at Apothecaries' Hall, is it reasonable to turn them back on this ground only, that they have not served an apprenticeship?—I think an apprenticeship for a limited period very useful.

393. Would you make it a *sine quâ non*?—No; I should make it depend very much upon concurrent circumstances; but when a man begins the practice of the medical profession before he is 21 years of age, I think it highly necessary that all the period of his minority that is passed in practice, should be passed under the care and tutorage of some well-educated and properly-licensed practitioner; because when placed as an apprentice under such care, he learns a great deal.

394. Then in case it should be determined to amend the Apothecaries' Act, would you recommend that the condition of serving an apprenticeship should be voluntary, not compulsory?—I think it need not be made a necessary requisite.

395. If apprenticeships are as advantageous to students as you appear to consider them, will not parents of their own accord bind their sons apprentices to apothecaries, whenever the enactment rendering apprenticeships compulsory shall be done away with?—I think they probably would.

396. What is the customary premium paid to a master-apothecary, on binding to him an apprentice?—It varies very much; I should say, in London perhaps 250 guineas.

397. In the country?—In the country probably not so much; 150 or 200 guineas, as the case may be.

398. Will not apothecaries of their own accord be desirous of engaging apprentices, on account of the moderate rate at which they thus provide themselves with the services of assistants?—Probably; I think it is an equal advantage both to master and pupil.

399. He obtains an assistant at a cheap rate, besides receiving the apprentice-fee?—No question about it; it is a mutual advantage: and a very great one, where the young man is capable of learning a great deal, and the master is able and disposed to teach him.

400. Has the law which requires apprenticeships to have been served, the effect of multiplying exceedingly the number of medical practitioners?—No; I do not see the relation of the two things.

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401. May not the receipt of an apprentice-fee, and the prospect of engaging the services of an assistant at a cheap rate, be an inducement to almost every practitioner to take one or two apprentices: each of these apprentices the master changes every three years; and each, at the end of two years more, on his passing at Apothecaries' Hall, forms a new addition to the throng of young men who are looking out for practice?—I am not prepared to say that that is the case: I do not think that the apothecary will ever take more apprentices than he wants, in consideration of the fee he is to receive.

402. Were there fewer candidates for apprenticeships, than there are at present, would not general practitioners, who were in want of assistants, prefer engaging young men who had completed their study of the fundamental rudiments of medicine?—They do so now.

403. Would they not do so to a greater extent than they do at present?—I think it is possible that they might.

404. Assistants to practising apothecaries would in that case be persons of regular medical education, instead of being mere apprentice boys?—I do not know that the persons employed can be considered as mere "apprentice boys." They must necessarily have received some preliminary education, before they could be employed as assistants.

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416. Would it not be proper to allow the appointment also of any medical professors of eminence to be examiners?—No; I think we had better steer clear of all teachers.

417. Suppose that a small part only of the whole board consisted of teachers?—If we could find a man eminent in any one branch of his profession, I think it would be desirable to appoint him as an examiner; and I hope and believe that has not been lost sight of in the selecting of gentlemen to form our court, as far as that could be done in accordance with the Act.

418. To limit the number of the eligible, must have the effect of lowering the standard of eminence of those who are elected?—Certainly it would be very desirable to choose them from among practitioners generally.

419. Has it been attended with any disadvantage, that the examiners vacate their office once a year, and are re-elected?—It puts it in the power of the court of assistants to elect fresh men, if they choose.

420. Ought a power of dismissing examiners to be vested in the court of assistants?—That power hitherto has never been exercised; and I see no objection to it.

421. Looking to the important duties which the examiners have to perform, would it not be better to appoint them *quamdiu se bene gesserint*?—It is the same thing in effect; they cannot be displaced, until they have misconducted themselves in some way or other: because the cause would be asked for, and must be assigned, I apprehend.

422. In principle would it not be better, that between one yearly election and another, no member of the court of examiners should be dismissed, except upon cause shown?—Perhaps it would.

423. Are there any points wherein you think that the constitution of the board of examiners, or the powers vested in them, as regulated by the Act of 1815, admit of amendment?—I have before stated it as my opinion, that general practitioners should be eligible as examiners, whether members of the Corporation or not; and if that point were conceded, the powers granted to the court of examiners are not capable of being altered much for the better.

424. Are the examiners in the habit of examining candidates upon the subject of midwifery?—No, they are not; the court of examiners took counsel's opinion upon that subject, in the hopes that they might be enabled to do so; but the opinion was, that we had not the power of examining in midwifery. We ask candidates for testimonials of their having attended courses of midwifery, and we go as near to examining in midwifery as we can. We examine them upon the diseases of women and children, and up to the very point of labour; but there our examination ends; for the delivery of a woman is said to be a surgical operation.

425. Are you aware that the College of Surgeons have declined examining upon that subject?—We are aware of that: the Society applied to the College of Surgeons to beg them to institute some examination of the kind.

426. You have not repudiated such an examination, because you thought it *infra dignitatem*?—We were in this situation, that if we had asked a question, and a pupil had refused to answer it, we could not have pressed it.

427. Is it not important that every student should be examined in midwifery?—Whenever a question in midwifery has been asked, we have never found any reluctance in the young man to answer it.

428. Might you not state to the young men, that under the Act of Parliament you had no right to require them to answer questions in midwifery; but that as midwifery was an important branch of professional practice, you recommended them to prove themselves not ignorant of that branch, by answering questions belonging to it?—Yes, and I believe a great deal is done in that way in our court of examiners; one of the most accomplished accoucheurs in this town, is a member of the court.

429. Do you consider that under the Act you are empowered to examine in surgery, strictly so culled?—No, certainly not.

430. It has been recommended by Dr. Barlow and other writers on the subject of medical reform, to consolidate the Apothecaries' Society and the College of Surgeons into one body, whose province it should be to examine candidates for general practice, and to supervise general practitioners. Should you approve of such a consolidation?—I think it better that the two bodies should remain independent, and that young men should pass both ordeals, first one, and then the other.

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431. What inconveniences would attend a consolidation of the two corporations?—I should imagine that there might be collisions and disputes between the parties, which do not occur, and are not likely to occur at present.

432. Should you approve of establishing a general board of examiners, consisting of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, for the purpose of examining all candidates intending to practise, whether in physic, surgery, or as general practitioners; or do you prefer retaining separate Boards, one for each branch of the profession?—I think it is better that they should remain separate as they now are, remedying such defects in each as are apparent.

433. Is it not essential that all persons intending to be general practitioners should learn surgery?—Certainly.

434. Do not many receive their licence at Apothecaries' Hall, who do not afterwards take the diploma of the College of Surgeons?—I think there are some; but the College of Surgeons have no power to call any person before them: they exist only by the power of public opinion.

435. Many receive the licence of the Apothecaries' Society and become general practitioners, who are wholly deficient in the knowledge of surgery?—Yes.

436. How would you propose to remedy that defect?—I think it might be as well made imperative to appear before the College of Surgeons, as it is to appear before us; and I should say that the practitioner has not a complete character as a medical man, unless he passes both tribunals.

437. Have you paid attention to the prosecutions that have been instituted by the Apothecaries' Society against persons for practising without a qualification?—I have for the last two or three years been one of the Bill Committee, as it is called; and therefore I can speak upon some points relating to these prosecutions.

438. The master of the Society appears to consider that, whenever an information is laid against any person for practising without a qualification, the Society has no right to exercise any discretion, but is compelled to prosecute?—I think that whenever an individual, practising in a particular district, has been informed against by the medical practitioners in his immediate neighbourhood, and they have said, "that they have passed their examinations, that this man has not; that they have received their licence, and that this man has not; that they are not protected by the Act of Parliament which was passed for their protection;" the Company have generally determined upon prosecuting, provided it appears upon inquiry (which is always instituted) that he is practising contrary to the provisions of the Act.

439. Can you refer to any passage in the Act of 1815, which, in case of an information being laid against a person for practising contrary to the provisions of the Act, takes away from the Company all discretion, and makes it compulsory upon them to prosecute him?—No; I believe there is no such clause in the Act; but I should say, that discretion has generally been exercised, and a very considerable degree of discretion, in instituting prosecutions; but if a man is in very large practice in the country, and it appears that, although he may have entered his name at various lectures, and may even, perhaps, have attended them, he has not subjected himself to the test of his having received a proper education, I do not see any reason why he should not be compelled so to do.

440. The Committee have before them a letter, dated Apothecaries' Hall, the 24th of April 1832, signed by your late brother, Edmund Bacot, clerk and solicitor to the Society, addressed to a person who was a graduate in physic in one of the Scotch Universities, and was practising in the north of England. The letter contains the following passage: "You are not infringing on the rights of the Society of Apothecaries, but are acting contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed for regulating the practice of Apothecaries in England and Wales, of which Act the Society, on any complaint, is bound and compellable to enforce the observance." From this letter, and others to the same effect, it appears that your Society was in the habit of representing to the parties who were informed against for acting contrary to the provisions of the Act of 1815, that the Society had no discretion, but was compelled to prosecute?—I know that it was my brother's opinion, that the Society might be compelled to prosecute, when urged to do so by persons laying an information. Upon what that opinion was founded, not being myself a member of the legal profession, I cannot say.

441. If it be so, that they have no discretion, they have no more right to exercise forbearance in one class of cases, when the Act has been contravened, than in another?—

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another?—Certainly not; but their discretion is limited by their power; and, unfortunately, they cannot prosecute everybody.

442. But it appears that in the case of army and navy surgeons, they have exercised a discretion in not prosecuting, although they were aware that it was an infringement of the Act of Parliament?—At the time when they determined to exercise that forbearance, I was not a member of the court of examiners; but I have a distinct recollection, from looking at the minute-book, that such suspension of the law was in consequence of a correspondence that took place between the Army and Navy Medical Boards, the Government, and the Society of Apothecaries.

443. A letter from the Secretary at War, and from the Army and Navy Medical Boards, requesting the Society to suspend the law in favour of army and navy surgeons, followed by compliance on the part of your Society, shows plainly that you did consider yourselves at liberty to forbear prosecuting, if you thought proper, and not as wholly without the power of exercising any discretion?—That is true, provided they believed, contrary to the opinion that was given, that those who were appointed surgeons of the army and navy, prior to 1st August 1815, were not practising as apothecaries prior to 1815.

444. The law has been suspended in favour of all army and navy surgeons, whether appointed before or after the 1st of August 1815. If they who were appointed army or navy surgeons prior to August 1815, were properly considered as apothecaries in practice prior to that date, those who have been appointed army or navy surgeons since the 1st of August 1815, must be considered as apothecaries in practice subsequent to that date: and in their favour the law has been suspended?—Legally speaking, that may be the case; but we know very well that they, every one of them, have undergone a regular medical education, independently of the great experience they have subsequently acquired.

445. According to your last answer, regular medical education, and great subsequent experience, entitle a party to the suspension of the law in his favour?—If that education has been tested by due examination, I certainly do think so.

446. Examination before whom? In the case of the army and navy surgeons, not before yourselves. Why then before yourselves, in the case of graduates and licentiates from the Universities and Colleges in Scotland?—From our own experience we may not think, perhaps, that such medical education and examination in Scotland are so good as may be expected.

447. At any rate, in your previous answer you have admitted the principle, that where the party practising, though contrary to the directions of the Act, has received a competent medical education, then the Society should exercise a discretion, and forbear to prosecute?—Certainly, there ought to be, and I believe there generally has been a discretion of that sort exercised.

448. The following is a letter, addressed by Edmund Bacot, clerk of the Apothecaries' Society, to a gentleman who was appointed an army or navy surgeon, subsequent to August 1815, and who at the date of the letter, 27th of October 1831, was practising in England as an apothecary: "Sir, Mr. Watson has handed to me your letter of the 18th instant; and in answer I beg to say, that an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1825, by which all persons holding or having held commissions as surgeons or assistant-surgeons in the army, or navy, or East India service, were authorized to act as apothecaries, without any examination. This Act unfortunately was limited to one year; therefore, strictly, persons in the above situation, are not now qualified to act as apothecaries, without undergoing the examination required by the original Act. The Society of Apothecaries therefore feel, that gentlemen holding commissions as above, ought to be considered as qualified; and they do not therefore enforce the Act, by requiring such persons to be examined, or to pay the penalty; but they cannot prevent the law from affecting them so far as relates to the recovery of the charges of such persons, in case their patients refuse payment. If you held your commission previous to the 1st of August 1815, or were in the service on that day, I think you must be considered as being at that time in practice; but if you entered the service after that day, I am afraid you would be under a difficulty as to recovering any charges, in case you were obliged to resort to legal proceedings for that purpose." It appears, therefore, that in certain cases the Company did take upon themselves to dispense with prosecution; although in other cases they represented that they had no discretionary power?—It may be so; it is altogether out of my jurisdiction.

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449. As regards the public, is it expedient to entrust such powers as those to the Apothecaries' Society?—I think that they are very inexpedient indeed.

450. Have they had the effect of putting down the practice of unqualified men?—No, certainly not; they have in a great many particular instances done so.

451. Has the total of unqualified practitioners been diminished in consequence of these prosecutions?—I should think it had diminished.

452. Is the whole number of unqualified practitioners less than it was in 1815?—I should think so, certainly: they were all unlicensed then; there was no test of any man's education.

453. Are practitioners, in general, men of better education at present than they were in 1815?—Certainly.

454. Is the ratio of the uneducated to the educated greater or less than it was in 1815?—I think it is less; and I think it is diminishing from year to year.

455. Is it extremely difficult to put down unqualified practitioners, by force of law?—I should say that it is impossible.

456. Is it a great disadvantage to your Society, to be entrusted with the power of prosecuting?—No doubt, by it a great deal of obloquy is thrown upon the Society, undeservedly.

457. If your Society to which those powers are entrusted, were to obtain a complete return of all who were practising, and to select for prosecution those persons whom they found to be most ignorant, would not those prosecutions fall with greater fairness?—Perhaps they do not always fall on those most deserving of prosecution; though much pains have been taken to select for prosecution people very ignorant indeed. The first prosecution under the Act was against a man in Staffordshire, of the name of Warburton. He said in court that he was a serjeant; which induced the Judge to ask him to spell the word; this he tried to do seven times, and failed each time.

458. By what class of persons are informations usually laid?—Almost all by practitioners.

459. Rival practitioners on the spot?—Almost all by rival practitioners on the spot, as must necessarily be expected.

460. The person most likely to be informed against would be a practitioner who is getting into extensive practice, and from his success, probably deserving of it?—I am not at all prepared to say that: there are so many other things besides professional knowledge, which enable a man to get into practice.

461. Still it would probably be an individual who was getting into practice?—Who was getting into practice, certainly.

462. Among the persons informed against, have there been many, who have served the five-years' apprenticeship, and less attended lectures and hospitals; but who have omitted to be examined, and to take out their licence?—No; I should think that was not the case.

463. Then have they generally been persons to whose practising there was the insurmountable bar, that they had not served an apprenticeship?—I do not think that has been the case.

464. Under what incapacity have they generally laboured?—They have had little or no education at all. Others have graduated and studied in other schools, and have sat down under the belief that they would not be interfered with: perhaps not willing to come before our board of examiners.

465. Then not many, on receiving notice of prosecution, have presented themselves to be examined?—A considerable number have done so; and many have abstained from practising, and presented themselves on the first notice received from the Company. A very considerable number, I am not prepared to say how many, have come before us, within the last twelvemonth.

466. What has been the mode of remunerating the Society's solicitor? by a fixed allowance for conducting this part of the business, or in proportion to the number of prosecutions?—Assuredly his profits would increase with the number of prosecutions: his salary, as clerk to the Society, is a fixed salary.

467. Are you aware that solicitors in several Government departments, to save them from the imputation, that they advise prosecutions with a view to the increase of their own emoluments, receive fixed salaries?—I believe that has been the case generally.

468. Would it not be proper in the case of the Society's solicitor?—Doubtless, to take away the very possibility of any such imputation.

469. Do any limitations occur to you, under which it might still be advisable

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to entrust some authority or other with the power of prosecuting unqualified practitioners?—I think it is an exceedingly difficult subject: in the present mode of prosecution no good, of a general or extensive nature, can be done. The first step to check the unqualified practitioner would be to establish a general registry of all medical men.

470. Suppose that prosecutions were limited to the cases of those practitioners who simulated a professional title or rank which did not belong to them?—Yes, I think it probable that it might succeed; but I have not turned my attention enough to the subject to give a positive opinion upon it.

471. Is not this the use of professional titles; that they are a sort of warranty to the public for a person's having been properly instructed?—No doubt about it.

472. An imposition is practised upon the public, when a professional title is falsely assumed?—Surely, and I think in that way good might be done.

473. In limiting prosecutions to cases of this kind, you think that good might be done?—Yes, I think it might be.

474. Have any of the prosecutions been directed against surgeons for dispensing medicine to their patients?—There has been such a case, I think; but the individual prosecuted did not limit his practice to surgery only.

475. Are you aware of a case, wherein it has lately been decided, that a surgeon may recover from his patient the cost of the medicine he dispensed, if the case were surgical?—I remember that there has been such a case; but that refers to surgical practice only.

476. Does not that give a power to the surgeon, which, under the Act of 1815, he was not supposed to possess?—It certainly would open a door, I think, if it were generally to be acted upon: it would make it much more difficult than it now is for the Society to obtain a verdict.

477. Do you consider it desirable that a well-educated surgeon should be prohibited from dispensing medicines to his own patients in surgical cases?—I should think it would be very desirable that he should be prevented, if he declares himself to be a surgeon only; because I presume his education to have been entirely and solely surgical; that he is not that compound called a general practitioner.

478. Is the practice of surgeons limited to what is called pure surgery?—No, I know that it is not; and that is the reason for my objection, as above stated.

479. If much of the practice of surgeons extends to medical cases; and if the proper medical treatment of surgical cases depends on the exhibition of proper internal remedies, ought not surgeons to be allowed to dispense medicines to their own patients?—No, I do not think so, because by that very means the whole intention and object of the Act of 1815 would be defeated.

480. But it appears from the direction of the Judge, in this very case, that such is actually the present state of the law?—Yes; but that is clearly defined to be in a surgical case only.

481. Can any definite line be drawn between surgery and medicine?—The two lines merge in each other; but at the extremities the distinctions are broad enough. Pure fevers cannot be considered, under any circumstances, as complaints fit to be attended by a man who is professionally only a surgeon.

482. Are you aware that, by the original charter granted to the College of Surgeons, contagious infirmities, under which it may be contended that several descriptions of fever are included, are enumerated amongst those which surgeons may attend?—No, I am not aware that they are: it may be so contended in the eye of law, but not in the eye of reason.

483. According to one theory of fevers, are they not all referred to local inflammation as their cause; and according to this view, may they not be regarded as surgical complaints: but besides this, are there not many internal complaints, the treatment of which by ancient usage, or by charter, is lawfully entrusted to members of the College of Surgeons?—It may be so contended; but when it is considered that the College of Surgeons in London do not require from their candidates attendance upon the medical practice of any institution whatever, I do not see how those candidates, on receiving their diploma, can properly discharge those functions which imply a knowledge of medicine.

484. For the advantage of the public and of the Society of Apothecaries, is it desirable to maintain the Society in possession of those powers of prosecuting unqualified practitioners, which were conferred on them by the Act of 1815?—No, I do not think it is.

485. Ought chemists and druggists to qualify for carrying on their business, by attending

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attending lectures on chemistry, botany, and materia medica, and by undergoing examination?—I consider they should so, to a certain extent.

486. How ought a board, for conducting such an examination, to be constituted?—I should rather leave that to other people to decide.

487. Would a board consisting of members of the Apothecaries' Company, be liable to objection, on the ground that it is itself a company trading in drugs and medicines?—Such an objection might be held.

488. Is it expedient to allow general practitioners to charge, if they please, for attendance, in preference to charging for medicine?—I think it desirable that the charging for attendance should be made legal: it must not, however, be lost sight of, that the public is the party to decide after all.

489. Respecting prosecutions instituted by the Company, do you mean to say, that they have no discretion but to prosecute those who are informed against?—They are extremely annoyed, when information is given against a party, and that party has not undergone his examination, and obtained his licence. They are subject to be exceedingly reproached by the parties giving this information, if they do not prosecute. They have been so, in a late instance, for having delayed a prosecution, and allowed it to run over from one assizes to another: but they did so, because it was a second prosecution; and it was rather unkind and unfair to press the party at the end of two or three months.

490. Was this an individual who had undergone a good medical education?—He had attended some lectures, I believe: he had never undergone any examination by any examining board whatever; and this individual had been prosecuted, had had judgment pronounced against him, and had continued to act in spite of that judgment; and a second prosecution was pressed upon the Company: but they delayed to act, in order to give the party time to abate the nuisance, if he pleased, because they thought it came rather too quick upon the heels of the first.

491. Is that the Dorsetshire case?—It is. That party has attended certain lectures, I believe, but he has never been tested by any examination.

492. The Committee have a letter before them from a person, who received a medical education in Scotland. He states that he was prosecuted by your Society, after having been settled in the place, where he was practising, nine years?—It is possible, but I do not know the case; because, as I have stated before, these prosecutions do not originate in the Society, but in information given to the Society.

493. If these prosecutions are to be continued, ought they not to be directed against the most ignorant?—Yes, certainly, as a general principle, that is a good one: but there must be some deviations from that; because, although a man may tell you that he is not ignorant, the only test is, to let him prove it, by passing an examination.

494. Is there not *prima facie* evidence that persons excel others in ignorance, who have not attended any courses of medical lectures, or hospital practice, and have not been examined for any medical degree, diploma, or licence?—There may be circumstances to qualify that; because one man may have attended no lectures, and his power of doing mischief may be very limited: another man may have gone through medical education to a great extent, yet he may so far have got into practice, that his sphere of operation is very extensive, and his power of doing mischief very great: the latter, though he has to a certain extent been educated, may, of the two, be the more pernicious person.

495. Would it be expedient to amend the Act of 1815, so that the Apothecaries' Society might have power to examine in midwifery?—To some public body such power ought certainly to be granted: it is a great defect that some public body has not that power.

496. Are there any points not elicited during your examination, which you would wish to state to the Committee?—I do not at present recollect any.

John Ridout, Esq., called in; and Examined.

497. WHAT situation do you hold in the Apothecaries' Society?—I am a member of the Society, and of the court of examiners.

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498. What other situations have you held in the Society?—Within the last two years I have been elected a member of the Bill committee, a committee appointed to administer so much of the Act of Parliament as is not especially entrusted to the court of examiners.

499. Were you ever a member of the court of assistants?—No.

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500. What advantages belong to those young men who are apprenticed to members of the Corporation?—They have the opportunity of attending the lectures on *materia medica*, which are given by professors at Apothecaries' Hall; attending also the herbal course given at the cost of the Society; and, of course, of becoming members of the Society, after passing through their term of apprenticeship.

501. Apprentices to members of the Corporation have exclusively the right to attend the lectures given at the laboratory of the Society on pharmaceutical chemistry?—Yes, with the addition of a certain number of the professor's own pupils.

502. How many will the theatre at your hall admit?—I do not know; I believe the room in which the lecture is given, is never filled. In the first instance, before the medical schools were effectually organized, the Society gave this instruction; but now they wish in no degree to interfere with the gentlemen who occupy the chairs of the different schools.

503. Is not your laboratory considered to be remarkably well fitted up for pharmaceutical purposes?—Yes, and access is very readily granted to any person who may wish to see it.

504. Are not the lectures there given upon pharmaceutical chemistry considered excellent of their kind?—Assuredly lectures given by a man so eminent as Mr. Brande is, must be useful to the students.

505. If readier admission to these lectures were afforded, would the class, in your opinion, be filled?—No doubt of it; but these lectures are gratuitous, and of course would interfere with the lectures of those gentlemen who receive remuneration from their classes.

506. Is not the examination of candidates for your licence deferred to the end of their second year of study at the seat of a medical school?—The candidate is required to devote two years to the acquirement of professional knowledge at a school. Two years must have elapsed from the commencement of his studies to the time of his appearing for examination; and we find that a longer period than that is now voluntarily taken by the student.

507. They study at a medical school a longer time than is required?—On reference to the papers of the young men coming up for examination, we find that they stay 27 months instead of 24 months.

508. Would two examinations be preferable to one; the one at the end of the first year, the other at the end of the second year?—I think it very desirable that the examination in Latin should take place at an earlier time; the time and attention of the student is, I think, injuriously occupied by that branch of examination.

509. Ought not the examination in Latin to take place upon the youth's first entering himself as a medical student?—I think so; that no student should be considered as having commenced his medical education, till he had proved himself to possess that preliminary knowledge which is requisite to enable him to profit by the professional knowledge that he is to receive.

510. Supposing two years to be a proper period for passing through the course of medical instruction, would it not be better to have one examination at the end of the first year, and another examination at the end of the second?—Provided every general practitioner were required to pass examination as well at the College of Surgeons as at Apothecaries' Hall, the examinations on anatomy and physiology, which now take place before our board of examiners, would of course be carried on by the College of Surgeons; and more time considerably would then be allowed the student to prepare for his examination in general science. In that case one examination before our board would be sufficient.

511. Does it not favour indolence, to defer examination to a distant period; and does it not encourage diligence, to have periodical examinations at short intervals, whereby the student may have his proficiency tested continually, from the beginning to the end of his academical career?—Certain advantages undoubtedly result from periodical examinations; but the principal are derived, I think, from making them experimental; so that medical science being a power directed for practical interests, the examinations on different subjects are brought home to their practical objects, and are so combined as to show the practical use of each branch of study.

512. Have any negotiations taken place between your Society and the College of Surgeons, with a view to rendering complete the course of medical study required of persons intending to be general practitioners, and to dividing between those two bodies the branches of study on which they shall severally examine?—

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Some negotiation occurred last year, during the discussion of the Bill for amending the Apothecaries' Act.

513. Have they come to any agreement on such a division?—No; I think it most desirable that such arrangement should take place.

514. No distinct proposal has been made by your Society respecting such a division?—I am not aware of any; there was a general assent to the propriety, nay necessity, of a due division of the different branches of medical science between the two bodies; and at the time mentioned we pressed our desires, that the examinations in anatomy and physiology should be carried on exclusively at the College.

515. What advantages would attend such a division?—It would more equally divide the various subjects on which the students are examined, and leave their minds more at ease, by lessening the number of subjects to be studied preparatory to each separate examination.

516. Are you in favour of appointing a general board, consisting of physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners, for the purpose of examining for all medical degrees, licences or diplomas?—I think it far better that the three bodies should continue, subject to a well-ordered and systematic arrangement of their several functions, so as they might not in any degree interfere with each other.

517. Ought the function of the apothecary to be simply the dispensing of medicine?—Assuredly not; it would not be compatible with the wants and wishes of the times.

518. Have not physicians and pure surgeons evinced a disposition at times to confine the apothecary to the most humble line of professional practice?—It has been so said; but there is a misapprehension generally respecting apothecaries: the general practitioner assumes the name of surgeon; and the few who are properly termed apothecaries, keep open shops, and approximate in respect of their occupation more nearly to chemists and druggists than to medical practitioners.

519. Did not physicians for a long time endeavour to confine apothecaries to that description of practice?—They have done so on many occasions.

520. Do they even now admit the apothecary's right to prescribe, as well as to dispense?—It is legally established, and therefore must be admitted, though perhaps with reluctance.

521. The master of the Apothecaries' Society himself, about the year 1816, appears to have contended for this restricted definition of an apothecary's duties?—It was an error in judgment, certainly; a reference to the trial that he cited, would disprove his version of it.

522. The Act of 1815 ought to have removed whatever doubts on this matter may previously have existed?—Certainly, all doubt.

523. Which of the medical corporations is fittest, in your opinion, to examine in midwifery?—As at present constituted, the council of the College of Surgeons is not well adapted to carry on such an examination: our court of examiners is quite competent so to do; because, I believe, 10 out of 12 of the members of that court are in actual practice as accoucheurs.

524. Whereas the council of the College of Surgeons exclude accoucheurs from their body?—They do so, I understand.

525. Do your examiners, as far as the law will allow them, examine in matters relating to midwifery?—The examination upon that point, even now is substantially good; though not so well established as is desirable: all that may be called operative midwifery, is excluded; but we go so near to it, as to ensure on the part of the student attendance upon lectures in midwifery, and a knowledge of the subject taught by the lecturer. Midwifery, therefore, is substantially acquired already; but it is desirable that our right to examine upon it should be legally recognized.

526. In what light do you regard apprenticeships?—I think they are very beneficial, both to the practitioner and to the public. They improve the practitioner's education, and lessen its expense.

527. Ought they to be of five years' duration?—Certainly no man should be subject to the restraint of an apprenticeship, after he has attained 21 years of age.

528. If a person has received a good medical education, and has been examined, and found to be proficient by a competent board of examiners; whether he has served an apprenticeship or not, ought he not to be allowed to practice as a general practitioner?—If a candidate has had a suitable medical education with regard to the duties which he is to perform when in practice, he should be admitted

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to examination, and if found competent, should be licensed to practise, whether he had served an apprenticeship or not.

529. You would extend this of course to army and navy surgeons, and to persons in the East India service?—To any who had proved themselves competent, and had followed a course of study adapted to give them the requisite knowledge.

530. Were such privileges granted in England to all who had been suitably educated and examined, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, reciprocally ought not persons who have been properly educated and examined in England, to be admitted to all professional privileges in Scotland and Ireland?—I think it very desirable that there should be a similarity of education in the three kingdoms, a similarity in the strictness and integrity of the examination, and then perfect reciprocity.

531. Have you heard of the complaints made by general practitioners, that chemists and druggists interfere with their practice?—I hear of that very frequently; and from the very frequent statements of that kind made to me, I cannot doubt the fact. I have promised, that if any such information as could be legally acted upon, were communicated to me, I would place it in the hands of our solicitor. In no instance, however, have I received any such information.

532. Under the clause in the Apothecaries' Act, reserving to chemists and druggists all their rights, may they not lawfully prescribe and dispense in their own shops?—I am not competent to decide that point. It would be difficult, I understand, in such cases, to obtain a verdict against a chemist and druggist. For the verdict might interfere with parties, not regularly in the habit of practising medicine, but administering medicine occasionally to persons seeking aid at their hands, under circumstances of urgent necessity.

533. Were it clear that as an end it is desirable to prevent this practising of chemists and druggists, would it not be extremely difficult to devise means that would be effectual?—If dispensing in their own shops were considered an offence, I think it would be extremely difficult to obtain proof, and still more difficult to obtain such proof as would satisfy a jury.

534. Has the law which renders apprenticeships indispensable, had the effect of multiplying practitioners beyond the number that they would otherwise have increased to?—Not in many instances: we have had proof, however, that men have taken apprentices whose natural powers of mind unfitted them to profit from a professional education.

535. Is not the clause in the Act of 1815, relative to assistants, wholly nugatory?—Wholly.

536. There is no power to recover the penalty?—No power, I understand, whatever.

537. Were the clause which makes it obligatory to serve an apprenticeship, to be repealed; and were apprentices, in consequence, less easily procurable than they are at present; would not a master practitioner, who was without apprentices, have to provide himself with assistants from among the young men who had just completed their medical education?—There would be a difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number for the wants of the profession, and considerable expense would be attendant upon that mode of obtaining them. Great apprehensions would be entertained, such as indeed are actually entertained, that the assistant, becoming acquainted with the professional connections of the practitioner with whom he lived, would profit by that acquaintance, to the injury of his principal.

538. Have you anything to add to the evidence of the last witness, respecting the increased proportion of candidates rejected during the last five or six years by your board of examiners?—There is one further explanation. A few years ago, Celsus and Gregory were added to the works which were to form the subject of examination; and a particular time was fixed when these books were to be first introduced. All candidates who came up before that time, of course were saved that examination; but in the year when those medical classics were first introduced, there was a considerable increase of rejections.

539. Have you any explanation to offer of the alleged greater proportion of Scotch students, who have been rejected?—I was not aware, until it was stated to me, what that proportion was. I certainly felt surprised at the defective knowledge of many of the candidates, who, I ascertained, had received their education in Scotland.

540. Have you proved that allegation, by ascertaining what proportion the number of

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of the rejected candidates bears to the number examined in the case of Scottish students, as compared with students from other schools?—No, I have not. I do not know the proportion, I only know the fact.

541. Of course, the Scottish gentlemen who have been rejected, must have served a five-years' apprenticeship, or they could not have been examined?—Certainly.

542. Were any of them persons who had graduated as doctors of physic in a Scotch university?—Yes, several.

543-4. Are there several clauses in the Act of 1815, which are not applicable to the present state of the profession?—Certainly, there are several. The third clause, which calls upon the Society to examine shops, is very objectionable in principle, and is likewise inefficient for its intended purpose. The examination is of a domiciliary nature, and inquisitorial in its character; and nothing but indispensable necessity could justify having recourse to such measures. But the necessity, if it existed prior to 1815, does in no degree exist now, in consequence of the improved professional acquirements of the practitioner.

545. And the authority to visit does not extend to the shops of chemists and druggists?—No.

546. Does your Society, in fact, ever make those visitations to the shops of apothecaries, which they are empowered to make, by the Act?—I suppose they do; for my own shop is visited annually.

547. Once a year, only?—Yes.

548. Can a visitation, made once a year only, be efficacious in preventing the sale of bad or spurious drugs or medicines, by parties who are disposed to commit that species of fraud?—I believe I stated before, that even if it is necessary, it is inefficient.

549. Are there any other clauses in the Act which are inapplicable to the profession, in its present state?—The fifth clause is objectionable, which imposes a penalty upon the practitioner for refusing to compound the prescription of a physician.

550. It was much objected to at the time?—Yes, and was introduced in consequence of a personal quarrel between two practitioners.

551. Is there any other clause?—There is the 14th clause, which fixes the age for examination at 21. I think that no candidate ought to be examined, until he had attained the age of 22. That corresponds with the age which is fixed by the College of Surgeons, and would prevent the evil which frequently occurs, of placing out students as apprentices at too early an age. No inconvenience would be imposed upon candidates by this alteration; since, on reference to the papers which are placed by candidates in the hands of our secretary prior to their examination, we find, that upon the average they have attained the age of 23 years and four months.

552. What advantage would arise from deferring the period for one year?—Students would not be taken from school at so early an age as they are now taken; and they would have a better opportunity of acquiring that knowledge which is requisite to enable them to pass their examination. From apprehension that at the age of 21 they will not have acquired that degree of knowledge, they now defer the time.

553. Would not a delay of two years enable them the better to complete their education in all the branches of medical science?—It is highly desirable. I named the age of 22, because it corresponded with that fixed by the College of Surgeons, but 23 would be preferable; because the person who enters on the profession, must have skill and discernment; and that must be founded on experience, which cannot be acquired at 22.

554. Would some preparatory instruction, extending beyond the knowledge of Latin, merely, be desirable?—Undoubtedly; and that this should be tested by examination, as was suggested, at a period suitable for that purpose.

555. In what manner is the proficiency of the candidate in materia medica and pharmacy tested by your examiners?—There is a tray containing various drugs, and another tray containing various salts, placed before the candidate. He is required to recognize the external character of the drugs, and salts, and to explain the natural history of some, the chemical constitution of others, and the therapeutic application of all.

556. So that this part of the examination is demonstrative?—Demonstrative to a certain extent. To proceed with the clauses which, in my opinion, require alter-

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ation, I come to the 18th clause, which enjoins a five-years' apprenticeship. I should suggest, that no person above the age of 21 should be subject to that restriction; but that prior to that age the students should be subject to the moral control which can be beneficially enforced by apprenticeship.

557. You recommend apprenticeship, but you would not make it indispensable?—I decidedly recommend it, under the age of 21.

558. But you would not make it a *sine qua non*?—No; I think that the public, appreciating its advantages, would be induced to enforce it, of their own accord.

559. And particularly medical practitioners would be induced to persevere in taking apprentices, on account of the apprentice-fee which they receive, and the moderate rate at which they are then provided with the services of an assistant?—There is advantage on the side of the assistant, fully as much as on the side of the principal.

560. If it be for their advantage to take apprentices, practitioners will persevere in taking them?—Certainly.

561. Is there any other clause upon which you wish to make observations?—The clauses relating to the examination of assistants, and to the punishment of those who act as such, without having passed examination, is inefficient; and it does not seem to be required. Since 1815, I believe that not more than six or eight assistants have offered themselves for examination. The 19th clause requires to be altered, so that the fee for a licence may be the same, whether for London or for the country. It is now six guineas for London, and ten guineas for the country, and it leads to difficulties and misapprehensions, which ought to be avoided. The succeeding clause, the 20th, relative to prosecutions, devolves upon the Society so obnoxious a duty, that it ought to be entrusted to other hands.

562. If it be proper to treat unqualified practitioners as public offenders, ought the choice of objects for prosecution to rest with their rivals in practice: ought it not, rather, to rest with some public authority, which should be bound to follow the rule, of selecting for prosecution the most ignorant?—I think that no person should practise medicine in any of its branches, without giving proof, to be certified by examiners, of his being qualified by education for the duties he undertakes. That proof should be registered in such a way, as to be easy of access to the public, that the public might readily know whether the practitioner was qualified or not.

563. Ought all unqualified practitioners to be treated as public offenders; or such only as ventured to practise, pretending that they possessed a qualification?—I think that no person should enter into practice, without passing examination. He would have a record of that, of course, which the public might in some way be acquainted with.

564. Doubtless, you are aware how next it is to impossible, to prevent unqualified persons from practising, by means of penal laws?—I think the number of unlicensed practitioners is rapidly diminishing: the power of this Act of Parliament is becoming more generally known, and is more readily submitted to. The public are more anxious than they formerly were, to consult those who have given a proof of their possessing the requisite medical knowledge.

565. Are not the wealthy as well as the poor, prone to consult uneducated men?—Certainly; the wealthy do so with their eyes open: they know, and have opportunities of knowing, the qualified from the unqualified: the poor are not able to distinguish the one from the other.

566. Does not the uneducated practitioner underbid the man of education: and does it not therefore follow that to provide good medical education at a moderate expense, and consequently to render moderate charges remunerative to the well educated, is the most effectual mode of enabling them to compete with the uneducated; and ultimately of excluding from practice any but the well instructed?—It is necessary that the public should have an adequate number of educated practitioners; and it appears, from the registration of students, kept at Apothecaries' Hall, that in proportion as the education has become more extensive, the examination more strict, and the expense to the student greater, the number of medical students, and, in consequence, the number of qualified medical practitioners, has increased.

567. There is a limit of course to that?—Yes, and the registration must be closely watched, as a guide to strictness of examination.

568. Would the expense of medical education be diminished, by shortening the term

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term of apprenticeship, still considering the time devoted to attendance at the medical school as a part of the term of apprenticeship?—I think any reduction of the term of apprenticeship will necessarily increase the expense of medical education. Because a student boards as an apprentice at less expense to his family than he could under any other circumstances. It is decidedly a less expensive mode of education than residing at the seat of a medical school.

569. Would he be less expensive to his family, by living as an apprentice with his master, than by living at home?—He cannot be at home with his family, while he is studying; and he would live cheaper with a master, than if he was residing as a student in the neighbourhood of a public hospital or medical school.

570. Will you proceed with your clauses?—The 22d clause, in strict law, allows a rejected candidate to reappear for examination once only, at the end of six months. It has been considered desirable, should he not pass examination on his second appearance, to permit him to reappear from time to time, at intervals of six months each. The 28th clause, which reserves to chemists and druggists their rights, has thrown some doubt upon their right to practise.

571. You stated that the examination of shops under the Act of 1815, was necessarily inefficient; why do you think so?—If a person was desirous of administering unsound medicines, he might keep a certain quantity of efficient medicine to produce for examination; and ordinarily dispense medicines which were incorrectly prepared, or valueless. The education which the general practitioner now receives, particularly in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry, enables him to recognize the quality of the drugs and chemicals supplied to him; moreover, the general tone of his professional character induces him to take a correct, rather than an incorrect course of conduct.

572. Are spurious and adulterated drugs and compounds sold to any extent by chemists and druggists, or by apothecaries?—I have no doubt that they must be, because a great quantity of such articles is imported for sale into this country, and is actually sold; of course those who purchase them, must do so with the intention of selling them again.

573. And may not many be adulterated, that were pure when imported?—There is great sophistication, and sophistication which it is extremely difficult to discover.

574. Can you suggest any remedy for this evil?—As regards the general practitioner, certainly it is being remedied by his improved education, and improved moral feeling. With respect to chemists and druggists, it is a delicate point, upon which I am not competent to give an opinion.

575. On the part of the general practitioner, is the sale of bad or spurious articles usually attributable to his inability to distinguish them from the genuine; or does he act intentionally?—I should not wish to say the latter, I have no proof that it has ever taken place. Certainly their power of discriminating genuine from spurious articles is very much improved.

576. Are your examinations in chemistry demonstrative?—No, they are not.

577. Are your examinations in anatomy demonstrative?—No, they are not.

578. Is it desirable that they should be?—Assuredly it is desirable. We have evidence, I think, from the examinations, that students pay very great attention to anatomy, quite as much as their opportunities for dissection will afford to them. Much will depend upon the manner of conducting the examination, whether it is a superficial one, or of a searching character.

579. Do you see any reason why the medical education of the general practitioner should, in any respect, be inferior to that of the physician or pure surgeon, provided you could render it compatible, in point of expense, with the means which students in that station of life have ordinarily at their disposal?—I do not think that, up to a certain point, the education of the general practitioner is inferior to that of the pure surgeon: it is similar to that of the surgeon, except that under the present system of examination at the College of Surgeons, the general practitioner has a better medical education. The consulting surgeon, however, who has also considerable practice as an operating surgeon, will necessarily and deservedly hold a higher rank in society, than the general practitioner.

580. Looking at the number of patients whom general practitioners, as a class, are called upon to attend, are they not, as regards the public, by far the most important branch of the profession; and ought not, therefore, their medical education, regard always being had to the expense, to be rendered in every way as complete as possible?—I decidedly think that it is the duty of the examining

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bodies to make the education as complete as they possibly can, so that the public may be fully supplied with medical and surgical practitioners.

581. Has not the public shown a very decided predilection for general practitioners?—Substantially, the practice of the whole country is in the hands of the general practitioners: they form by far the largest portion of the medical profession.

582. And therefore, regard being always had to expense, it is above all things necessary that you render their education as complete as possible?—Decidedly, so long as the public place confidence in that class, that class should always deserve the confidence so placed.

583. Suppose a legislative measure to pass, providing that all men hereafter to receive any degree or other title of any given denomination in the medical profession, should first prove before proper boards of examiners, to be appointed for each of the three kingdoms, and by proper and adequate tests, their possessing a certain standard of medical and other knowledge; and that all possessors of any professional title so to be conferred, should be entitled to enjoy in every of the three kingdoms all privileges and immunities therein enjoyed by professional men of the like denomination. Would not such a measure be calculated to give great additional weight and character to general practitioners, as a body?—I think it would remove many circumstances of discontent and dissension, which, unhappily, have divided the profession for some years past; and that it would occasion us to live in greater harmony than we have heretofore done.

584. Has any instance occurred, in which the clause requiring an apothecary, under a penalty, to make up a physician's prescription, has been enforced?—It never has been acted upon; and only one communication has been made to our Society of any contravention of that clause: that occurred about 12 months ago.

585. Is there any clause in any Act of Parliament, requiring chemists and druggists, under a penalty, to make up physicians' prescriptions?—I never heard of such.

586. Would there be any difficulty in enforcing a general registration of all regularly qualified medical men?—The advantages are so obvious, that the profession would very readily assent to it, I have no doubt.

587. And a very small fee from each person registered would be sufficient to meet the expence of correspondence and printing?—The smallest fee would suffice.

588. Submitting to examination for the diploma of the College of Surgeons is in many cases a voluntary act: were diplomas offered to all chemists and druggists who might choose to attend certain courses of lectures, and could pass an examination to be by them voluntarily submitted to, would many chemists and druggists, in your opinion, become candidates for diplomas of that description?—I should not think that such diplomas would be sought for, if the examination were a strict one; if it was rendered easy, they would be glad of the distinction; if strict, they would not undergo it voluntarily.

589. Would it not be better to make a trial of such a voluntary system, than to have no examinations at all?—Certainly it is better to have such, than none at all; though it may be still better that all should be subject to it.

590. In what estimation do you hold London, as a school of medical science?—It is altogether a very admirable one, and capable of being made, perhaps, the first school in Europe: the improvements, whereof it is susceptible, are progressively being made. Among these I number, a more practical knowledge of anatomy than many of the students at present obtain; a knowledge of practical chemistry, which it is most desirable that students should possess; an extension of clinical instruction; and a greater opportunity of attending the medical practice of such cases as are received within the wards of an hospital, and of such cases also as the out-patients of an hospital present.

591. Is medical education in general too much restricted to lectures, and defective, in not being sufficiently demonstrative?—I think it is a great and prevailing mistake, to set too much value upon lectures: too exclusive an attention is paid to them, in default of the acquiring knowledge from reading.

592. Is not hospital practice one of the most essential parts of medical education?—Assuredly; for the students are taught to recognize disease, and the changes which the disease undergoes.

593. What alteration might advantageously be made in the mode of teaching?—I think it very requisite that students should have a text-book pointed out to them by their teacher; who should illustrate this text-book by demonstrations exhibited,

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exhibited, by experiments performed in the course of lecturing; and also by facts drawn from the practical experience of the lecturer himself.

594. Is it not one of the principal uses of a lecturer, to point out to his pupils a proper course of reading?—This is done in part, and by some lecturers more so than by others; but perhaps not yet in a due degree. It is obvious, that the attention of the most diligent student will sometimes wander from a train of argument, which, at the moment, he has very imperfectly understood; and the consequence is, that some important link in the chain of reasoning is often lost, and that he does not understand the instruction of his teacher.

595. Are there any defects, in your opinion, in the mode of teaching anatomy in London?—Anatomy, I think, is not taught so demonstratively as it might be: the demonstrator might beneficially be demonstrating every portion of the subject which is dissected by the students in the dissecting room.

596. What duty would you devolve upon anatomical teachers?—The anatomical teacher would, in that case, have more time for instruction in physiology, and for illustrating his lectures by his own practical experiments, and by observations on morbid, pathological, and comparative anatomy.

597. Do you require your candidates to have attended a course of practical chemistry, and to be acquainted with chemical analysis?—No; we do not; in the Scotch schools they do; but we entertain an expectation that chemical lecturers will bye-and-bye teach practical chemistry as an essential portion of general chemistry. We have been unwilling to increase the number of classes which the student is required to attend.

598. You have authority to extend the number and the duration of the courses of lectures to be attended?—Yes, we have that authority, but under such limitation as discretion points out to us. If we find that we cannot effect our object, without subjecting the student to attending a fresh class, and to a fresh expense, we leave the matter for the present, hoping that bye-and-bye the change that we wish to effect, may be effected: that practical chemistry, for instance, may form a part of a general course on that science.

599. One of the objections made to the *curriculum* of your board of examiners is, that too many subjects of study are forced into a limited time?—It has been our object specially to prevent that; but it has been very difficult to put the whole into perfect action. Of course, it was necessary to proceed in this measure gradually. At first, students might come up for examination after having been from six to seven months in London. This was increased to nine months; then to attendance for $13\frac{1}{2}$ months at an hospital, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ at a dispensary; subsequently to $16\frac{1}{2}$ months at an hospital, or $19\frac{1}{2}$ months at a dispensary; and now the time is, 24 months at an hospital, or 27 months at a dispensary. That is a very considerable increase of time; and the students voluntarily extend the time a few months longer.

600. Would it be possible to instruct a large class in practical chemistry, without subdividing it into a number of small ones?—I think it very desirable that in all the classes there should be a subdivision of students. It is requisite, I think, that the lecturer should have a personal knowledge of every student in the class, and should be acquainted with the progress that he is making in his studies. One student will make more progress than another.

601. Is it possible, in demonstrations, unless the theatre be of very limited extent, for pupils to see distinctly the subject that is demonstrating?—In a large theatre it would be quite impossible. That was one of the motives which influenced me in the opinion I gave respecting anatomy. In the theatre of the lecturer, students of necessity must be at some distance from the subject that is demonstrated; in the demonstration room, on the contrary, they can be close to it, and have a better opportunity of making accurate observation of the subject before them. So in studying chemistry, many experiments can scarcely be seen by students at a distance; but if they are divided into small classes, they have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the subject of study.

602. Have you ever attributed the rejections of any of your candidates to the throng of students that crowd round the medical officer in the hospital, and to the imperfect means they have of seeing and hearing what passes while the patients are being visited?—It has happened that a considerable number of the candidates who have been rejected, have called upon me subsequently; and I have generally found that they have not had that assistance which they appear to have stood in need of. I have likewise spoken to other candidates who have passed their examination

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mination with very distinguished credit; and I have found that there has been that close attention paid to them by their teachers, which has aided them very much indeed.

603. Is clinical instruction carried to that extent in the hospitals of London, which is desirable?—Certainly not: of all the branches of practical instruction, this is the most important. The way in which the practice of medicine is taught, is rather more confined than is desirable. Students attend the medical practice either of an hospital, or of a dispensary; each, perhaps, being confined to a particular class of diseases. If the two systems could be combined together, the student would have the opportunity of seeing those maladies, which form in fact the mass of disease in the country; such, for instance, as eruptive disorders, and the diseases of women and children, as well as those cases of sickness of a different nature, which are admitted within the wards of an hospital. Each alone is defective: the opportunity of seeing practice which the student has during his apprenticeship, compensates in some degree for the want of dispensary practice; but not adequately.

604. Is clinical instruction given at dispensaries?—In the strict acceptation of the word, it is so sometimes; not often, in its general acceptation. Teachers do not often explain, at the time, the cases of patients that come before them at the dispensaries; but students do attend the physician to the bedside of the patient.

605. At the principal hospitals in London is there an establishment of medical officers for attending out-patients, with a view to the instruction of the students frequenting the hospital?—The out-patient system in all the hospitals admits, I believe, of considerable improvement. It was established, in the first instance, for those who had left the wards of the hospital, but required to be occasionally seen; perhaps only once a week or fortnight. Other cases, however, are now admitted on the list of out-patients; but as they are visited only once a week, the student has not the advantage of hearing from the medical officer of the hospital instructions upon the varying symptoms and requisite treatment of the disease, in all its different stages.

606. In what state of efficiency is medical education in the chief provincial schools of medicine and county hospitals?—The only opportunity that I have of knowing the quality of the education in county hospitals, is from examining students. We have found that many of the candidates educated in the country, have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the court, and have been well grounded in a theoretical and practical knowledge of their profession.

607. Have you drawn any general conclusion on the comparative merits of country and town hospitals, as schools of medicine?—The establishment of provincial schools of medicine is very beneficial to students; because they can proceed with their professional studies during their residence with their family; and from the comparatively small number of students that frequent a country infirmary, they have an abundant opportunity of studying practical medicine.

608. Is morbid anatomy as much attended to by the medical students in the London schools as from its importance it deserves to be?—There is much zeal shown by the students, and medical officers of public hospitals, in studying morbid anatomy: but I do not think that it is followed up so much as is desirable. Great objections are frequently entertained by the friends of the patients to anatomical examination, so that it is generally made in a hurry, and a few only of the students are allowed to be present: but in a private practice, there is great willingness on the part of the public to suffer medical men to examine the body.

609. Do not your examiners consider one six-months' course as equivalent to two courses of lectures. Our examiners found, on the first appointment of their court, the two-course system, as it is called, fully established in London. According to this system, a series of lectures commencing in October, and ending in the middle of January, reckons for one course; and another series, recommencing immediately after the first, and ending in the latter end of April or beginning of May, reckons for another course. The court was not willing, nor had it been willing, would it have been justified, to alter immediately the system which they found existing. Whenever medical teachers have made application to the court to recognize a six-months' course of instruction, such a course has been considered equivalent to two courses of three months.

610. Does not the student prefer one six-months' course to two shorter courses?—He gains no time by attending the single course in preference to the two courses.

—Except

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Except the London University, I believe, and perhaps a few private teachers, few of the medical schools in London adopt the six-months' course.

611. At what period of the year do students who intend to apply for the Apothecaries' licence, usually commence their course of medical study in London?—Usually in the month of October; and on reference to the registrations that were lately made at the Hall, we found that most of them matriculate, as one may term it, at that period of the year; but in February, also, a considerable number enter as students, and a few in June: if therefore the six-months' course were imperatively required, a student who was prevented by illness, or any other circumstance, from commencing his course of study in October, would have to wait till October the succeeding year.

612. Do students make declaration at Apothecaries' Hall, at the very time, what courses of lectures and what hospitals they are attending; or is such declaration dispensed with, until the licence is applied for?—The students, on their first registration, produce their tickets of admission to the lectures and hospitals which they mean to attend; and when they come to register their tickets of admission for the succeeding year, they bring certificates of their having actually attended the previous year.

613. Are certificates ever granted in London, when the students' attendance has been very irregular?—We have too much reason to believe that that has formerly been the case, and it was one of the motives which induced the court of examiners to have the printed form of certificate, which is now required to be filled up. Several of the teachers had complained that others professed to teach, and granted certificates, without requiring actual and *bonâ fide* attendance.

614. Is the new certificate which you refer to, the certificate of which the printed form has been forwarded to the Committee?—Yes.

615. In what respect does it differ from the certificate formerly granted?—The students before used to bring detached papers signed by the respective teachers. Now the certificates are all on the same sheet.

616. This is a certificate that the student has attended the course of lectures, that commenced on such a day, terminated on such another day, and consisted of so many lectures; but it does not certify that he has attended regularly. Is any certificate required, stating the number of lectures out of the whole course that the student attended?—The teacher is accustomed to remark upon the certificate whether the student attended, whether he attended regularly, or diligently, or very diligently, according to his feelings upon the subject. We at present have no means of ascertaining whether the student has *bonâ fide* attended; we rely entirely (and we hope with sufficient reason) upon the integrity of the teachers.

617. Have not the court of examiners the means of ascertaining whether lectures have been attended or not, by refusing to grant licences, unless satisfactory proof is affixed to them that lectures have been actually attended; and if they possess the means, why should they not exert them?—We latterly have pressed so much upon students, and, perhaps, upon teachers also, that we are reluctant to take any further step, unless we find it actually necessary. Our usual course has been, to ascertain the existence of an evil, before endeavouring to remedy it.

618. So much is required to be learned in so short a time, that, perhaps, it is hardly to be desired that all the courses should be regularly attended?—There is ample time for their attendance on all the courses that are required.

619. Would any advantage result from requiring all the students to enter at the same period?—It would subject many persons to very great inconvenience, without any corresponding advantage.

620. What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of long and short courses?—It appears to me that short courses of lectures have advantages over long courses. The first, which regards the time of matriculation, I have already explained. The second advantage is, that in the short courses, those principles of science, which are the most important for the student to acquire, and the most difficult for him to retain an accurate knowledge of, are brought before him twice in the season; while the teacher is not prevented from pointing out the application of those principles to practice.

621. What courses ought to be recognized, if taught in the summer season?—Botany, surgery, midwifery and forensic medicine.

622. Does your court now recognize courses of anatomy, and dissection, in the summer season?—Yes, we do so. We have pointed out that botany should be attended in the summer season; and have recommended that midwifery and forensic

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medicine should be studied at that season of the year. Such an arrangement would disembarass the winter season of studies which now rather crowd upon it.

623. Is it required that no member of your court of examiners shall have any interest in any medical school?—Yes; no certificate would be received from any school, in which any examiner had any interest whatever.

624. May an examiner be a medical dresser of any hospital?—No instance of that has occurred. No member of the court of examiners has been so connected with any hospital.

625. Would the same rule apply to dispensaries?—No medical officer of a dispensary has been a member of our court.

626. You would receive no certificate from any dispensary with which any member of your court was connected?—There is an instance of a member of our court being surgeon to a dispensary. We receive certificates of attendance upon medical practice, but not of attendance upon surgical practice, from that dispensary.

627. In the several branches of medical science, what is the largest class that, consistently with due attention to the students, a lecturer should undertake to teach?—That I cannot give any opinion upon. On some account, however, for the sake of emulation on the part of the students, and of emolument on the part of the teacher, (who, if the emoluments are large, may be a man of rank and attainments,) the class ought to be large.

628. What is the comparative proficiency of the students who have been instructed at the schools of private lecturers, and of those who come from the schools attached to the larger hospitals?—I cannot make a comparison from accurate data; but at our examinations, a considerable number of students have distinguished themselves, who have come from the smaller private schools; and I have ascertained, by inquiry from some students, that they have derived great assistance from the direct personal instruction which they receive from that class of teachers. This, of course, would be difficult with a large class.

629. It has been stated, that your examinations are so little searching, that a student who has idled away most of his time, will by grinder's help, be enabled to pass?—I am sure that this is not the case. Students very generally need the assistance of some person to aid them in their studies; and to ascertain, prior to their coming up for examination, that they have studied with the requisite precision. The persons to whom students are accustomed to apply for such assistance, have been termed grinders; but, I believe, there are some instructors of that description who are very competent to give assistance.

630. Were your examination sufficiently demonstrative, would it be possible for a student to pass who was superficially instructed?—No one, I think, who has not acquired sufficient medical information, can do so now. Of course there must be difference in talent, and in degree of information.

631. By requiring demonstrative answers to a *viva voce* examination, would you not prevent the practice of learning a matter merely by heart?—Unquestionably it is necessary to prevent the reception of mere memoriter knowledge.

632. Are your examinations conducted in private?—Only members of the court are present.

633. Are candidates examined, one at a time?—The court consists of 12, and it divides itself into four sections, three members sitting at a table. In consequence, four students are admitted to examination at a time, one candidate to each table, with its three examiners. One examiner conducts the examination in chief, with occasional assistance from the gentlemen sitting at the same table. If a candidate acquits himself well, no change takes place; but if a candidate answers several questions unsatisfactorily, then, before he is rejected, a majority of the court hear his examination, and satisfy themselves from personal observation as to his attainments.

634. If a candidate is proficient in certain branches of medical science, but proves deficient in others, and is rejected; on reappearing for examination at the end of six months, is he examined upon all the subjects contained in your *curriculum* of study, or only upon those subjects of which he was found to be ignorant at his former examination?—He passes through the same course of examination as at first. We often find that candidates so circumstanced, have paid too exclusive attention to the particular subject in which they had failed before; or the same idleness, or want of capacity, evinced in the former examination, has made them fail in subjects in which, at the former examination, they succeeded.

Before

Before we grant a certificate authorizing a man to practise, we are desirous of ascertaining that he is fit for his vocation. If he possess the information, which he ought to possess, he would readily pass his examination on those points in which he passed before.

635. Would it be expedient to permit professional men, and medical students, to be present at your examinations?—The admission of the public to our examinations would certainly ensure fidelity, strictness and integrity on the part of the examiners; but that good would be obtained, I think, at a certain and considerable cost. It would materially alter, I fear, the character of the examination, and make it more theatrical in its nature, and rather adapted for show than a quiet mode of procedure, best adapted to elicit from a timid student that knowledge which he possesses.

636. Why should it render it theatrical?—While men are constituted as they are, some parties taking a part in the examination, might direct their attention, not exclusively to the candidates, but bear in mind their auditors also.

637. Is not presence of mind an important trait in the character of a medical practitioner; can it therefore be regarded as an unimportant part of a medical man's education, to accustom him to exercise his faculties in the presence of a public audience?—We find that the candidate is so pressed already with anxiety, that we should be unwilling to subject him to any additional.

638. Are you aware that there are some medical bodies in the United Kingdom, which allow their examinations to be conducted in the presence of professional men?—In England that is not the case, although it is so, I believe, elsewhere: but I feel assured, from the experience that I have had as an examiner, that public examination would occasion considerable embarrassment, and consequent injury and inconvenience, to the student.

639. Is not a public examination attended with this advantage, that it places the examiner, as well as the examinee, under the public eye?—Unquestionably that, I think, in the first instance is of decisive advantage.

640. There is nothing to prevent your court of examiners, if it thinks proper, from conducting its examinations in public?—No, there is nothing that I know to prevent it.

641. Is a candidate, who is found proficient upon all the subjects but one, ever rejected?—If he was profoundly ignorant upon one, and that an essential branch, it would be requisite of course for him to return to his studies, and acquire the knowledge of which he was deficient.

642. If he was found ignorant of Latin, and was a proficient in every other branch, would he be rejected?—The examination in Latin takes place in the commencement; and it is the custom of the court, and, I think, a well-founded custom, to stop the examination there at once, if the student is not able to read the prescriptions placed before him: because, if he was not well skilled in reading prescriptions, he would not be able to practise as an apothecary.

643. The remedy for this would be, requiring the Latin examination to take place before the student was matriculated?—Great advantage would result to the student and the public from that.

644. Were medical students permitted to be present at your examinations, would it not satisfy them and the public that your examinations were conducted with perfect fairness?—It might lead to that, certainly; but that information would be gained at considerable cost to themselves.

645. What cost?—The candidate under examination, if he was to make a mistake, as they frequently do (not from ignorance, but from diffidence, or temporary lapse of memory), would be subject to have his mistake quoted against him: an apprehension of that would embarrass him very considerably.

646. Would not this objection apply to all public examinations; and among others, to examinations at our Universities?—The examinations there are more of a scholastic kind, than those that bear upon a man's profession. If he was to give a foolish answer, that might be told afterwards to his injury.

647. Would not the advantages of a public examination predominate over its disadvantages?—I certainly do not think so; if there was any well-founded doubt of the integrity or ability of the examiners, then these means of check should certainly be instituted; but not otherwise.

648. Are you aware that complaints have been made of late, that your examinations are conducted capriciously: that questions, calculated rather to perplex the candidates than to test the soundness of their knowledge, are put to them? Publi-

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city surely would best prevent such imputations, whether well or ill-founded, being cast upon you?—I do not think that the public generally complain. We have rejected a considerable number of individuals; and they, of course, make out the best case for themselves; but the public, I believe, do more justice to the court than to attribute to it partiality or caprice.

649. You are then obliged to shield yourselves by your character, not by an appeal to facts of which the public is cognizant?—We would rather suffer from occasional odium, than have the students suffer the inconvenience or injury which we apprehend from publicity: if they do not object to public examinations, the court, of course, cannot.

650. Have you attended to the pharmaceutical department of the business of your Society?—Very little; only recently. I have lately been nominated upon one of the committees which is chosen for transacting that department of their business.

651. Have you made the pharmacopœia of the London College of Physicians your study?—To a certain extent; but not as to the points which the Committee may have in view connected with it.

652. Are some of the processes in the pharmacopœia of 1824 and in the previous edition, impracticable?—I understand that several of the processes have been deviated from and improved at the Hall. Communication with the College has been had thereon; assent has been given to the deviation, and practical advantages have resulted from it.

653. Is it considered necessary, wherever you deviate at your laboratory from the process directed in the pharmacopœia, to make a communication upon the subject to the College of Physicians?—That I am not acquainted with; I have heard generally, that many of the processes of the pharmacopœia have been deviated from, and that improved processes, some of our own suggestion, some adopted from other quarters, have been substituted; and that a communication has been carried on between the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries upon these points; but I have no personal knowledge upon the subject.

654. Has your Society been consulted by the College of Physicians upon the practicability of any of the new recipes that are to be introduced into the new edition of the pharmacopœia, which is said to be in preparation?—I believe not, on this occasion: the Society has laid open its laboratory to the College of Physicians, and has directed the officers of the laboratory to give every possible information and assistance, to be derived from their experience upon the subject, to the College; and I believe that a great many of the experiments of the College have been conducted at the laboratory, and superintended by the chemical operator of the Hall. On a former occasion, in 1824, there was a more intimate communication between the College and the Hall upon the subject of the pharmacopœia, than there has been on the present occasion.

655. Do you see any use in retaining in the pharmacopœia the processes for preparing those chemical articles which are never prepared by apothecaries or druggists themselves, but are always purchased by them of wholesale chemical manufacturers?—There can be no objection to their being retained.

656. Is not every unnecessary process a blemish in a work of that kind?—It may be unnecessary, but yet not a blemish.

657. Surely the object of inserting a process in a pharmacopœia is to direct the apothecary or druggist how to prepare it. To tell the apothecary or druggist how to prepare an article which he never does prepare; or to lay down a process for preparing it, which is never followed by the wholesale chemical manufacturer who actually does prepare it, is an utter waste of paper and of printing, and a blemish to the work in which such processes are inserted?—It would be far more desirable if tests or other means were specified, for ascertaining the purity and strength of the different articles which are prepared.

658. That they should introduce the articles which are obtained from the chemical manufacturer, into the materia medica, and give the means of testing their purity?—That would be desirable, certainly; and wherever done, it would be a great addition to the security of the public.

659. Would not the introduction into the pharmacopœia of accurate descriptions, not only of chemical articles, but of drugs, with modes of testing their purity, be advantageous?—I should doubt that; but I give my opinion upon it with considerable hesitation. In conversing with members of the College of Physicians, who take an interest in pharmacy, I have heard this question taken into consideration, and

and various difficulties started to that proposal ; and their opinion is adverse to it, after endeavouring to come to the soundest and best conclusion.

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660. On what principles has the court of examiners acted, in determining the schools, hospitals, and dispensaries, to be recognized ?—I believe they are explicitly stated in this printed book of our regulations. We have been desirous of imposing as little restraint as we could, but still to secure to the students that assistance and information which they need.

661. You recognize all to whom certain negative conditions do not apply ?—Yes, certainly ; and it is stated on the other side, what are the qualifications which are required of a lecturer : lecturers, on furnishing us with the reference required, are recognized as a matter of course.

662. How long does the examination of each student last ?—The average is perhaps an hour and three quarters ; above an hour and a half.

663. Is there any matter that you wish to state to the Committee ?—With respect to the question that was put to the chairman of our court, as to the number of diplomas granted by the College of Surgeons, and of certificates granted by the Society of Apothecaries, on reference to the lists of the two bodies, it appears that, in the same space of 10 years, 3,902 diplomas were granted by the College of Surgeons, and 3,872 certificates by the Society of Apothecaries ; differing in number only by 30, and showing that general practitioners do pass both examinations, and substantially are qualified to practise surgery as well as medicine.

Mr. John Watson, called in ; and Examined.

664. YOU are secretary to the court of examiners of the Apothecaries' Society of London ?—I am.

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665. What are the principles by which the court of examiners have been guided in recognizing teachers in provincial schools ?—They have endeavoured to recognize none but competent teachers.

666. Are all lecturers, to whom certain negative conditions do not apply, considered by the court of examiners as entitled to recognition ?—The court requires the lecturer to produce testimonials of his ability from persons competent to give such.

667. Testimonials from what description of persons ?—From gentlemen of character and reputation, well known to the medical profession, and residing in the same town with the lecturer.

668. You require that he should have previously given at least one public course of lectures upon the subject on which he proposes to lecture ?—Yes, in order that his competency as a lecturer may be ascertained.

669. Do you require lecturers on anatomy and physiology to possess certain preparations, before you recognize them ?—The preparations are not defined ; but it is necessary for them to possess a museum, sufficiently extensive.

670. You require a certificate to that effect ?—Yes, from competent persons residing in the town.

671. The restriction with regard to the demonstrator of anatomy is, that he must either be recognized by the London College of Surgeons, or be a member of that College. Why should you not recognize, as demonstrator, a member of the College of Surgeons of Dublin, or of Edinburgh ?—I believe the court would do, indeed they have done so. Members of the Dublin College of Surgeons have been recognized by us as lecturers. I have no doubt that that rule will be altered in the point adverted to, now that it is pointed out.

672. The same regulation applies to lecturers on anatomy and physiology ?—Yes.

673. Would it not be sufficient for the court to establish such rules as would enable them to ascertain that the person claiming to have his lectures recognized did really understand, and possess the means of teaching, the subjects that he proposed to teach ?—I do not know how they could better do that, than by requiring him to be a member of one of those Colleges.

674. Is that the only test, and is that even a sure one, of a man's competence to teach anatomy ? Besides, might not a licentiate of your own Society possess the knowledge and means requisite for teaching anatomy, without belonging to either of the three Colleges of Surgeons ?—It would be rather difficult to find a person so qualified, who did not belong to one of those three Colleges : almost all practitioners belong to one or other of those Colleges.

675. What is the comparative proficiency of the students who come from the

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provincial schools, and of those who have studied in the London schools?—I think that the students from the country are in general, quite as well instructed as those who study only in the schools of London; and many of them have evinced a very great degree of information indeed.

676. Attendance upon the London schools, according to your regulations, is not indispensable?—No; a student may be educated in any part of the world.

677. What is the comparative proficiency of students from private schools in London, and of students from public schools in London?—They are as well instructed as those in the public schools.

678. How do you account for the increased proportion of rejections at your examinations during the last six or seven years?—I account for it by the greater efficiency of the examiners. Before 1826, several of them were old men; since 1826, they have been selected from younger men; and these, I think, are better informed, and have been better educated, than the old men were. The year in which so great a proportion was rejected, was the year preceding that in which the Latin examination was to come in force; and then all who could, crowded to be examined, and many very ignorant of Latin. The diminished proportions of rejections of late arises from the greater attention which the schools now pay to the students, seeing that their examination is more strictly conducted.

679. What proportion of those who register themselves as students, ultimately present themselves for examination?—I have not made up any account of that; but I understand that several who have registered, go out of town, without being examined at all.

680. Could you make out a return showing what proportion of the registered students annually present themselves for examination?—That would occasion a great deal of time; because some having been educated in London, some in the country schools, some in Dublin, and some in Scotland, it would be necessary to examine each individual case.

681. What opinion do you hold respecting apprenticeships?—I think that apprenticeships, to a certain extent, are desirable: that they may vary in length according to the local situation of the party apprenticed. In a town where there is a school of medicine, the apprenticeship may be longer than where there is no school: in London, for instance, I can see no objection to a five-years' apprenticeship, because the London apprentice should begin his studies at the school the first year of his apprenticeship, and continue to attend the schools during the whole course of five years. Apprenticeship in the country should be short, because the country apprentice has not the opportunity of following his studies as he should do. If the legal duration of apprenticeships were three years at least, it might be optional for the parent who places his child in London, to bind him for three years, or for five.

682. Ought the serving an apprenticeship to be a *sine quâ non*?—I think that if the medical education of the party commences under 21 years of age, he ought to serve an apprenticeship: if after attaining the age of 21, I do not see the necessity for his serving an apprenticeship.

683. If a regularly educated physician finds that he cannot succeed in that branch of the profession, ought he not to be permitted to act as a general practitioner?—I can only see this objection: that physicians, though they have received a high education, have not been always instructed in pharmacy. I have seen most remarkable mistakes made in prescriptions by physicians who had not been so instructed; mistakes by which, in consequence of their misinformation on the effects of the medicine made up, they have involved the apothecaries to whom their prescriptions were sent, in some difficulties.

684. But provided such physicians could prove that they had been properly instructed in pharmacy, do you see any reason why they should not be allowed to practice as general practitioners?—No, in that case I can see no reason.

685. How ought the board of examiners to be constituted, which is to examine into and certify the fitness of persons desirous of becoming general practitioners? Ought it to be constituted as it now is, of members of the corporation of apothecaries: or of general practitioners, whether members of that corporation or not: or of persons belonging severally to the three principal branches of the profession?—I think there are objections to the latter plan. The known jealousies which exist among physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, would prevent such a board from acting with any harmony.

686. Should you approve of establishing two grades in the profession, the qualifications

tions of the candidates for those several grades, severally, to be examined into and certified by a general board; and the members of the lower grade, on giving proof of superior proficiency, being allowed to become members of the higher?—I see no advantage that would arise from such a division. The passing from one grade to another exists practically at present: since any man who is in general practice, may qualify himself as a physician.

687. But commencing as a physician, he cannot readily become a general practitioner?—That is not very likely to happen.

688. Are general practitioners well satisfied with the present mode of remunerating them: by paying for medicine, in lieu of paying for attendance?—I believe they are not well satisfied with the present mode of remuneration. All of them think that something ought to be paid for attendance; and particularly in those instances where much attendance is required, and very little medicine is needed.

689. Would not the best plan be, to remove all legal impediments to their charging in such a way as they and their employers might together agree upon?—Yes; there are a great number of practitioners in London, who make an agreement with their patients as to the mode in which they shall be paid; and probably the best way would be that they should be paid the price of the medicine, and receive also a remuneration for the time of their attendance.

690. Would not the best mode be to remove all legal impediments to the practitioner and the patient settling it between themselves?—Yes, I think that would be a good plan; it is a plan now followed in very many instances.

691. Are you aware that there are several general practitioners in London, who do not dispense medicine, but visit patients at a charge per visit considerably less than is usually paid to physicians?—Yes, certainly.

692. To what cause do you attribute it, that general practitioners are less satisfied now than they formerly used to be, with the mode of compensating them for their attendance on the sick?—Because they have received a better education, and because the public is better educated.

693. Since 1815, in your opinion, has the practice of calling in the physician, in aid of the general practitioner, increased or diminished?—I have heard physicians complain that they are not called in so frequently as formerly; but I have no other mode of judging.

694. Have you ever had occasion to meet in consultation pure surgeons, on medical cases?—I have, and I have objected to do it.

695. Then do you believe that in the practice of a general practitioner such a circumstance is not unfrequent?—I believe that it is not unfrequent; but I have never on any such occasion agreed to meet a surgeon on a medical case; and I should refuse to do it to-morrow.

696. Have prescribing surgeons increased much of late?—I am persuaded that they have very materially increased.

697. In London, is there not a sort of rivalry between the prescribing surgeon and the general practitioner?—Yes, I think there is.

698. In country practice, is it not essential, that the practitioner should combine surgery with medicine, and dispensing with prescribing?—The necessity of the practice is proved by its universality.

699. Is your court of examiners desirous, as far as they legally can, to examine in midwifery?—Certainly, they were very desirous of examining in midwifery.

700. And as midwifery is repudiated by the College of Surgeons, is it not expedient that you, as far as you legally can, should examine in midwifery?—Yes, and the court of examiners are very desirous of doing so. I have here the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor general upon the power of the court to do so.

[The Witness delivered in the same, which was read as follows:]

“We are clearly of opinion that the court of examiners have no power by the Act of Parliament to examine in the art of midwifery, which is in no respect comprised within the Act.

“J. Scarlett.

“E. B. Sugden.”

701. Has the clause, imperatively requiring apothecaries to have served an apprenticeship, had the effect of overstocking the market with general practitioners, by multiplying the number of apprentices, and thereby introducing into practice a greater number of practitioners than otherwise would have been introduced?—No, I think it has not had such an effect.

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702. Although apprenticeship were no longer compulsory, would not the prospect of obtaining apprentice-fees, and the services of apprentices at a cheap rate, be sufficient inducements to make a general practitioner desirous of employing apprentices?—Yes. Young men would always find a sufficient number of masters willing to take them.

703. Is there any matter that you wish to state to the Committee, in addition to the evidence given by the two last witnesses?—There is one point upon which I can give the Committee information. Although apprentices are bound for five years, yet it appears from examination of the book in my possession, that very few of them stay in actual service for a longer period than three years and a half. They then come to the schools of London, where they continue studying, upon the average, two years and eleven months.

704. That is, pursuing the courses required by the Company of Apothecaries and the College of Surgeons, together?—Yes. The average age at which they come up for examination is 23 years and two months; which may form a basis upon which to legislate.

705. Have you visited officially the shops of apothecaries?—I was once, when at York, required to visit the shops there.

706. Are you of opinion that the powers of visiting shops, which the Apothecaries' Society are entrusted with, are of much efficiency in preventing the sale of bad and spurious articles by those who are disposed to sell them?—No, I think not: for, in general, I found the apothecaries' shops in York very well supplied with good medicines. There was only one that was not so; and that was a low person that kept an oil shop, at which he supplied medicines; and there the medicines were not good.

707. Is it of any use to retain in the pharmacopœia the processes for preparing those chemical articles, which the apothecary and the druggist never prepare themselves, but always obtain from the laboratories of wholesale manufacturing chemists?—I believe there are certain wholesale manufacturing chemists who prepare particular articles; one is famous for preparing one, and another for preparing another. These articles are never prepared at home; perhaps some hundred years ago it was so. I do not think it expedient to retain the processes for the articles which are prepared in that manner.

708. Would it not be best, to add such articles to the list of the materia medica, attaching to the name of every such article the mode of testing the ordinary adulterations to which it is liable?—Yes. The retaining of processes which are not followed, renders the pharmacopœia imperfect as a book, and makes the students less attentive to other parts, which they ought to look at.

709. If the leading physical and chemical characters of chemical preparations and of drugs, with the most approved modes of ascertaining their purity, were introduced into the pharmacopœia, would not this be giving in a compendious form to the practitioners throughout the country, a body of useful information, highly calculated to be of service to them in their profession?—It would be information highly useful.

710. Many of the formulæ in the pharmacopœia for preparing chemical articles are, in fact, obsolete?—I believe that altered and improved methods have been found out since the date of the last edition of the pharmacopœia.

711. Is that edition very much in arrear of the present state of chemical and pharmaceutical knowledge?—It certainly is.

712. Many articles which have been for years admitted by practitioners and physicians of the highest eminence, are not to be found in the pharmacopœia?—There are many preparations, occasionally used in practice, which are not in the pharmacopœia.

713. Such as prussic acid, quinine, morphia?—Yes.

714. Are there any other points upon which you wish to offer any observation?—I think not; Mr. Bacot and Mr. Ridout have gone so fully into the matter, that I am not aware that there is any thing.

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Mercurii, 11^o die Junii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

*John Nussey, Esq. called in; and further Examined.**John Nussey, Esq.*

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715. WHEN you were last examined, you were asked, what modifications of the Act of 1815 your court of assistants would agree to, the end of such modifications being to allow to practise as general practitioners in England and Wales the graduates in physic of other than the English Universities, and the fellows or licentiates of medical corporations in other parts of the United Kingdom?—In reply to that question, I am instructed to say on behalf of the Apothecaries' Society, that should this Committee consider the Bill of last session, as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons, adequate to meet the necessities of the case, as regards the general practitioners of this country, the Society will not think it necessary to make any opposition to such Bill.

716. Were the court of assistants consulted respecting the clauses in the amended Bill of last year?—The court of assistants deputed a certain portion of their body, in conjunction with the court of examiners, to superintend the Act of Parliament.

717. Were they consulted respecting the wording of the clauses in the amended Bill?—Through the medium of the Committee.

718. Refer to the 34th line in page 2 of the amended Bill: "That every such person shall be placed upon, or nearly upon, the same footing, in respect to the right to practise as an apothecary in England and Wales." What was meant by that reservation "nearly upon"?—This is copied from the original Bill. What was intended by these words, I am not prepared to say.

719. Look at the next clause beginning at the bottom of page 2. Your Society, it appears, were willing to admit, that every person who had obtained the degree of M.D. from one of the aforesaid Universities, should be allowed to practise as an apothecary in England and Wales, without being required to undergo beforehand an examination before your court of examiners. Upon what principle was it that they declined to place fellows or licentiates of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons upon an equal footing with the graduates in medicine of the Scottish Universities?—Upon the principle, I presume, that the examination of a physician as to medical qualifications in the Scottish Universities, would be quite equal to the examination that would be required in this country; but that a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons could not be supposed to have gone through anything like the same examination as we should put him through in London.

720. Was this opinion founded upon an accurate examination of the course of study and of examination required of the licentiates of that College, as compared with the course of study and examination which you require of the candidates for your licence?—I believe it was founded upon the published *curricula* of the respective Colleges or Corporations.

721. Do you mean that your *curriculum* is equal in extent to that of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh?—At this moment I am hardly competent to answer that question, as I do not know the distinction between the two; but I believe that our opinion was principally founded upon what we considered might have been the examination of a surgeon; that the examination of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons being strictly for a surgeon, he could not be supposed to be qualified to practise medicine.

722. You are aware that by their charter, and according to their practice for a series of years, their College is a College of pharmacy as well as of surgery?—Yes, I am aware that the general practitioners of Scotland are members of the College of Surgeons.

723. And that the College, within the bounds of their jurisdiction, are in fact authorized to supervise practitioners in pharmacy?—Yes.

724. Are you aware that in like manner the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have authority, within the limits of their jurisdiction, to supervise pharmacy as well as surgery?—Yes.

725. In the year 1833, your Society admitted the principle of allowing the graduates in physic of the Scottish Universities to act as practitioners in England and

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Wales, without being previously examined by you. Are you aware that, at that time, the *curriculum* of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons was more extensive than that of the University of Edinburgh: that accordingly you conceded the point to those of less education, and refused it to those of greater?—No, I was not aware of it.

726. Was this determination of your Society founded upon an accurate comparison of the respective *curricula* of study, and on an inquiry as to the strictness of the examinations of the two bodies in question?—I apprehend that the determination turned more upon the fact of the individual in the one case having a diploma in physic, and in the other a diploma in surgery only.

727. Surgery being a mere name, and in reality the Edinburgh College of Surgeons uniting in itself the functions which belong in London to the Apothecaries' Society and to the College of Surgeons together?—Yes.

728. Upon what principle then is it that your Society proposes to admit unexamined the doctors in physic of the Scotch Universities, and to require the fellows and licentiates of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons to submit to examination?—The objection was not confined entirely, I believe, to the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, but applied to the surgeons of Scotland generally, for there is a great inequality, I believe, in the mode of educating surgeons in Scotland.

729. Suppose the inequality to be great: why was a College that surpassed in the extent of its *curriculum*, and equalled in the strictness of its examinations the University of Edinburgh, to be treated as undeserving of having its members admitted to practise, granting even that there was some other College or Faculty in Scotland, whose *curriculum* and examinations were of a very inferior description? Would it not have been more reasonable, to admit the members of the deserving College, and to exclude those of the undeserving?—That I admit; but I fancy that it was upon the same principle that the surgeons of London, as well as those of Dublin, were prepared to accede to our proposal; namely, that all surgeons, *quâ* surgeons, should come before us to be examined, not in what belongs to surgery, but relating to their attainments in medicine. For example, the examination in medicine is limited to certain subjects, viz. to the theory and practice of physic, pharmaceutical chemistry, materia medica, and botany.

730. Then suppose you compare the *curriculum* of your Society with that of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons. First, as to the knowledge required before the commencement of the medical studies. Excepting always the youths who are apprenticed to members of your corporation; are students, on being registered at your Hall, required to show that they possess certain attainments?—Every young man is examined as to his preliminary education, that examination taking place previous to his general examination for his certificate.

731. But that is at the very time when he comes to be examined for his certificate: does any examination respecting his previous education, take place at the time of his being registered at your Hall?—It does not.

732. What are the attainments, besides a knowledge of medicine and the sciences allied to medicine, that you require your candidates to possess?—An examination, I believe, in Celsus, and Gregory's *Conspectus*.

733. With a view to test their knowledge of Latin?—Yes.

734. The candidates for the diploma of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons are required, it is stated, to know Latin, and the elements of mathematics, and of natural philosophy: is not that more than you require in the way of preliminary information?—It is, certainly.

735. And is not that information of a description which it is very important for a medical man to possess?—Certainly.

736. Now respecting the duration of the period of medical study, exclusive of the apprenticeship, does not your Society require two years' attendance on lectures and on hospital practice?—Yes. I do not profess to be accurately acquainted with either one *curriculum* or the other; but I will admit at once (if it will advance this inquiry) that the education prescribed by the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh may be superior to that laid down by the Society of Apothecaries.

737. Two years' attendance on lectures and on hospital practice, exclusive of the apprenticeship, is required by your Society. The Edinburgh College of Surgeons requires attendance on lectures and on hospital practice, either during four winter sessions, or during three winter and three summer sessions. Your Society requires two courses of anatomy, averaging about three-and-a-half months each: the Edinburgh College of Surgeons require two courses of anatomy, lasting six months each.

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each. In these respects the Edinburgh College requires considerably more than your Society?—It appears so.

738. In practical anatomy your Society requires two courses of three-and-a-half months each; the Edinburgh College requires one course of six months. In that respect they are on a par?—Yes.

739. In chemistry your Society requires two courses of 45 lectures each, *i. e.* 90 lectures, and the Edinburgh College requires two six-months' courses, equal to about 120 lectures: here the Edinburgh College is rather more than equal to your Society?—Yes.

740. In practical chemistry, the *curriculum* of your Society exhibits a blank: the Edinburgh College prescribes a three-months' course. In that they excel you altogether. In materia medica and pharmacy, you require two courses of 45 lectures each, *i. e.* 90 lectures. The Edinburgh College requires one six-months' course, or about 120 lectures: here you are nearly on a level. There are two courses of physiology conjoined with anatomy required by your Society: there is one six-months' course of physiology required by the Edinburgh College?—Yes.

Mr. Bacot.] I beg leave to make this observation; that as the College of Surgeons of London require four courses of anatomy, the two which we require are only one-half of the number of courses which the general practitioners actually attend. That is the reason why we do not require so many courses as the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

741. Respecting clinical medicine. Your Society requires 15 months' hospital attendance, where clinical lectures are not given, and 12 months' hospital attendance, where they are given. The Edinburgh College previously requires six months' attendance on clinical lectures?—I should state that clinical lectures have only recently been given in the London schools: it is quite a new thing.

742. In midwifery, you require attendance on two courses, of what duration each?—Usually about three months each.

743. The Edinburgh College directs attendance on one three-months' course: so that in midwifery, it appears, you surpass the Edinburgh College. In medical jurisprudence you prescribe one course, of what length?—Usually, about three months.

744. The Edinburgh College of Surgeons require one three-months' course. In that you are both on a par?—Yes.

745. In botany, you require one course: the Edinburgh College does not require any. Respecting hospital attendance, the Edinburgh College prescribes, exclusive of the one six-months' course of clinical lectures, 18 months of hospital attendance?—Our 12, or 15 months' hospital practice is purely medical: and the College of Surgeons require 12 months more, making 24 months altogether.

746. (To Mr. Nussey.) In page 4, clause B, of the amended Bill of last session, it is provided that surgeons, in addition to their diploma, should produce a certificate of having attended at least 12 months at the laboratory of a surgeon, or of an apothecary, or of a public hospital or dispensary, for the purpose of learning pharmacy. In what respects is the *curriculum* of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, with this addition regarding pharmacy, inferior as a whole to the *curriculum* prescribed by your Society, or by the University of Edinburgh?—I may state that the Apothecaries' Society do not at all dispute the efficiency of the course of education prescribed by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; their object was to prevent any public body out of this kingdom, from having an authority in it, equivalent to their own.

747. Prepared then, as you were, to make this concession to University graduates, why not admit to the same privileges the members of every medical or surgical College or Faculty, who by the *curriculum* which they had completed, and by the examination which they had undergone, might be presumed to be of equal attainment with those graduates; and in respect of pharmacy, perhaps, superior?—One reason why we relieved the doctors in medicine from coming before us was, that they contended, and perhaps not unjustly, that they had taken a much higher degree than we could confer upon them; and that if entitled to practise as physicians, they were surely entitled to practise as general practitioners.

748. Should not the substance rather than the name be looked at in these cases?—There may be great truth in that; but at the same time, the physicians coming from Scotland are by no means so numerous as those who have been educated for surgeons and apothecaries; and the object the Society had in view in requiring provision to be made for those individuals coming before it was, that the Society

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might maintain its own superiority in its own country; and that there might not be a variety of authorities having corresponding powers with itself. The Scotch and the Irish are at perfect liberty to make any laws and regulations to suit themselves; but they are not to make laws and regulations to control us.

749. Was there any endeavour in the Bill to give to the Edinburgh or Dublin College of Surgeons, or to the Universities of Edinburgh or Dublin, any jurisdiction or control over the general practitioners in England and Wales? Was not the previously existing jurisdiction of your Society, of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London, and of the English Universities, left by the Bill in *statu quo*?—It is so, as far as regards the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Scottish and Irish bodies did not extend to this country, but any power conferred upon them of furnishing medical practitioners to this country, would materially interfere with the jurisdiction that we possess.

750. What jurisdiction would it interfere with?—The power conferred upon us by Act of Parliament of examining all practitioners in this country.

751. It would interfere with your examining a certain number of individuals, claiming a licence?—The presumption is, that if this power were granted to Scotland, that country might in time become the great thoroughfare, for furnishing England with practitioners.

752. That was the only part of the Society's jurisdiction, with which it was proposed to interfere: namely, your examining a certain number of the persons claiming a licence?—Yes.

753. Did it not leave untouched every other point of the jurisdiction you exercise?—Yes, but the point in which it interfered was a very material one.

754. Supposing it, for argument's sake, to be true, that the licentiates of the Edinburgh and Dublin College of Surgeons are as well educated, and have been as strictly examined as your licentiates, what reason, founded on general principles, can you give why they should not be allowed to practise as general practitioners in England and Wales?—I can offer no other reasons. I have already stated, that upon the understanding of an uniform system of education, and something like an equality of examination being established, (which I trust may be established through the means of this Committee), the Apothecaries' Society are fully prepared to admit of the most complete reciprocity.

755. In the clause of the amended Bill, relating to a twelve-months' attendance at the laboratory of a surgeon, of an apothecary, or of a public hospital or dispensary, the laboratories of chemists and druggists are not included. Are not the shops of chemists and druggists in a large way of business among the very best possible schools of practical pharmacy?—I think they might be made good schools; I deny that they are so, as at present constituted.

756. Whether of the two would be the best school for learning *materia medica* and pharmacy? the shop of an apothecary, or that of a chemist and druggist in this metropolis, in a large way of business?—There can be no question between the two: the apothecary's shop would be the proper situation for a young man entering the profession.

757. The question does not relate to his acquiring a knowledge of his profession generally; but to his acquiring a knowledge of *materia medica* and pharmacy?—So I understand the question.

758. You will observe that, according to the clause in question, the laboratory of any surgeon or apothecary was admitted. Now do you mean to say that, upon the average, the laboratory of any surgeon or apothecary would be as good a school for learning *materia medica* and pharmacy as the shop of a chemist and druggist in this metropolis, in a large way of business?—Upon the whole I should consider that the apothecary's shop *primâ facie*, was vastly superior; and for this plain reason: considering that the education of the apothecary or general practitioner is vastly superior to the education of a chemist and druggist, greater advantages would accrue to the pupil: and as regards pharmacy, the general practitioner purchases his drugs for his own private use; the chemist and druggist purchases his, for his own private profit. The two are not to be compared in point of quality and efficiency. A young man intended for the profession, by becoming an apprentice to a chemist and druggist (as chemists and druggists exist at present), might acquire most erroneous views as to the character and virtues of drugs.

759. Suppose that in your Society were reposed the discretion of recognizing such chemists and druggists as in their opinion were in a sufficiently extensive way of business to render their shops and laboratories good schools for teaching practical pharmacy.

pharmacy. Would not those shops and laboratories, on the average, be more efficient schools for teaching practical pharmacy than the shop or laboratory of any surgeon or apothecary in the kingdom?—No, I cannot bring myself to accede to that proposition. I do not think, in the first place, that the druggists of this country have any such claim or right; or that they should in any way interfere with what may be considered the education of the general practitioners of the country.

760. The question is not as to any claim or right; but where the best opportunities will be afforded of learning materia medica and practical pharmacy?—By allowing a chemist to take such young men, it is giving the chemist and druggist a share in the education of a young man, who is to be hereafter a general practitioner.

761. The question is, which of the two will afford the best opportunities for learning materia medica and practical pharmacy; the shops and laboratories of chemists and druggists, in a large way of business, such as the examiners of the Company of Apothecaries might approve; or the shop and laboratory of any surgeon or apothecary whatever in the kingdom?—As an abstract question, one might say, that there are, no doubt, chemists' and druggists' shops where a young man might learn materia medica and pharmacy; but I object to their being allowed to take medical students.

762. Is there not a far greater extent of business, and a far greater variety of prescriptions to be made up in the establishment of a large chemist and druggist, than usually takes place in the shop of even the most thriving apothecary?—That is very likely.

763. Do not the opportunities for learning depend very much upon the extent of business?—No; the quantity of business done, has nothing at all to do with the learning of the parties.

764. Is there not a much greater variety of prescriptions brought to the shops of chemists and druggists in a large way of business, than there is to the shop of an apothecary: and therefore will not the student have a better opportunity in the chemist's shop of acquiring the habit of readily interpreting prescriptions, and of knowing the appearance of the medicine, when made up?—Of course that is the case; but that is a very trifling matter, compared with the general information that is required.

765. Then you are not disposed to admit as schools of pharmacy the shops of such chemists and druggists, as your examiners might approve of?—Certainly not, as chemists and druggists stand at present. Perhaps a good deal might be done, were they advanced in the scale of the profession; but as they stand at present, I think it very objectionable.

766. Are the receipts and expenses of your Society arising out of their administration of the Act of 1815, kept entirely separate from those of your Society, as a trading company?—They are entirely separate.

767. And from its general accounts, as a corporation?—Yes.

768. According to the Return made to the House of Commons last year, the total amount received for certificates since the passing of the Act, is 39,974 *l.*?—From the year 1825 I can give an accurate account of the receipts and expenditure.

769. Cannot you carry it back to 1815?—I am sorry to say I cannot, for till 1825, the accounts were not so kept as to form a proper estimate of the receipts and expenditure.

770. Do you mean, that previous to 1825, the receipt and expenditure arising out of the Act of 1815 were blended with the general accounts of the Company?—That was the case; they were blended with the corporation accounts.

771. In the Return, No. 2, made to Parliament in the last session, there is an account of all money received and expended from the year 1815?—I beg to state that the account in question is not accurate; and we have no means of making it so; but from the year 1825 to the present time, we can furnish a clear account of all our receipts and expenditure.

772. (To Mr. Field.) As you are the treasurer of the Society, can you afford the Committee accurate information relating to its accounts?—The accounts are perfectly accurate; but the inaccuracy referred to is, that no separate statement is made of the balance that was carried to the general account: in other respects, it was perfectly right.

773. What expense was incurred on behalf of the botanical garden and lectures, previous to the commencement of the Act?—The average expenditure at that time, was between 500 *l.* and 600 *l.* a year.

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774. And that expense came out of the general funds of the Society?—It did.

775. Taking it at 550 *l.* a year for 20 years, that would amount to 11,000 *l.*?—

Yes.

776. According to the accounts delivered in, it appears that during the period in question, the sum of 18,295 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.* has been paid to the court of examiners; and that the law charges and other miscellaneous expenses amounted to 14,100 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The payments in support of the botanical department amounted to 12,834 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*; but of this sum 11,000 *l.* ought to be considered as belonging to the ordinary payments of the Society, since that 550 *l.* a year was paid out of the ordinary funds of the Society in support of the botanical department previous to the Act of 1815. The receipt and expenditure occasioned by administering the Act of 1815, and by maintaining the botanical department on an increased scale subsequent to the passing of that Act, would therefore stand as follows:

RECEIPT:			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To fees received, pursuant to the Act of 1815, as per account rendered to Parliament	-	-	18,295	-	6			
To 20 years' annuity, taken from the ordinary funds of the Society, in support of the botanical garden and lectures, according to the average expenditure of that department, prior to 1815	-	-	11,000	-	-			
TOTAL RECEIPT						29,295	-	6
EXPENDITURE:								
By law charges and miscellaneous charges, occasioned by administering the Act of 1815	-	-	14,100	6	8			
By sums expended on the botanic garden and lectures since 1815	-	-	12,834	3	6			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE						26,934	10	2
BALANCE in favour of the Society, in consequence of its administering the Act						£.	2,360	10 4

—Yes; but that is not my calculation.

777. What, in your opinion, ought to be the application of any balance accruing to the Society from administering the Act of 1815; ought that balance to go in aid of their ordinary revenue, or to be set apart for advancing medical science?—Strictly for medical science; since the year 1825 we have actually paid to Chelsea-garden 3,871 *l.*

778. Have you any endowment in support of the botanical garden at Chelsea?—No, we pay 5 *l.* a year for it.

779. Previous to the Act of 1815 you considered the maintenance of the botanical garden part of your ordinary expenditure?—Yes.

780. Then are you entitled to charge the annual cost of maintaining the garden and the botanical lecturers as an expense entailed upon you by the Act of 1815, and to repay yourselves that cost, not out of your ordinary revenue, but out of the income derived from the fees that you receive pursuant to that Act?—No; but we thought, that as the garden at Chelsea was appropriated to public scientific purposes, we might with propriety take a moiety of the expenses of the garden from the fund arising from the court of examiners. That we have done. I beg to observe, that since we proposed to make the examiners' fund pay half the expenses, we have increased the expense of the garden to about 900 *l.* a year; so that the average sum paid to the garden every year by the court of examiners amounts to 430 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* for the last 10 years.

781. Whereas previously it amounted to 550 *l.*?—Yes; that was for the whole, and the whole now amounts for the last nine years to 860 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* annually. The reason for this additional expense is, that lectures and demonstrations are given publicly every week to all the medical students in London; great improvements have been made in the buildings belonging to the garden, and in the general arrangement and disposition of its plants. Moreover, a gold and silver medal is given every year to the students, besides other prizes to the apprentices of the Society.

782. Would not the correct principle be, for the Society to draw from its ordinary revenue, in support of the botanical department, now as it did before 1815, an annual sum of 550 *l.*; and whatever the balance may be by which the expense of that department exceeds 550 *l.*, to draw that balance only from the income accruing to it from the administration of the Act?—Perhaps it would be so; but we

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we had unfortunately some other reasons. Our poverty was such, that we could not have afforded to keep up the garden, if we had not had this resource.

783. Not even at the previous rate of about 550 *l.* a year?—It might have been accomplished by a general subscription. Every member of the Society contributes half-a-guinea a year towards the maintainance of the garden: we might have increased it to 15 *s.* a year, and in that way have been able to carry it on.

784. Is it not the fact that the number of lectures given upon pharmaceutical chemistry at the laboratory of your Society is not sufficient as a qualification to those students who attend it, of having, according to the regulations of your court of examiners, attended a course of lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry?—We have been especially careful that no lectures given by the Society should interfere with the lectures given publicly.

785. As the lectures given at your laboratory upon pharmaceutical chemistry do not afford a qualification to those students who attend them, and do not therefore interfere with the interests of lecturers in general, why should you not admit to those lectures, not only the apprentices to members of your corporation, but also medical students generally, of superior proficiency and diligence, in such number as might be suited to the dimensions of the room?—Those are inducements which we offer to individuals to belong to the Society.

786. Does not it seem reasonable that you should make some return to the students for the fees which they will have to pay you, by giving to them the same opportunity of improving themselves, that you give to apprentices of your own corporators?—I think there could be no objection, and I do not believe that any objection exists in the Society to such an arrangement. We do it with regard to Chelsea-garden: every student in London is admissible to the lectures and demonstrations in Chelsea-garden, and I do not see why that should not be extended to the pharmaceutical lectures in chemistry.

787. Are the general students allowed to attend the herbalizing parties?—No.

788. Were the refreshments to cease, and were all students admitted to join, if they pleased, those parties, would they not be rendered more extensively useful?—Undoubtedly. I think it is a very good suggestion; and as to the refreshments, we should be very glad to get rid of that expense.

Mr. John Watson, called in; and further Examined.

789. WERE not representations made by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh about the year 1825, complaining of the insufficiency of the *curriculum* prescribed by your examiners?—I have received every communication made to the court of examiners for 18 years; and I have no knowledge of any such communication as that.

Mr. John Watson.

790. Are you aware of representations on that subject having been addressed at that time by the Edinburgh College of Surgeons to the Secretary of State for the Home Department?—No; I have no knowledge of any such communication.

791. At the time of introducing the Bill of one year's duration, for amending the Apothecaries' Act, are you aware that representations on the subject in question were made by the Edinburgh College of Surgeons?—I am not aware of any such representation having been made to the court of examiners.—[*A Paper was shown to the witness.*]—I never saw this paper before, nor any paper like it.

792. Had representations of that kind any effect in inducing your Society to extend its *curriculum*, and render its examination more strict?—I do not think the extension of the education and of the strictness of examination was occasioned by that; because I am pretty certain that none of the examiners had any cognizance of it; but the increased extent of education, and the greater strictness of examination arose, I believe, entirely from the causes I stated yesterday.

793. Are you aware that, in 1826, the Associated Apothecaries, in a petition they addressed to Parliament, made somewhat similar representations?—No, I am not aware of that.

794. Are you aware that a meeting of the Associated Apothecaries of England and Wales was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 4th March 1826; when it was resolved, "That the defective course of education, prescribed by the regulations of the court of examiners, is not only calculated to produce mischief to society, by means of the inefficiency of those candidates who limit themselves to that plan of study, and are subsequently licensed; but that it has led to an incorrect opinion, on the part of persons unacquainted with the medical schools

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of London, of the talent and acquirements of the whole body of English general practitioners."?—No; I am not aware of any such thing having happened; I am sure that it was never communicated to us; I never saw it or heard of it before.

795. It was stated yesterday, that your court of examiners treated as a qualification apprenticeship to a practitioner in Scotland?—Yes.

796. In a note appended to your regulations of this year, it is stated, that an apprentice must have served "with a person legally qualified to practise as an apothecary, either by having been in practice prior to or on the 1st of August 1815, or by having received a certificate of his qualification from the court of examiners."?—That applies to England and Wales.

797. Have your examiners power under the Act to consider apprenticeship to a practitioner in Scotland as a qualification?—Upon reference to the clause of the Act, which states, that they must have served as an apprentice to an apothecary, it will be seen it does not state that it is to be an apothecary residing in England and Wales. We therefore consider that it means, an apothecary residing anywhere: we always endeavour to construe every clause with as much liberality as possible.

798. It is not stated in these regulations that an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Scotland will be deemed sufficient?—That is an omission; and now that it is pointed out, I will take care that it shall be supplied.

799. Is a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons construed to be an apothecary?—Certainly he exercises all the functions of an apothecary.

800. Then if a member of that College exercises the functions of an apothecary in Scotland, sufficiently so, in the opinion of your examiners, to qualify for examination his own apprentices, why subject him, the master of those apprentices, to examination, as it was proposed to do according to the amended Bill of last session?—The question relates to two different classes of individuals; the one class, the apprentices. We consider that those who exercise the functions of an apothecary in Scotland, may be competent to take an apprentice, and to give him sufficient instruction for us to admit him. The other class is the practitioners, and the question is, why, if we admit to examination the apprentices of practitioners in Scotland, we should not admit to practise in England and Wales those Scottish practitioners? I think one of the reasons is this, that the means of practical instruction in Edinburgh are so limited, that a man, unless upon previous examination, ought not to be deemed to have acquired a degree of practical knowledge, sufficient to entitle him to practise as a medical practitioner.

801. What limited means do you particularly refer to in Edinburgh?—I allude to this; that in Edinburgh there are at least 1,000 medical students. The only means they have of gaining practical instruction is at an hospital, in which there are about 250 patients. In London there are 800 or 900 students; and the means of affording to them practical information are, eight large hospitals, and not less than 14 or 15 very well regulated dispensaries. Now it may be easily imagined that in an hospital, containing only 250 beds, the means of giving instruction in practical medicine to 1,000 students must be exceedingly limited indeed.

802. Have the Company any reason to doubt whether for an apprentice to spend two of the five years required by the Act to be passed in apprenticeship, not under the eye of the master, but away from the master, and in attendance on the hospitals and medical lectures, is, legally speaking, a sufficiently strict compliance with the terms of the Act?—I imagine that it is a sufficient compliance, for this reason, that the apprentices of apothecaries differ essentially from the apprentices of any other class of persons. All the indentures run in these words; that the master shall instruct his apprentice, or shall cause him to be instructed. Now I conceive, that if a master permits his apprentice to leave him after the end of two years, and to go to the schools, he knowing that the apprentice is pursuing a course of education at the schools, he is causing the young man to receive instruction of a much more efficient kind than could be afforded by the master himself.

803. Do you know what is the number of apprentices in situations where there is no medical school; and what is their number in towns and cities, which are the seat of a medical school?—No; I have no means whatever of ascertaining that.

804. Has not a statement to that effect been made, in a memorial drawn up by the

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the Apothecaries' Company?—Whatever was stated on that subject was merely conjectural. Mr. John Watson.

805. Were you cognizant of any such representation being made to Lord Melbourne upon that subject in 1833?—Yes; it was merely a conjectural statement. 11 June 1834.

806. Upon what data was it that this conjectural statement of 2,000 and 1,300 was founded?—I do not know what data the author of that paper proceeded upon; it was drawn up by our late clerk.

807. Was he assisted in drawing it up by a committee?—I believe not.

808. According to that statement, the number of apprentices in places where they have opportunities of attending proper medical lectures, was 1,300; and the number of those in places where they had not such opportunities, was 2,000?—I think the grounds of that calculation were these: we know perfectly well the number of students attending the schools in London; and, by the returns made to us, the number attending the country schools; and, I apprehend, the number of apprentices might be calculated in the following manner. Nearly 500 persons have annually offered themselves for examination at the Hall, all of whom must have been apprentices; and as each apprentice must serve five years, if you multiply the number annually presenting themselves by the number of years, you will have about 2,500 for the entire number of apprentices. The number of apprentices who were serving at the time of the passing of the Act, in 1815, was about 1,400; because nearly that number passed their examination in the first five years, and none of those could have come up for examination, unless they had been apprentices at the time of the passing of the Act.

809. It is stated in the return made to Parliament last year, that in addition to the cases of persons prosecuted, of whom a return is made, numerous persons have complied with the Act by passing examinations, or have discontinued practising in consequence of applications made to them by the Society: but as it was unnecessary to follow up such applications by any legal proceedings, no account has been kept of the number of such persons. Can any return be made to the Committee of the number of the persons so applied to, who, at the time of the application, were in possession of a degree, diploma, or licence, conferred on them by a university, or medical college, or faculty?—It would be a very difficult thing to do; we have no cognizance of what takes place elsewhere; we know only what happens at our own court.

810. It appears that out of 75 cases of prosecution, contained in this return, 27 of the persons prosecuted were afterwards licensed by your Society. Did it appear that they had served regular apprenticeships?—All of them, or they could not have been admitted to examination.

811. Could any return be made stating where those persons had been educated and examined?—I think that would be difficult.

812. Could the information be obtained from the papers of the late Mr. Bacot?—It must be from a combination of two sets of documents; from documents in his possession, relating to the informations against the parties, and from documents in my possession, relating to the parties that passed examination; but there is no means of identifying the parties complained against, as the parties that passed the examination, except by the similarity of their names.

813-14. Has any case come within your cognizance, of apprentices being put to menial employments?—Such things happened 70 or 80 years ago; but I believe that no young man would submit to such an indignity now-a-days.

Henry Field, Esq., called in; and Examined.

815. WHAT office do you now hold in the Apothecaries' Society?—I am a member of the court of assistants, and treasurer (who is considered, in fact, the principal manager) of the commercial department. I have served all the offices. Henry Field, Esq.

816. Have you any cognizance of the pharmaceutical department?—I have.

817. What is your duty as connected with that department?—A kind of general superintendence in connection with the committee, the chemical operator, the accountant, and a variety of officers.

818. Are you consulted on the purchase of drugs?—Yes.

819. The receipts and payments of the trading department fall under your superintendence?—Yes.

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820. Are you consulted on the operations of the laboratory?—Certainly, I have a kind of general control and superintendence over the whole department.

821. Who is the chairman of that committee?—I am.

822. Is there one committee for superintending the receipts and payments, and another for superintending the operations of the laboratory?—There is a general committee, and from that a number of sub-committees are chosen, for the different departments. The principal one is the committee for buying, which I attend to more particularly. There is a committee of inspection, whose business it is to examine all the drugs sent in, to see that they are equal to the samples; another committee to regulate, from time to time, the variation of prices; and another committee of accounts, whose business it is to examine the accounts, and see that they are correct.

823. Have any officers been appointed within the last few years, in connexion with the pharmaceutical department and the laboratory?—We have a chemical operator, and a superintending operator, Professor Brande; he does not reside at the laboratory.

824. Who is the actual operator?—His name is Mr. Henry Hennell.

825. When was the office of superintending chemical operator first established?—It was established in the person of Mr. Brande about 20 years ago. Before that there was a chemical operator, who had no person over him.

826. When was the laboratory first established?—The laboratory was first established about the year 1670, and upon the most honourable principle, by a number of the members of the Society, who at that time not having it in their power to procure good chemicals, formed a kind of joint stock, in order to procure chemicals for their own use only. For many years it was entirely confined to their own use, without any buying or selling, as regarded other persons; but a degree of reputation attaching to this establishment, in time a number of other persons, who were not members of the Society, requested to be allowed to purchase their chemicals at our laboratory, and the consequence was that the establishment was enlarged. In the reign of Queen Anne, the then Lord High Admiral, Prince George of Denmark, in consequence of the navy being very badly served with medicines, applied to our Society to know if they would undertake the service of the navy. This they did; but, in consequence, they were obliged to form a new establishment, to enable them to buy and sell drugs as well as chemicals. That continued for a great many years, and flourished to a very considerable extent.

827. Did any disputes arise between the Company of Apothecaries and the College of Physicians at that time, on the Society's undertaking to supply the navy with medicine?—Not at that time; but at different times there has been nothing but disputes between the College and our Society.

828. Did not the College of Physicians require that they should be the inspectors of the drugs supplied for the use of the navy?—I believe not, because the navy had an inspector of their own, who has, generally speaking, been the physician of Greenwich Hospital.

829. What were the disputes which arose, as you said, between your Society and the College of Physicians?—Relative to the practice of medicine, more than the preparation of medicines.

830. Of what date were the disputes you refer to?—There were continual disputes between the College and the Society respecting our practising medicine.

831. Have there been any disputes of modern date?—Not modern; the last was the action against Mr. Rose.

832. The question related to the pharmaceutical department?—I do not think there has been any dispute of consequence in that department of late years. In former years there were little bickerings.

833. Has the College of Physicians been in the habit of consulting your Society respecting the processes in their pharmacopœia?—They have, at various times: the last time that I recollect, was about the year 1808. There was then a small committee formed, consisting of members of our Society, and of fellows of the College; and they met frequently, to consult together respecting the preparation of medicines, for the purpose of forming a new pharmacopœia. Since that time they have occasionally consulted us; but never in the formal way that they did upon that occasion.

834. Was your Society consulted by the College on the subject of the processes in the edition of 1815, or 1824?—Only occasionally: for instance, they are now preparing

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preparing an edition; and the late Dr. Babington was frequently at our Hall with the chemical operator, consulting him about particular processes.

835. Are you aware that several of the processes in the editions of 1809 and 1816 were impracticable; particularly with reference to some of the preparations of antimony?—I believe there was a kind of error either in the Latin edition or in the translation; so that the process was not what it should have been.

836. Was the error in the translation, and not in the Latin recipe?—I believe it was, in the mode of carrying on the process.

837. What course does your Society take, when it finds the recipe directed by the College of Physicians to be defective?—I dare say they would not hesitate to inform the College of it. I am not prepared to say what they did upon the occasion above referred to.

838. Does your Society follow the processes directed in the pharmacopœia for the preparation of those chemical articles which are regularly prepared and sold by the wholesale chemical manufacturer: for instance, of nitric, sulphuric, tartaric, or citric acid?—Those are articles that are made as articles of commerce; and which, of course, we do not prepare.

839. How does the Company of Apothecaries provide itself with such articles?—By purchasing them of the makers.

840. Without inquiring in what manner they are prepared?—They, of course, have an opportunity of knowing whether the article is good; and they do not care how it is prepared, provided the result is correct.

841. Does any chemist and druggist, or apothecary, that you know of, himself prepare articles of this description, or care according to what process they are prepared, provided the results are correct?—I dare say not.

842. Then where is the use of retaining processes for the preparation of these articles in the pharmacopœia?—It seems necessary that there should be a process published; but if the result is the same, I dare say there are few chemists that would not consider themselves authorized to depart a little from the process laid down.

843. If nobody follows the processes, where is the use of retaining them?—I think it is hardly to be supposed that there should be any of those processes that nobody follows.

844. Do the chemical manufacturers follow the processes laid down in the pharmacopœia?—I have no doubt that they do, many of them.

845. Is it of any consequence by what process a chemical article is prepared, if the result is good?—Speaking of chemicals which are easily detected as to correctness, I think it is not of any consequence.

846. It is matter of uncertainty whether the processes, directed in the pharmacopœia, are followed or not by the great chemical manufacturers; and no chemist and druggist, or apothecary, himself prepares those articles: where then is the use of retaining these processes in the pharmacopœia?—It seems to me that some directions should be given; though it is not of any consequence that they should be followed, provided the result be good.

847. Is it not the object of a pharmacopœia to lay down rules and directions for persons engaged in preparing articles, to follow?—Doubtless; and it is to be presumed that the rule appears to the person laying it down to be a proper one.

848. Whether proper or not, if nobody follows it, or thinks it his duty to do so, why retain it?—So far as relates to wholesale manufacturers, I dare say they do not pay that strict attention to the processes in the pharmacopœia that is required; but persons that make things in a small way would pay more attention to it.

849. Does anybody think of preparing in a small way those chemical articles which are uniformly prepared and sold by chemical manufacturers?—Certainly not; it is not worth their while.

850. Is tartaric acid prepared at your laboratory?—No; that is one of the articles prepared in a large way.

851. Or citric acid?—No.

852. Nitric acid?—Yes.

853. It has been stated to this Committee that the diluted nitric acid purchased at Apothecaries' Hall, has been found of very variable strength: being in one case 25 per cent. over strength, and in another case 20 per cent. under strength?—I do not know how that is; I never heard of anything of the kind.

854. It has been stated that the tinctura ferri muriatis, purchased at the Hall, has been found to be very variable in the quantity of iron it contained, and has

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usually been found to be deficient in that ingredient?—I do not see why it should be ; that is made according to the directions in the pharmacopœia.

855. Does your Society purchase any of the articles that it sells from the wholesale druggists?—From the wholesale druggists, certainly.

856. Does your Society purchase of the chemical manufacturers those chemical articles only which are prepared wholesale by them as articles of general commerce : does it not purchase any preparations of a different description from the chemists?—I believe not.

857. How does it provide itself with sulphate of quinine?—It all comes from France ; it is all manufactured in a wholesale way by the manufacturers of certain articles.

858. How do you account for its being all prepared in France?—They prepare it better and cheaper than we can here.

859. Is it the cheapness of alcohol in France, that occasions the preparation of the salts of quinine in that country?—That is one important cause ; I have no doubt but the French are very clever in manufacturing, and they get a better produce from the same thing than we can do.

860. Is there not equal chemical knowledge on the part of many individuals in England?—They have so large a practice in it that they have a skill which moderate practitioners have not.

861. Is not sulphate of quinine subject to a considerable duty on import?—About 1 *d.* an ounce, which is merely nominal.

862. What is the wholesale price of sulphate of quinine?—About 6 *s.* or 7 *s.* an ounce ; and I recollect it as high as 30 *s.*

Robert Christison, Esq. M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, called in ; and Examined.

*Robert Christison,
Esq. M.D.*

863. IS alcohol used in France for preparing sulphate of quinine?—I think not ; because more than one process has been contrived by the French chemists for preparing it without alcohol.

864. The processes without alcohol are the cheapest?—Yes ; and I have reason to believe that some of the processes without alcohol are followed by manufacturing chemists in this country.

865. Can you give any reason why sulphate of quinine should not be manufactured with profit in this country?—I am inclined to believe that a large portion of what is used in this country, is made in Britain ; though not made so cheaply in France. There may be various reasons for that ; among the rest, efficient workmen in that country are much cheaper, and a certain degree of chemical knowledge is far more common. I have examined samples from each country with great care, and have found samples manufactured in England equal to the finest sulphate of quinine I ever saw.

866. Have you met with any sulphate of quinine, not of the requisite purity?—Several times ; I know a chemist in Edinburgh who prefers the British sulphate of quinine, because there is a greater certainty of having it pure : for though it is better prepared in France, it is more irregular.

Henry Field, Esq., further Examined.

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867. HOW does it happen that your Society, possessing a laboratory and complete establishment, such as would be required for manufacturing sulphate of quinine, is not able to manufacture it as cheap as they can purchase it?—I believe it is owing to the quantity made in France being much greater than can profitably be made here. The English makers do not make it now so cheap as the French. The fact is that our laboratory would not be equal to the manufacture of a thing of that kind ; it requires a quantity of apparatus peculiar to itself, of a very expensive description.

868. Is not the process of manufacturing sulphate of quinine one of those refined processes which especially your Society ought to carry on in their own laboratory ; inasmuch as it is an article not manufactured to any extent by the wholesale chemical manufacturer, is very liable to adulteration, and is inefficacious except in a state of purity?—There are not more than two or three manufacturers in England, I believe, who prepare it.

869. Is not that an additional reason why your Society should do so?—We attempted

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attempted it once, I believe, upon its first discovery; but the difficulties of making it are so great, that the manufacturers of it can do it much cheaper than we can.

870. Do you mean to say that there is not sufficient skill at your laboratory to prepare this substance with advantage?—I am not speaking of skill exactly; but in France the quantity to be prepared is so large, that they can do it better and cheaper than we can. The article prepared in England is not very saleable; for it differs so much in appearance from the French, that the public in general is not satisfied with it.

871. What are the principal articles that are prepared at your laboratory?—It is almost impossible to state, there are so many: almost all galenicals or compound medicines, syrups, and pills; and a great many chemicals.

872. Do you grind all the drugs yourselves?—Yes.

873. Are your preparations better or worse than those which are sold by the most respectable chemists and druggists?—They certainly are greatly better than what are sold by chemists and druggists in general; but there are a few persons in London who might be named, and who sell very excellent medicines, and I dare say as good as ours. We are governed by the pharmacopœia, and in galenicals consider ourselves obliged to make use of every ingredient therein mentioned.

874. If you find that a process directed by the pharmacopœia is not commodious, do you scruple to vary from it?—If another process led to the desired result, I do not know that we should scruple to vary from the directions in the pharmacopœia.

875. Would it not be expedient to consider as articles of the materia medica those articles which are regularly prepared by the chemical manufacturer; to omit the processes for preparing them, and to append to their names the most approved tests for ascertaining their purity?—I cannot see the advantage of omitting the processes altogether; but the hint as to the tests might be a good one.

876. Wherein consists the advantage of prescribing processes which are never followed?—I cannot suppose that the processes are never followed; because I dare say that those who manufacture on a middling or moderate scale, do follow them; though not the large manufacturers.

877. Does any chemist and druggist that you know of, prepare sulphuric acid?—Certainly not.

878. Do you believe that any chemist and druggist prepares nitric acid himself?—I presume that there are such; sulphuric acid is prepared upon a very large scale.

879. By what process does the pharmacopœia direct sulphuric acid to be prepared?—I believe it is not directed to be prepared by the pharmacopœia.

880. By what process does the pharmacopœia direct nitric acid to be prepared?—(Mr. Hennell, Operator to the laboratory of the Society of Apothecaries.) By pouring sulphuric acid upon nitre, and directing distillation to be made.

881. Is not nitric acid usually now prepared from nitrate of soda?—A great deal.

882. Does it matter from which it is prepared?—Not the least.

883. Do any chemists and druggists, or apothecaries, prepare muriatic acid themselves?—(Mr. Field.) We do.

884. Do you believe that any chemists and druggists, or apothecaries, do so?—Very likely not; I am not prepared to answer that.

885. Has your committee of managers published a pamphlet, wherein they solicit their friends to purchase medicine at their laboratory?—I have no knowledge of anything of the kind: they have published a statement respecting the laboratory, but not with anything like a view of soliciting custom.

886. Have you any copy of the statement you refer to?—I have [*producing the same.*]

887. Is this the last edition?—There has been no other edition. It is not published, properly speaking, but given to the members of our Society. It contains a history of the laboratory from its origin, a plan and account of it in its present state, and a description of the processes carried on there.

888. Have any representations been made to your Society, complaining of some of your medicines as containing less than the proper quantity of the active ingredients; for instance, of the tinctura ferri muriatis, sold at your laboratory?—I do not recollect anything of the kind.

889. Of your nitric acid, as being of variable strength?—No; I do not recollect anything of the kind. (Mr. Hennell.) I do not recollect anything of the kind. I apprehend the case alluded to occurred 16 or 18 years ago. There was a state-

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ment of a similar occurrence, I think, in a pamphlet published about that time by Mr. Phillips.

890. That was before you were operator?—I was then a boy, and an apprentice in the laboratory.

891. Has the College of Physicians consulted the Society of Apothecaries, respecting the processes to be introduced into new editions of the pharmacopœia?—The College, as a body, has not done so.

892. In what way has the College consulted them?—Dr. Babington has individually consulted them. (Mr. Field.) The late Dr. Babington was one of the committee of the College of Physicians for drawing up a new pharmacopœia; and he frequently attended at Apothecaries' Hall, and consulted the Society.

893. But the committee of the College of Physicians, in their official capacity, have not consulted your Society on these matters?—No.

894. Have the processes which are to be introduced into the new edition of the pharmacopœia, been repeated at the laboratory of the Apothecaries' Company?—No; except by Dr. Babington. (Mr. Hennell.) Dr. Babington took a great deal of pains upon the subject. He repeated every process himself, to endeavour to determine which was the preferable process.

895. Did Dr. Babington do this of his own accord, and as an individual; or did he do so on behalf of the College of Physicians, representing to the committee of your Society, or to the superintendent of your laboratory what process it was that he desired to repeat, and requesting the superintendent's assistance and judgment in the conduct of it?—(Mr. Field.) He did so to us, not as a committee, but as individuals. (Mr. Hennell.) He operated himself at his own house; and I spent a great deal of time with him.

896. Then he made the experiments in the laboratory at his own house?—Yes.

897. And in consulting with the superintendent of your laboratory, he did so as an individual, in private?—Yes. (Mr. Field.) There was a good deal of communication between him and our operator; but nothing further.

898. Does your Society ever advise the College of Physicians as to the processes to be introduced into the pharmacopœia?—Upon the occasion of the joint committee in 1808, they certainly did so; but since that period there has not been that same kind of communication.

899. Have you reason to believe that spurious simple drugs, or adulterated compound medicines, are sold to any great extent?—There is no doubt about that. I can instance one particular article, of modern discovery, scammony, well known as a powerful purgative. It is now imported, adulterated with a quantity of marble-dust; effervescing very strongly with an acid, which it would not do, if it were scammony alone.

900. Is it principally in compound medicines that adulteration takes place?—In compound medicines adulteration frequently takes place; but that is a point which we cannot speak to.

901. And in drugs in the ground state?—Yes.

902. Are there many cases in which you believe the adulteration has taken place subsequent to importation?—Yes, there are many. (Mr. Hennell.) Sulphate of quinine is an article which is adulterated very largely in this country; to which end, the persons who sell medical labels, will sell you also the labels and stamp of Denon, Pelletier & Co.; so that a bottle of sulphate of quinine being opened in England, a quantity of the sulphate being taken out, and an equal bulk of some adulterating article being added, the bottle may be sealed up again; and thus it will not appear to have been broken open.

903. What is the article with which sulphate of quinine is principally adulterated?—Sulphate of lime; occasionally sulphate of magnesia. Caffeine sometimes; but not often; and sometimes starch.

904. Is salicine ever one of the adulterating ingredients?—Probably; but not to any great extent; it would not pay so well.

905. Are adulterations effected principally by the wholesale druggists, or by the retailers?—(Mr. Field.) I presume, by both. (Mr. Hennell.) But principally by the wholesale druggists; the drug trade is now in a very bad state.

906. In what respect?—Owing to the extent to which competition is carried, price is the only thing considered; when a drug merchant writes abroad for an article, he limits his correspondent in price.

907. Is this price frequently below the price at which the genuine article can be sold?—Half the price, often; and it is in that way that scammony has been, for the

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the last three or four years, gradually deteriorating, till now : it is found to consist frequently of 60 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

908. Are you aware of a practice said to prevail among travellers to wholesale druggists, that of offering to retailers various drugs, identical in name, but greatly differing in price and quality?—It is the practice of every drug house in London.

909. Is the lowest price at which the article is offered, frequently below the price at which the genuine article can possibly be provided?—Yes.

910. Are not most chemical articles, ether for instance, and sweet spirit of nitre, of a nature, if genuine, not to admit of variation in substance; and if such articles are offered at different prices, does it not almost follow, that the cheaper are not genuine?—Not necessarily at this time; sweet spirit of nitre, if made, according to the directions of the London pharmacopœia, with British spirit, will cost the manufacturer from 2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 9 d. a pound: but there is a great deal imported from Scotland selling at 1 s. 9 d. a pound, the reason being the difference of duties on the manufacture of spirits in the two countries.

911. Is the importation of sweet spirit of nitre from Scotland, without payment of any duty, illegal?—Not at present. Alcohol, if imported from Scotland, would have to pay a duty equivalent to the difference between the excise duties in the two countries; but medical compounds are admitted without duty.

912. Is sweet spirit of nitre, prepared from British spirit, rendered impure by the butyraceous substance contained in alcohol obtained from grain?—Not that I am aware of; all the spirit used in medical compounds is malt spirit.

913. What inducement have the vendors to offer the two articles at different prices: when, though manufactured in different countries, they are of uniform quality?—I do not say that they are of uniform quality. I mention the circumstance of the duty on alcohol, to show that the difference of price in that article does not necessarily prove that it is bad in quality.

914. In chemical articles, not requiring alcohol in their preparation: if the same house offers articles agreeing in name, but differing in price, must not the reason be, that the cheapest article is inferior in quality?—That is always the case; where there is a difference in price, there is a difference in quality. The articles are usually numbered in a printed list, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Lenitive electuary, for instance, is put down at 2 s. 9 d. or 3 s. a pound; that of second quality at 9 d. a pound.

915. Have you ever examined the articles that agree in name, but differ in price?—I have tasted them.

916. Have you submitted them to chemical examination?—They are all vegetable pulps. (Mr. Field.) The electuary is incapable of chemical examination.

917. Were lenitive electuary to contain powdered charcoal, would not that be discoverable?—(Mr. Hennell.) Certainly. (Mr. Field.) Ivory black is more likely to be employed.

918. (To Mr. Hennell.) What was the result of the examination you made by the palate?—That I should not at all like to take a teaspoon-full of the cheaper kind. (Mr. Field.) The difference is very considerable. The lenitive electuary prepared according to the pharmacopœia, is almost a sweetmeat.

919. Is there any notable difference in the prices of articles sold at Apothecaries' Hall, and in the shops of the most respectable chemists and druggists in London?—Probably not, if you take the most respectable: but in the greater part of the chemists and druggists the difference is considerable, undoubtedly.

920. Are the vegetable extracts prepared at your laboratory, prepared by evaporation at low temperature?—Yes.

921. Are vegetable substances intended to be pulverized, reduced to dryness at a low temperature, and then pulverized?—They are. (Mr. Hennell.) Generally speaking, the substances to be pulverized are placed in a stove heated by steam.

922. Do you see any use in introducing into the pharmacopœia those articles which are prepared wholesale by the chemical manufacturers, and which the chemist and druggist, or apothecary, never thinks of preparing himself?—I do not.

923. Would not the best course be, to introduce them into the list of the materia medica, and to attach to their names the means of testing their purity?—Yes; to describe their uses, and the modes of testing their purity.

924. Would not that be a great improvement in the pharmacopœia?—It would be a great improvement, whether they gave the processes or not, if they were to give the doses, and the modes of testing their purity.

925. Suppose you were to append to the names of drugs a concise description

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of their leading chemical and physical properties, and of the modes of detecting their impurities : would that be an improvement?—Decidedly.

926. Would not this be giving to practitioners in the country, in a compendious form, information which it would be most important for them to possess, in order to avoid being imposed upon by the sale of spurious articles?—Yes.

927. Are preparations of iodine prepared in the laboratory of Apothecaries' Hall?—Not iodine itself; but of course the various compounds.

928. Do you import iodine from France?—No, from Scotland, at present.

929. Is the process for preparing magnesia which is directed by the pharmacopœia, the process which is followed at your laboratory?—I am not sure at this moment which alkali the pharmacopœia directs to be used as a precipitate; we use soda: it is quite immaterial.

930. Are any apprentices to the members of the Company admitted as students in practical pharmaceutical chemistry, at the laboratory at your Hall?—I do not know that an application of the kind was ever made; they have access to the laboratory whenever they choose to attend.

931. Is not the laboratory of Apothecaries' Hall one of the best furnished of any in London?—(Mr. Field.) I apprehend it is. (Mr. Hennell.) The apprentices have the option and power of attending, if they like.

932. Are lectures given in the laboratory?—In the Hall.

933. How many have ever attended at the laboratory in the course of a year?—Upon the mornings of the lectures, immediately after the lectures are over, there may be 15 to 20 who go into the laboratory.

934. Are they permitted to assist in the processes?—No, it would impede the business very much, if they were permitted to do so in any numbers.

935. On the days when the censors of the College of Physicians and the assistants of your court together visit the shops of apothecaries, do they not begin by examining the articles at Apothecaries' Hall?—They generally do.

936. Have they ever found fault with any of your preparations?—Not that I am aware.

937. Did they ever find fault with the mercurial ointment which you prepare?—(Mr. Field.) The question alludes, I suppose, to something which took place some years ago. A great deal occurred that was not very pleasant at that time: I do not think they found fault with it at the time; but a certain individual thought right to make that statement afterwards.

938. Have you ever been present at the visitations made by the assistants and the censors of the druggists' and apothecaries' shops?—Repeatedly.

939. What is the efficacy of visitations so conducted, in preventing the sale of spurious or adulterated medicines?—I have no doubt that they do good; but perhaps not to the extent that might be wished. I am perfectly satisfied that the appearance of the shops of apothecaries, and of chemists and druggists, of late years has been vastly superior to what it was 10 or 20 years ago.

940. As the visitations have been in use for several centuries, how can you attribute the improvement within the last 10 or 20 years to those visitations?—There may be more attention paid to them than there was 10 or 20 years ago: perhaps I am incorrect in attributing it to the visitations; but the facts are so.

941. To what do you ascribe the improvement which you think has taken place in the appearance of the shops within the last 10 or 20 years?—With respect to chemists' shops, I should like to go back half a century: half a century ago, they were supplied with very indifferent medicines indeed; insomuch that a physician's prescription was hardly ever made up at a chemist's shop. That they have improved of late years, there is no doubt; and many of them now certainly do contain medicines of a very decent description. I remember the time when a physician would never have thought of sending his prescription to a chemist's shop, to have it prepared.

942. Is it not usually known beforehand about what day the visitations will take place?—I do not think it is; because they alter the time very much. Last year they went in November, instead of May or June.

943. How many times a year do they go?—They go once a year to every shop within their limit; but their district is but small.

944. Do you mean that once a year every shop within the city of London kept by a chemist and druggist, or an apothecary, is visited by this joint committee?—I believe it is.

945. In the years when you were one of the assistants, and visited the shops in company

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company with the censors, how many days in each year did they make those visitations?—Three days.

946. At what hour in the day did those visitations usually commence, and when did they terminate?—From one to six.

947. In those five hours how many shops did you usually visit?—From 20 to 25.

948. That would be 75 a year: do you mean to say that the number of shops kept by apothecaries and by chemists and druggists, within the limits of the city of London, does not exceed 75?—I do not think it materially exceeds that number; they are not very numerous in the city of London.

949. Since the passing of the Act of 1815, which gives to your Society the right of visiting all apothecaries shops within England and Wales, how many times have they performed those visitations?—They go almost every year.

950. Do you mean to say that they visit all the shops kept by apothecaries within England and Wales, either in person or by deputy, once a year?—Certainly not, it is impossible.

951. Then what shops do they visit once a year?—They visit different districts in different years. The city of London and its suburbs have been visited several times since the passing of the Act. They have been 10, 20, and 30 miles from London, and upon one or two district visitations of towns at a considerable distance. But these were rather accidental visitations: it is impossible to carry that part of the Act into effect.

952. Were they, by visiting more frequently, to endeavour to render their examination effectual, would they not bring down so much obloquy upon themselves, as altogether to defeat their intentions?—In the nature of things they could not do it.

953. To render such visitations effectual, must they not be entrusted to persons who have no other business to perform?—Undoubtedly.

954. Does not it require great knowledge on the part of the visitors, to constitute them competent judges?—Unquestionably.

955. Can you reasonably expect that degree of knowledge on the part of men, whose business it would be to act as inquisitors and informers?—It may be so.

956. Ought not such a visitor to be a ready analytical chemist, able to apply off-hand the proper analytical tests?—Off-hand he could not apply competent tests; but galenical compositions are the most easily determined, and they may often be discovered by the appearance.

957. Have the Company instituted many actions for the recovery of fines from the vendors of spurious or adulterated medicines?—They have not; their plan has been, to send a letter, stating that such and such things were considered as imperfect; and desiring that they may be immediately removed, and that proper medicines may be substituted in their place.

958. The Act does not affect chemists and druggists?—No, we never touch them.

—959. Is it not a common rule with many public dispensaries, that the apothecaries to those institutions shall be members or licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company?—Certainly, of late that has been made a pretty general regulation.

960. Is not that one of the exclusive advantages which appertain to licentiates of your Society?—I should imagine not exclusively; but more generally so, unquestionably.

961. The Committee have before them three advertisements, in which the qualifications which the apothecary or resident apothecary of a dispensary is required to possess, are mentioned. In one case he is required to be a member of your Society, in the two others, to be a licentiate?—I should think in all the three cases it meant a licentiate.

962. What are the advantages that belong to students apprenticed to members of your Corporation?—They have the advantage of attending lectures in Apothecaries' Hall; of attending the garden at Chelsea, where botanical lectures are delivered, and likewise the botanical excursions, six in a year.

963. Is there not also the advantage of being admitted members of your Corporation?—Yes, when they are out of their time.

964. What is the fee which an apothecary, who was never apprenticed to a member of your Corporation, must pay for admission to the freedom of your Society?—It is upwards of 10 years since any one has been admitted. The fine has varied at different times; it is now 100 guineas.

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965. What has been the reason that there has been no admission by purchase to the freedom of your Society during the last 10 years?—Whether they thought the terms too high or not, I cannot say.

966. Have none been admitted, because none have applied to be admitted?—Exactly so.

967. There has been no disinclination to admit applicants, if they either were or had been apothecaries?—If they became apothecaries since 1815, they would be expected to be licentiates.

968. There is no disinclination on the part of the Company to admit freemen by purchase?—Not the least, nor is there any examination; because the examination is supposed to have taken place.

969. Is there any explanation not elicited by the questions that have been put, that you wish to give to the Committee?—With regard to Chelsea-garden, I wish to state that it has been kept by the Society for about 160 years. The expense attending it has been very great, insomuch that it has been frequently put to the vote, whether we should give it up or not. Hitherto it has been always determined in the negative. The expense of late years has very much increased. Now, with respect to the application of part of the funds of the court of examiners, the true history of it is this: the Society some years ago thought it right to offer to every pupil within the different hospitals and schools in and near the metropolis, the liberty of going to their physic garden every Wednesday, and provided a demonstrator or professor to give a lecture in botany. This is done very regularly every Wednesday during the summer season; and the students attend to the amount of between 200 and 300; so that it appears that the offer has been very thankfully accepted. In consequence of that, the increase of expenditure was considerable; and therefore they thought it but right the public should pay a portion of it.

970. It has been stated, that, before the Act of 1815, the expense to which the Company were put in support of the botanical garden, was about 550 *l.* a year. Do you mean to say, that if the Act of 1815 had not passed, your Society would have been unable, from the state of their funds, to pay that annual sum in support of the garden?—Certainly it is a heavy expense, to which their funds are not adequate; but they have occasionally had private subscriptions from the members at large to support it; and every member now pays 10 *s.* 6 *d.* a year towards the support of it; but nevertheless, if they were deprived of the Act now, I should not be surprised if they were to give the garden up altogether; because it is an expense which they cannot conveniently afford.

971. Had they continued to draw from their ordinary funds in support of the botanical garden, the sum of 550 *l.* a year, as they did before the Act of 1815, then in the 20 years which have expired since 1815, the sums so drawn would amount to 11,000 *l.* According to the returns made to Parliament, the sum which during that period they have actually applied to the support of the botanical garden, has been 12,834 *l.* That will give an increase of expenditure, arising out of the botanical garden, amounting only to 1,834 *l.* Now, does it not appear reasonable, that as the increase of the expense of the garden since 1815 amounts only to 1,834 *l.*, that sum, and no more, ought to be taken out of the extraordinary revenue which has accrued to the Company from the passing of the Act of 1815?—There is some reason in that; but at the same time the expense of the whole is so large, that the Society would hardly be able to undergo it, independently of that assistance.

972. Would there be any objection on the part of the Society to lay before the Committee, for the same period of three years, their ordinary receipts and expenditure?—I apprehend not.

973. Was the botanical garden endowed?—No, it was originally given by Sir Hans Sloane, subject to a quit-rent of 5 *l.* a year, and subject to its being retained as a botanical garden.

974. In case the Society were to abandon the maintenance of it as a botanical garden, they would have to part with the freehold to other parties named in the deed of settlement?—Yes, the College of Physicians have the reversion, and then the Royal Society; but I believe that the heirs of Sir Hans Sloane would obtain it, were we to give it up. I do not believe that either the College of Physicians, or the Royal Society, would trouble themselves with it.

975. Should you approve of giving to the general practitioner the option of charging for attendance, instead of medicine?—It appears to me that it should be optional.

976. You

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976. You are aware that, at present, a general practitioner cannot recover more than 2 s. 6 d. a visit, for attendance?—He cannot bring an action at law for it; but I think it should be optional.

977. Have you ever been a member of the board of examiners?—Yes, some years ago. I was one of the first members.

978. What opinion do you entertain of the advantage attending apprenticeships?—I conceive that there are advantages in apprenticeships; but the length of time is the great question to be settled. Certainly some period of apprenticeship is a good thing, but I think five years is too long.

979. What period would be a reasonable one?—Two or three years.

980. How much of that period should be devoted to attending medical lectures and hospital practice?—Of that period, a very small portion; because certainly some portion of it should be confined to the pharmaceutical preparations. A great deal will depend upon the age at which apprenticeships are first entered upon.

981. Should there be a surplus accruing to the Society, arising out of the administration of the Act of 1815, how does your Society intend to appropriate that surplus?—I am strongly inclined to believe that there never will be a surplus; the expense of prosecutions is now so great. A prosecution has taken place this spring in the county of Cornwall, which has cost us 400 l.; and therefore very few of those prosecutions can be carried on in a year. We shall have the whole to pay in this case; for though the man is convicted, he has gone off to America.

982. Have the prosecutions the effect of putting down irregular practice?—Not to the extent that they should do, chiefly because we cannot carry them on to the extent to which they ought to be carried.

983. With a view to determine whether the effect of your prosecutions has been to diminish the number of uneducated practitioners, can you state the number of educated and uneducated practitioners in England and Wales in the year 1815, and their number now, or at any other period since 1815?—I can have no doubt that the proportion of well-educated men has increased; but as to stating the numbers, it is impossible.

984. How are the Committee to judge whether that opinion is well or ill founded, if you cannot state the data upon which that opinion rests?—We are certain of this; that a great number of well-educated practitioners have been given to the public in the last 10 or 15 years.

985. Has the number of chemists and druggists who practise, often in their shops, and sometimes out of their shops, increased or diminished within that period?—I suspect that it has increased.

986. Was not a reservation made to them by the Act of 1815, of all their rights?—Yes; that has been understood, according to the opinion of counsel, to apply to no modern chemists and druggists; but only those who were in existence at the time the Act passed.

987. Has your Society acted upon that opinion of counsel, by prosecuting chemists and druggists?—Certainly not; they have not had courage enough to act upon that opinion.

988. Are you aware that many complaints are made by your licentiates of the number of chemists and druggists who are allowed to take upon farm the medical attendance on the parish poor?—I am not aware that chemists and druggists do that; I should think they must be licensed apothecaries to do it.

989. Were you to include in the number of uneducated practitioners the chemists and druggists who practise, would the proportion of the uneducated to the educated appear to have decreased since 1815?—If you include chemists and druggists, perhaps not.

990. Have the informations upon which the prosecutions by your Society have generally been founded, proceeded in most cases from rival practitioners residing in the same place as the parties informed against?—Undoubtedly.

991. Have not the prosecutions instituted upon such informations sometimes been directed against persons, who though not possessing the qualification of apprenticeship required by the Act of 1815, yet were gentlemen who had received a good medical education?—I do not think there can have been many of that description; in such cases, the only reason why they have not been examined, must have been, that they could not prove their apprenticeship.

992. Have there not been many individuals prosecuted, who have gone through all the courses of lectures, and in many cases the hospital practice, required for

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obtaining degrees or diplomas in the Scotch schools?—There may have been a few ; but I apprehend very few.

993. Is it not unfortunate that the prosecutions directed by the Company should have fallen upon well-educated men, rather than upon those who amongst the whole number of practitioners were the least qualified from their education to practise?—I cannot think that that has been the case.

994. Do you mean to say, that where gentlemen have passed through all the courses of lectures and the hospital practice required for obtaining degrees or diplomas in the Scotch schools, that those were the individuals who were the most ignorant, and the least competent to exercise the functions of apothecaries ; and therefore the most likely to endanger the health and lives of the community?—The prosecutions have been principally against the very ignorant, if not entirely.

995. According to your previous statement, it was not the want of education of the party that formed the grounds for his prosecution ; but the activity displayed by some neighbouring practitioner in discovering that his rival had never served as an apprentice, and in informing against him?—I apprehend very rarely indeed : if he was a well-educated man, he was qualified to be examined.

996. Of what use in court would his good education be, if he had not served an apprenticeship?—Of course that made the difficulty.

997. Then supposing a person to have been well educated, but not to have served the requisite apprenticeship ; if such a person were informed against, and your Society were made cognizant of those facts, have they been wont, in such a case, to forbear instituting a prosecution?—I am perfectly sure they would have been very unwilling to prosecute ; I will not say they never did, but it must have been a rare occurrence ; because they have acted with great lenity, particularly with respect to apprenticeships.

998. Ought they not to select for prosecution the most ignorant?—They generally have done so.

999. Might not several instances be produced, where the parties have really received a good medical education?—I apprehend very few indeed.

1000. Is it desirable that the power of prosecution should be continued to the Company of Apothecaries?—I think not ; and I go upon this principle, that it is impossible to carry it into effect in such a manner as to answer the purpose designed by it. The reason I mentioned, of the great expense, is of itself a bar to it ; no fund is equal to it.

1001. Is not its inefficacy another reason for the discontinuance of that power : as the jurisdiction does not extend to the practice of chemists and druggists?—That may be another reason, but it is difficult to say how the Act can have any force without prosecutions.

1002. Has your Society a right to exercise its discretion, whether to prosecute or not ; or is it compulsory upon them to do so, whenever they receive informations?—Not compulsory, absolutely ; but they have often been abused in such a manner for not prosecuting, that they could not well avoid it.

Jovis, 12^o die Junii, 1834.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Ridout, Esq. called in ; and further Examined.

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1003. CAN you form any estimate of the present number of practitioners in England and Wales?—From some calculations I have made, I should suppose between 12,000 and 14,000.

1004. Upon what is that calculation founded?—It was estimated conjecturally, some time since, that there was one medical practitioner to a thousand of the population. The population of England and Wales being between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000, I assume that there may be 13,000 practitioners ; and I find the assumption supported by the following data. A paper which I was favoured with by a fellow of the College of Physicians, states, “that for the 10 years beginning the 1st January 1820, the mortality in the College of Physicians was one in 46 and a fraction ; and I find that the mortality in the Society of Apothecaries, for

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for the same period, was likewise one in 46 and a fraction: taking then the decrement of professional life to be two in 92, there would be in the total number assumed at 13,000, a diminution in the medical population of 282 annually. Then the number of practitioners licensed annually by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries averages 400; therefore the supposed increment is 400, and the decrement 282. Perhaps the whole of this assumed number of 13,000 may not be engaged in practice as principals: there must be a portion engaged as assistants; and of the 400 annually licensed, a certain number must be allowed for the service of the army, navy, and the colonies.

1005. From the known yearly increment, 400, how do you arrive at the total number, 13,000?—I should suppose that it cannot be less, or there would not be an absorption of so large a number of individuals. It is merely an hypothesis; but I think it justified by the annual increment.

1006. Those are the whole of the data you have for coming to that result?—They are.

1007. Should you approve of admitting into the court of examiners persons of 10 years' standing, being not only members of your Corporation, but also the licentiates of the Society?—I think it is highly desirable, in order that we may have the advantage of the best talent and experience that can be obtained.

1008. Why limit the choice even to licentiates of that standing; why prevent the choice of any eminent man, whether a licentiate of the Company or not?—I think there must be an ample field to choose from the many hundreds of licentiates practising in London; and it would be desirable, *primâ facie*, to have on the court of examiners men whose sympathies and interests were in common with those who were subjected to their examination. If there were not an adequate number to choose from, it would be desirable to extend it; but I think the number fully adequate.

1009. Are the most eminent of the licentiates practitioners in London, or in the country?—I am not competent, nor should I be willing, to make a comparison between the one and the other; but the medical practitioners in the country, I think, take a wider range of practice, and are obliged to rely more exclusively upon their own resources; whilst on the other hand, practitioners in London have a better opportunity of keeping up and extending their professional learning.

1010. The examiners must obviously be chosen from those in London only?—They must.

1011. What is the number of 10-years' licentiates residing in London and within 10 miles of it?—I should suppose between 500 and 1,000, and that number must be increasing every day. I would not, however, exclude any person legally authorized to practise as an apothecary under the Act of 1815, although he may not have been examined by the court. Several members of the present court of examiners are so circumstanced themselves.

1012. Is Apothecaries' Hall an inconvenient place for carrying on the examinations?—I do not know that any positive inconvenience arises; but it has been objected to by some, as being associated too closely with the trade and business of the Hall. It is not so central a situation as might be selected, perhaps: considering the general registration of the students that is now being carried on, it is desirable that the situation should be as central and as convenient to the students as it can be.

1013. Ought not the regulations of the court of examiners to be laid before some public authority for confirmation?—I think it very desirable to give steadiness and stability to the regulations, and to prevent any sudden or injudicious change of them: and as the regulations of the Society affect so large a number of individuals, alterations in them should be made with consideration, and under supervision and responsibility; and I think advantage might result from communication with some public authority.

1014. To what authority would you propose to refer any new regulations for confirmation?—Communication might be made to the Secretary of State, or to some other public functionary. At present the regulations are the regulations of the majority of the court of examiners; which might possibly alter them materially; and therefore it is desirable to give as much steadiness to them as can be. This is my own particular opinion; I have not made it a subject of conversation with other members of the court.

1015. What ought to be the duration of the, strictly so called, medical studies of the students, intended for general practitioners?—I think five years is the

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minimum of time required for the acquisition of the professional knowledge which is indispensable to the exercise of their duties as practitioners.

1016. Ought the whole of this time to be devoted to attending hospital practice and lectures?—No; to the acquisition of professional knowledge in general.

1017. How much of the time should be passed in the shop of a medical practitioner?—A very little time would suffice to pass in his shop; but a great deal of time may be very usefully employed in seeing patients with the principal, and acquiring practical knowledge under his instruction.

1018. Would not that knowledge be better obtained by attending the practice of a dispensary, or of the out-patients to an hospital, than it would, upon the average, in the state of apprenticeship under a master?—No; because in dispensary practice the student would not receive that direction of his general studies, which he would receive with a master, responsible for his moral conduct and general instruction.

1019. Is it to be calculated, on the average, that the apprentice will receive that direction to his general studies from his master?—The parent ought to look out, and, it is to be expected, would look out for a master whose integrity and talents would incline and enable him to fulfil his engagement; and, I think, from the improved education of the general practitioners, that they are better competent at present to assist in instructing their pupils, than heretofore.

1020. Is the progress of the student in acquiring professional knowledge as rapid while he is serving as an apprentice under a master, as it is while he is attending lectures, and hospital or dispensary practice?—He certainly makes more rapid progress while he is attending lectures, and hospital or dispensary practice; but then it is in consequence of the preparation he has previously had. In the aggregate, the practice of medicine in this country has been very essentially benefited and advanced by the system of apprenticeship. I know there are many objections to it: but they are rather directed against the abuse, than against the proper and fair use of the system.

1021. Is it as much the express business of a master-apothecary to give his apprentice professional instruction, as it is the business of the medical officer to instruct the pupils who enter to the practice of an hospital or dispensary?—I think it is an express engagement entered into by the medical practitioner, to advance in every way the general and professional education of his apprentice. So far as he fails to do so, he violates his duty and his compact. I think there are great practical advantages afforded to students from the present system of apprenticeship, modified in the way I proposed in my former examination. I think also it is cheaper for the student, and more efficient altogether.

1022. If the term of apprenticeship were greatly reduced, or if apprenticeship were done away with altogether, ought not a longer attendance to be required on lectures and on hospital practice?—It would be indispensably necessary: the time now allowed for hospital and dispensary practice is the very minimum, and has been fixed on the assumption that considerable practical information is acquired during the apprenticeship.

1023. And if apprenticeship were dispensed with, of course you would consider it necessary to enjoin dispensary as well as hospital practice?—Dispensary practice would be indispensable under such circumstances, unless hospital practice were very materially modified. The mortality in the earlier and in the advanced periods of life is very considerable indeed; and deaths occurring in those respective periods take place very rarely in the wards of an hospital; and therefore, of course, the diseases of the young and old cannot there be studied. Mr. Rickman states, that of 3,938,496 deaths taking place between 1813 and 1830, 1,407,136 died under five years of age, and 713,837 above 70.

1024. Ought not dispensary practice to be subsequent to hospital practice?—If the dispensary practice were conducted with the object which I have in view in my present observations, it should be subsequent; for, in the first instance, the student would see cases treated exclusively under the care of the physicians in the hospital; afterwards, when studying at a dispensary, he might have cases entrusted to his own charge, under the superintendence of a physician, and be gradually taught to rely upon his own observation and knowledge of disease, and of the appropriate mode of treatment.

1025. Is it possible, in dispensary practice, for the medical man to be sure that the treatment which he prescribes, is implicitly followed?—Certainly not.

1026. Since whatever directions are given in hospital practice, it is known to a certainty whether those directions have been complied with, is not an hospital, on that

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that account, the best school for instructing the student in the elements of the treatment and mode of cure of diseases?—Assuredly that is involved among the advantages of an hospital; though I did not mention it in detail. In private practice, the patients whom the student visits in company with his teacher, afford a still better opportunity than an hospital affords, of accurately following diseases through their whole course, from their commencement to their termination.

1027. If the period of attendance on hospital practice were to be extended, ought there not to be some new adjustment of the fees paid to the medical officers of hospitals?—I think it highly desirable and even necessary that students should attend a longer time at the hospitals than they now do; and I think that the same fee which is now paid for an attendance of 12 months, would suffice for a still longer period. The medical officers would still receive the same sum that they now receive, and the wards of the hospital would be open a longer time, as a field of study for the students. Those who devote their time to instruction, should be paid, and paid liberally. They are so now, and therefore this extension of permission to the students would not involve any reduction of that emolument.

1028. By what regulations would you propose to ascertain that the student actually attended during the period stated in his certificates?—That is a very important subject indeed, and one which requires especial attention: but it must be left, substantially, to the medical officers of the respective hospitals and dispensaries, to arrange some general system on the subject. It should be one the propriety of which they fully assented to, and which could be readily and efficiently conducted by them: it is indispensably necessary, certainly. The large paper upon which the blank certificates are printed, has that as one of its objects. It necessarily falls under the eye of every teacher who has to sign it; and as there is great responsibility in stating that the student has attended, we hope that those who sign it have a reasonable assurance that the student has actually done so.

1029. What is the duty performed by the clinical clerks who are appointed wherever the system of clinical teaching is adopted?—The clinical clerks have to make a general examination of the patients, previous to their being seen by the physician: they are to see the patients in the interval between the visits of the physician.

1030. Are the clinical clerks generally apprentices to the medical officers?—I believe the system of appointing clinical clerks is not extensively adopted: it is becoming more so. The clerkship is given to students who distinguish themselves at the hospital by their intelligence and attention.

1031. Then it is a post of honour and a reward for diligence?—It is a post of honour, and I believe generally a reward for diligence. I am not aware whether any expense attends it, as in the case of dressers to the surgeons. I believe that the clinical clerk does not pay more than a regular student does. He keeps a record of the case, from the admission to the removal of the patient.

1032. What is the principle upon which the house-surgeons are usually appointed at the hospitals in London?—Perhaps I may be imperfectly acquainted with that; but, in my time, certain arrangements were made between the pupils and the surgeons, and it was a matter either of favour, or the result of an additional fee paid to the surgeons.

1033. Was it not usually understood, that a premium was paid for being appointed house-surgeon?—Yes, and I believe it is the case now.

1034. Does any inconvenience arise from that mode of appointment?—It is a very responsible situation: a great deal of trust is reposed in the house-surgeon. He is required to attend, until one of the surgeons arrives, all accidents which may be brought into the hospital, or which may occur after operations have been performed: and the person appointed to that office should be perfectly competent to fulfil those responsible duties. It should not therefore, in my opinion, be given to any student, who has not proved that he has acquired the requisite degree of professional knowledge; indeed not until he has obtained the diploma of the College.

1035. Would not great advantage arise from electing for house-surgeons, those young men, who during the period of their studentship, proved themselves to be the most diligent and intelligent?—I think great advantage would result from it. I think it would excite a very laudable and beneficial emulation among students.

1036. Ought the election to be by concours; and if so, ought that concours to be open to all the students in London, who had just received their diploma; or should it be confined to the young men, who had attended that hospital, at which the election occurred?—I think it more desirable that it should be confined to the

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students of the hospital. It should be a boon held out to the diligent students of each respective hospital; and the comparative merits of the students should be the ground of distinction. From house-surgeons so selected, hospital surgeons should be chosen.

1037. Would not great advantage result to medical science from keeping an accurate register of cases at each hospital?—Unquestionably: the French keep such registers, which are accurate in a great degree. Very important statistical information would be derived from such registers.

1038. Would it be difficult for the medical officers, without putting themselves or the hospitals to any expense, to cause such registers to be kept by some of the students attending the hospitals?—I think it would be very easily done, and with little trouble to the officers, and with great advantage to the selected students who would have that record to keep.

1039. Would it not be an employment highly instructive and beneficial to the student appointed to keep it?—Unquestionably, and it would be an employment which, I think, would be sought for, as an office of trust and honour.

1040. Suppose a board for making regulations, and for examining candidates of every grade, to be composed of an equal number of physicians, surgeons, and licentiates of your Society: do you consider that a proper constitution of the board?—I think it would give rise to jealousy and dissatisfaction: the physician would not like to be examined by general practitioners; and the general practitioner would feel that his particular interest might not be duly regarded by the physician or consulting surgeon. If the present system is found to be inefficient, and not to work well, it will be a subject for consideration how far, and in what way it may be improved.

1041. Is it not necessary either to devolve upon one body the performance of those duties which are now performed by your Society and by the London College of Surgeons; or at all events, after framing a complete *curriculum* for the education of the general practitioner, to divide between those two bodies the different branches of that *curriculum*, and to require every person claiming a certificate of his fitness to act as general practitioner, to be examined by each of those bodies on the subjects severally assigned to them?—That is indispensably necessary, and it is what I have very long wished to see.

1042. Suppose the reform to be carried one step further; and that, instead of limiting it to the education and examination of surgeon-apothecaries, it were to be extended to surgeons and physicians. That there were physicians on a board of examiners, to examine upon the nature and treatment of internal diseases; surgeons to examine upon surgery; surgeons and physicians jointly to examine on anatomy and physiology; surgeon-apothecaries to examine on chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy: would there be anything impracticable in such a plan?—I feel assured that it would not work well. A well-regulated course of education, agreed to by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, would answer every purpose, and not give rise to the collision or jealousies that would probably be occasioned by a more extended combination.

1043. Suppose such a board to be constituted; and two grades to be established in the profession; admission to either grade depending on the education of the candidate, and on his ability to pass a corresponding examination to the satisfaction of the board. Ought not the members of the lower grade, by subsequent extension of their studies, and by passing another examination, to be allowed to rise into the higher grade?—It is indispensably necessary that every barrier should be removed to the member of the lower grade of the profession reaching the highest grade; provided that his acquirements justified his admission into it.

1044. The principal impediments that you see to the adoption of any such extensive plan of reform, are the jealousies which you fear might arise between the members of the different branches of the profession?—I think it is desirable that the rank of the physician should be decidedly superior to that of the general practitioner; and that no person should be permitted to enter that grade, without having acquired considerable practical as well as theoretic knowledge. One of the evils of the present system arises from the admission of men into the higher grade, before they can possibly have acquired that practical knowledge which justifies their being considered as medical men of appeal. The general practitioner and the surgeon are essentially, with very few exceptions, the same party, under different designations. There are not, throughout the whole kingdom, so many as 200 operating and consulting surgeons; and their number necessarily must be limited.

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limited. There would not be employment for any considerable number; and the tact and dexterity which is required in operating, can be only maintained by constant practice.

1045. In estimating the whole number of general practitioners at about 13,000, do you include those who were in practice before 1815?—I include those who were in practice prior to 1815, coupled with those who have entered into practice since. I believe that nearly 7,000 have been licensed by the Society of Apothecaries since 1815.

1046. You think, therefore, that about half of the existing general practitioners in England and Wales are persons who have become licentiates since 1815?—I do.

1047. Who is it that is principally cognizant of the prosecutions instituted by your Society against unqualified practitioners. Do they emanate from the court of examiners, or from the court of assistants?—The court of examiners takes no part whatever in the prosecutions; their duty is expressly confined to medical education.

1048. From whom do those prosecutions emanate?—The court of assistants delegate the duty to a committee; and within the last two years the court of assistants have appointed three members of the court of examiners upon that committee. Whatever letters may happen to come to the court of examiners relative to prosecutions, are immediately placed in the hands of the clerk of the Society.

1049. What reason can you give why in the list of persons, who by a clause in the amended Bill of last session were to be admitted to practise as general practitioners, the members of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh were not included?—I do not remember accurately the clauses of that amended Bill; but the general practitioner in England is required to study for five years; and he passes two examinations, including the examination of the College of Surgeons. A member of the College of Surgeons in Scotland passes one examination only.

1050. Do you mean to say that the course prescribed by the Edinburgh College of Surgeons is in any respect inferior to yours?—The College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, by the tenor of the diploma, does not examine in medicine. The words of this part of the diploma are, "Hisce literis testatum volumus virum ingeniosum examini sese subjecisse, et questionibus de rebus anatomicis, chirurgicis et pharmaceuticis ei propositis, responsa satis apta & docta publice reddidisse."

1051. In what sense do you now use the word "medicine"?—That is what is generally considered human pathology.

1052. According to the regulations of your Society, and of the London College of Surgeons, physiology is conjoined with anatomy; but according to the regulations of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, there is a distinct six months' course of physiology?—Yes, there is. The course of study enjoined by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh appears to me a very comprehensive, and a very judicious one; and such as would fit and justly entitle a man to practise, if steadily attended to, and tested by comprehensive and rigid examinations.

1053. May it not be fairly stated, that the *curriculum* of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons is equivalent, on the whole, to the two *curricula* jointly, of your Society and of the London College of Surgeons?—The difference is in the length of time required to be devoted to the acquisition of medical knowledge.

1054. In this time you include that of apprenticeship?—Certainly.

1055. In what time can the joint *curricula* of these two London Corporations be completed?—I suppose in a little more than two years.

1056. The Edinburgh College of Surgeons requiring its *curriculum* to be completed, either in four winter, or in three winter and three summer seasons, at least three years must be passed by the student in study, strictly professional?—Unquestionably; but I have stated before, and I wish to state again, as strongly as possible, that I think the period devoted to apprenticeship is very important.

1057. Omitting that consideration for the present, is not the minimum of time required by the Edinburgh College to be passed in attending lectures and hospital practice, greater than the minimum of time in which the joint *curricula* of your Society, and the London College of Surgeons, can be completed—Unquestionably that is the case.

1058. In the amended Bill of last session, it was proposed that the student should attend one year to the practice of pharmacy at some proper school for the purpose: would not that have added one year to the whole period of study?—

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I did not understand that it added one year; if it were to be in addition, it would have materially altered my opinion respecting it.

1059. Then the only particular in which you conceive that the joint *curricula* of your Society and of the London College of Surgeons surpass the *curriculum* of the Edinburgh College, is that three years of the five required are passed by the English student, as an apprentice, in his master's shop?—No: his studies would or might be diffused over the five years, instead of the more limited period.

1060. Do you mean to say that, in point of fact, it is usual for the English student to commence attending lectures and hospital practice at the beginning of his apprenticeship, and to spread them over the whole period of five years? Is it not rather the usual practice, for him to pass the three first years in the master's house, and the two last only in a regular course of medical education?—On reference to the papers placed before us by candidates, it is found, as I am informed by the secretary to our court of examiners, that, upon the average, three years and seven months are passed by apprentices prior to their attending upon lectures; and that they do not come up for examination till 23 years and two months of age. The attendance upon lectures by the student begins now at an earlier age than heretofore. Generally, apprentices to practitioners in London, and in the provincial towns, the seats of a school of medicine, attend lectures on chemistry at the end of the first year, and lectures on anatomy in the course of the second year's apprenticeship; so that they are beginning their course of public study during their second year's apprenticeship.

1061. It is stated in the memorial addressed by your Society to Lord Melbourne, in answer to a memorial of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, that the number of apprentices in towns and cities, the seats of a medical school, was 1,300; and that the number of apprentices in places where there was no medical school, was about 2,000. Therefore your last remark would apply to 1,300 only out of 3,300?—Yes; but there is this to be borne in recollection; that students frequently attend one season at a medical school, and then return to the medical practitioner, not coming up again to complete their education till a more distant time.

1062. In the greatest number of cases, are not the three first years and a half of apprenticeship passed without attendance upon lectures and hospital practice, and is not the period of such attendance deferred till near the close of the term of apprenticeship?—It appears from the same paper, that youths, upon the average, are apprenticed at 16 years of age, and do not come up for examination till 23 years and two months of age. Supposing this to be correct, above seven years, on the average, are devoted to the acquisition of professional knowledge by medical students, either as apprentices or as students at the medical schools. More than two years of this period are devoted to attending the lectures and hospitals; and although students are only required by us to attend two years, they in general actually attend for a longer period. This same paper states that the apprentices commence their studies at three years and seven months after the commencement of their apprenticeship, and that would be at about the age of 20. If they come up for examination at about the age of 23 years and two months, that allows three years and seven months for the public course of study, if they choose to devote so much time to it; and in the experience of the last year, we find that students attend many months longer than is imperatively required of them.

1063. For a young man of the age of 16 to pass in apprenticeship to a practitioner the next three years and a half of his life, is that the most advantageous mode for him to occupy his time, with a view to his ultimate proficiency in his profession?—Taking the subject up comprehensively, as I have been bound to do, I think it is so, decidedly; because what would be the alternative? A young man at the age of 16, 17, or 18, would under other circumstances be sent to a public medical school, to attend lectures and hospital practice; and would be exposed there to various temptations, and run probably into but too many errors, unchecked by any authorized control. On the other hand, in addition to the moral control which the student, as an apprentice, would be subject to, he would enjoy numberless opportunities of gaining progressively a practical knowledge of his professional duties. My opinion is, that the advanced state of medical practice in this country, as compared with the practice on the Continent, has been mainly owing to the apprenticeship system. The Act of 1815 requires that a medical student should produce, on his examination, a testimonial of "good moral conduct:" the master
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of an apprentice is an individual capable of bearing testimony upon this subject, or of withholding it if he should see fit; the knowledge of this power beneficially influences students. Then a medical practitioner surely is better able than an unprofessional man, to direct the studies of a medical student, and to assist him in them. There are a great number of medical and surgical cases occurring daily at his surgery. Medical subjects also form the topics of conversation and discussion, and the student is called upon to see patients, to make inquiries, and to report the result of them to his teacher. In all these various ways a very beneficial result follows. Apprenticeship is open to abuse, I admit; but the question is, whether the abuse outweighs the use, or not.

1064. You are aware that, at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, a preliminary knowledge of Latin, of the elements of mathematics, and of natural philosophy, is required?—They are called for, but I do not know whether they are tested, or not. We require these acquirements likewise, but we are not authorized to test them.

1065. Do you require more than a mere knowledge of Latin?—In our preface we especially point out the necessity of much more information than that.

1066. You recommend it, but do you require it?—We recommend it; but I do not know whether the Edinburgh College of Surgeons institutes any examination to ascertain whether the student possesses the information in question. We find that examination is decidedly necessary to test attainments.

1067. You recommend that the student shall have acquired such knowledge; but you do not test it by examination?—We actually examine them in Latin; and we urge them as strongly as we can to acquire also a knowledge of Greek, of mathematics, and of the French and German languages: we have no authority to examine upon those subjects.

1068. Is there anything to prevent you from offering prizes to those young men who will voluntarily be examined, and shall be found proficient in those subjects?—There is nothing to prevent it. We do actually offer prizes in botany. I have been desirous for some time past that prizes should be extended to other branches of study; and I hope it will be soon done.

1069. Would not such prizes induce a considerable number of students to acquire knowledge on those subjects, even though you had not power to compel them to be examined thereon?—It would tend to do so: it has been said that we already require too much of the students; but what we have required has been for valid and substantial reasons.

1070. But if this examination were proposed to them at the time of their matriculation, those studies would not interfere with their medical studies?—In a former answer, I assented to the recommendation, that a student's attainments on these subjects should be tested prior to his attendance upon his strictly professional course of study; that is, that upon his matriculation in a medical school, it should be ascertained that he has that knowledge which qualifies him for deriving benefit from the instruction he is about to receive. I think that is one of the most essential reforms that could take place in our branch of the profession. But it should be imperative, I think.

1071. Can you see any objection to the offering of prizes by your Society to students for such proficiency?—I see no objection to their offering prizes for every useful attainment.

1072. Supposing this examination, prior to matriculation, not to be made imperative; would not prizes to a considerable degree effect the purpose of inducing a large number of young men to become proficient in such studies?—There are 500 students; if there were 500 prizes, they would lose their value; and if there were only one prize, that would probably have no influence upon a great portion of the whole number: we want the whole 500 to have that preliminary knowledge.

1073. In order that prizes may produce their effect of rendering students diligent, is it generally found necessary to make them almost as numerous as the number of competitors?—No, but the prize is given to one that excels in any particular branch of study.

1074. Are not a few prizes generally found to be sufficient to induce a number of competitors to be diligent?—Unquestionably it exercises a beneficial influence upon the whole class; but it does not ensure the acquisition of the requisite knowledge.

1075. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Scotch Universities have expressed themselves very unfavourably to the system of apprenticeship

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ticeship required by the Apothecaries' Act; and they quote the following observations, communicated to them by Dr. Thomson senior, of Edinburgh: "That it may be highly advantageous for young men, entering upon the study of medicine, to be placed under the superintendence of individuals, able and willing to guide them in their studies, and that at a later period they may acquire much useful knowledge by an attendance for a twelvemonth or two at an apothecary's shop, will not be denied; but why young men should be obliged to pay a large fee, and to perform the menial offices of an apothecary's apprentice for a period of five years, in return for advantages which a great number of them, at least, would obtain upon much easier terms, but for this interference of the Legislature, it is difficult to conceive. Even in the most favourable circumstances, therefore, where an apprenticeship may be supposed calculated to promote a young man's medical studies, the arrangement made in the Apothecaries' Act is obviously one, in which the interests of those who are training to the profession, are sacrificed to the interests of those who are already engaged in its practice: but when we remember the circumstances under which a large proportion of those apprenticeships must be passed, at a distance from any school, where either preparatory or professional knowledge might be acquired, the evil to which they give rise assumes a still more serious character. For it is in vain to expect, that even the most conscientious master can compensate to his apprentices by his own instruction, for the want of those opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the different branches of medicine, that are afforded by attendance on the instructions and lectures of professed teachers; and when we remember how small a portion of country practitioners can have the leisure, even if they had the inclination and ability necessary for guiding the studies of their apprentices, we cannot be surprised that apprenticeships of this kind should be, what they are now generally considered by the liberal and enlightened part of the profession, more frequently the nurseries of idleness and ignorance, than of industry and knowledge"—This is a very long statement, and requires a great many observations upon the respective parts of it, to satisfy my mind. I think there are arguments that will outweigh all the statements and the arguments contained there. First, as regards the interests of the parties who may be supposed to have sanctioned or upheld the system of apprenticeship: if the system of apprenticeship were done away with, I have no doubt that the students would congregate in London in larger numbers than they do now, and their friends would naturally be desirous of having them placed in the family of some medical man there; therefore the London practitioners would almost be deluged with applications for the admission of medical students into their families. For instance, those connected with the administration of the Act, would be applied to more especially. But the whole tenour of this passage seems to proceed upon the assumption, that the whole of the five years are passed in apprenticeship; I have already proved that, upon the average, three years and seven months only are passed in apprenticeship with the master: but it does not follow from that, that the apprentice has not attended some lectures previously to finally leaving his master; substantially the apprenticeship ends at three years and seven months. If the medical schools were organized as colleges, where young men were subject to superintendence and control, and if students were afforded an opportunity of seeing the classes of diseases before referred to, namely, diseases affecting children under five years of age, and the aged above seventy; then the apprenticeship system might be done away with: but at present, hospitals and medical schools do not afford any control over medical students; nor do they afford them practical information respecting those diseases which destroy more than one half of the population.

1076. Do you mean to say, that if a young man is boarded in a respectable family, there is not a stricter superintendence over his conduct, than there is in collegiate establishments?—Perhaps I am not well able to make that comparison. I am sure that there is more control exercised by a medical man over his apprentice, than there could be by any private family over a boarder or lodger in that family; I have no question of that.

1077. Then as to attendance on dispensary practice, is it not in the power of your court of examiners to enforce what regulations it pleases in that respect?—They have only an indirect power over hospitals and dispensaries. As the hospitals and dispensaries are now organized, they are not adapted to afford that measure of information which is requisite. Under the present constitution of things, I should think the abolition of apprenticeships would be prejudicial to the

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the students. It would certainly greatly increase the expense of their education, and in my opinion lessen its practical efficiency.

1078. Is there any other point upon which you wish to make any observation to the Committee?—With respect to the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, I wish to speak in the highest terms of praise, but they limit the time by their course of study to a shorter period than I think is necessary, and their *curriculum* does not comprehend the study of such cases of disease as occur out of the wards of an hospital. Moreover, as I have stated before, it appears they do not examine in medicine; it is certain that their candidates undergo but one examination, whilst the English candidates undergo two.

1079. Then you think that to render it complete, dispensary practice should be enjoined?—I think the course of study should be five years; and the whole range of disease to which the human frame is subject, should be studied. There should be two examinations, one upon the subjects that more immediately relate to surgery, and the other on those that relate more immediately to medicine.

1080. Whether of the two would you prefer; three years and seven months passed by an apprentice in the house of his master, nobody knows how; or two years in addition to the three required by the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, passed in the pursuit of regular medical knowledge, and under the eye of approved masters?—I think they are passed by apprentices, not nobody knows how, but under approved masters. Assuming, however, that a master in the school of medicine would exercise a control, and would teach likewise, it is certainly to be preferred, decidedly: because there are more opportunities of advancing the education of the student; but I know of no such establishment existing.

1081. Supposing, as happens in the majority of the cases, namely in 2,000 cases out of 3,300, that the apprenticeship is passed in places where there are no regular medical schools?—Even if the apprenticeship be passed where there is no regular medical school, the apprenticeship is in my opinion preferable to a young man being sent to a medical school, and left to follow his course of study there, unaided and unrestrained, as now he would necessarily be.

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APPENDIX.

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Appendix, No. 1.

COPY of the CHARTER to the Society of APOTHECARIES of the City of London.

JAMES, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—**WHEREAS** heretofore We, by Our letters patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the 9th day of April, in the fourth year of Our reign over England, France and Ireland, and the one-and-fortieth over Scotland, of Our special grace did will, ordain and grant, that all and singular freemen of the mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the city of London, and their successors for ever thereafter, for the better ordering, governing and rule of men of the mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the city of London, and for the profit, commodity and rule of the good and honest, and for the fear and correction of evil, deceitful and wicked, they should be and remain, by force of the said letters patent, one body corporate and politic in substance, deed and name, by the name of the wardens and fellowship of the mystery of Grocers of the city of London; and them, by the name of the wardens and fellowship of the Grocers of the city of London, one body corporate and politic in substance, deed and name, really and fully, for Us, Our heirs and successors, by the same Our letters patents, We did then erect, make, ordain, appoint and declare; and that by the same name they should have perpetual succession, as by the same Our letters patents (amongst other things) more plainly it doth and may appear: But now, for as much as it is signified unto Us, on behalf of Our well-beloved subjects the Apothecaries of Our city of London, and also affirmed and approved unto Us by Our well-beloved Theodore de Mayerne and Henry Atkins, doctors of physic, Our discreet and faithful physicians, that in these latter years very many empiricks, and unskilful and ignorant men and unexperienced, do inhabit and abide in Our city of London, and the suburbs of the same, which are not well instructed in the art or mystery of Apothecaries, but are therein unskilful and rude, do make and compound many unwholesome, hurtful, deceitful, corrupt and dangerous medicines, and the same do sell into many parts of this Our kingdom of England, and the same do daily transmit, to the abuse and scandal not only of them which embrace the knowledge of physic, and of the learned physicians of this Our realm of England professing the same, and of the Apothecaries of Our city of London being educated and expert in the same art and mystery, but also to the great peril and daily hazard of the lives of Our subjects:

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Charter of the
Society of
Apothecaries.

Recital of the
Grocers' Charter.

And forasmuch as it belongeth to Our princely laws and supreme government, whereby We do rule and embrace Our subjects universally, and all the parts, members and fellowships of Our realm, and for the public good and course of times, We might create, erect, appoint, and thereupon induce at Our good pleasure new fellowships and new bodies corporate and politic, as well of persons which before were plainly separate and reduced, and gathered into one body, as of bodies corporate of old, where it shall seem most expedient for the better government of Our people:

We therefore, considering that it is the part of Our princely office to provide and see for the safety and public good of Our subjects by all ways and means, and weighing with Ourselves how in time to prevent the endeavours of such wicked persons, by the advice of Our counsel learned in the law, We thought necessary to disunion, disjoin, separate and dissociate the Apothecaries of Our city of London from the freemen of the mystery of Grocers of the same city; and the same Apothecaries by themselves solely and severally, and from the freemen of the mystery of Grocers aforesaid to all intents and purposes disunited and separated, into one body corporate and politic to erect, create and appoint; to whom, in all future times, the care and management of those inconveniences might be given in charge and committed; in such sort, nevertheless, that they may be subject to the

Charter of the
Society of
Apothecaries.

Reason of dis-
uniting the
Apothecaries.

Grant to the
Apothecaries.

superiority and general government of Our city of London, and the magistracy of the same, after the manner of other companies and fellowships.

Know ye, therefore, that We being much inclined to the petitions of Our well-beloved and faithful physicians, Theodore de Mayerne and Henry Atkins, and also of the aforesaid Apothecaries, but chiefly of Our royal respect and regard to promote the state of Our commonwealth, and to procure the public good, that the ignorance and rashness of presumptuous empiricks and ignorant inexpert men aforesaid may be restrained, whereupon many discommodities, inconveniencies and perils do daily arise to the rude and credulous people, and to the end the Apothecaries hereinafter named may be disunited, separated and disjoined, as well from the aforesaid body politic of the freemen of the mystery of Grocers of the city of London, as from whatsoever bodies politic, societies and commonalties of whatsoever other arts, mysteries or faculties in the same Our city of London, and into one politic and corporate body of themselves by Us made and created, for ever hereafter, in all future times, to all purposes and intents, may be and remain, as for other urgent causes Us specially moving, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, Do grant unto our well-beloved and faithful subjects, William Besse, Edmund Phillips, Lawrence Mansfield, Thomas Colthurst, Richard Bacon, Stephen Higgins, William Compton, John Wolfgang Rumler, Lewis Mires, Gideon Delawne, George Sheeres, Edward De Plenzo, Richard Trout, William Hutton, William Clapham, William Quicke, Thomas Whitley, John Parkinson, Ralph Clayton, William Gwinn, Humphrey Gravener, Lawrence Lund, John Hewett, Nicholas Gibson, John Slater, Peter Watson, William Checkley, Thomas Tomlinson, Daniel Darnelly, William Clarke senior, Adrian Barton, William Wells, Richard Edwards, Richard Palmer, William Pecke, Josias Harrie, Thomas Bullard, Israel Woolfe, James Collwell, Thomas Christy, Thomas Hicks, Robert Hudson, John Sheppard, Richard Weston, Thomas Fownes, Gabriel Sherriffe, John Warkehouse, John Walker, James Fothergill, Samuel Jones, Thomas Bate, George Walsher senior, Timothy Read, Lewis Moreton, Thomas Bell senior, Edward Cooke, Robert Boreman, Tobias Wyncks, John Leestead, John Easton, William Shambrooke, Edward Tasborrow, Leonard Stone, John Hinson, Isaac Young, William Nocke, Richard Salter, John Evans, William Spencer, Symon Drew, Joliffe Lownes, Samuel Lemme, Richard Young, Robert Vawdrie, James Everett, Peter Howell, Edward Clarke junior, Nicholas Goffe, Francis Baldwin, John Wheeler junior, Gilbert Johnson, Richard Asheby, Robert Elkin, John Browne, Thomas Broome, Richard Glover, William Bell junior, Robert Hore, Stephen Chase, Samuel Mosse, Philip Griffith, Samuel Harryson, John Morecrofte, James Rand, John Hyde, James Walsham, Abraham Webb, John Taylor, Ralph Yardley, Thomas Rushton, John Sares, George Houghton Mace, Roger Harris, Robert Mace, George Steward, Richard Swetson, John Kellet, Richard Bragg, Troman Parkins, Miles Sparks, James Tomlins, Richard Besse, Zachary Wareing, Richard Blackwell, William Clayton, William Roberts, Francis Unraine, Richard More, Charles Moncke, Paul Lobello, Samuel Tubman and Michael Easton, and to all other persons whatsoever, brought up and skilful in the art, faculty or mystery of an Apothecary, and the same art, faculty or mystery at this time exercising, and being freemen of the mystery of Grocers of the city of London, and with the same jointly or promiscuously into one body corporate and commonalty as aforesaid made and constituted, or being freemen of any other arts, faculties or mysteries in the city of London, and with the same into one body corporate, society or commonalty heretofore by Us or by any other of Our progenitors made, incorporated or constituted, and they and every of them, together with all and singular their apprentices which before the date of these presents, before the wardens of the mystery of Grocers aforesaid, or before the master or wardens of any other arts, faculties or mysteries of the city of London, unto any Apothecary or Apothecaries have put themselves apprentices, as well from the body politic and commonalty of freemen of the mystery of Grocers aforesaid, as from all other bodies politic of the commonalty or society of any other arts, faculties or mystery in the city of London whatsoever, to be disunited, severed, drawn out, disjointed and dissociated: And the same Apothecaries, and every of them named or mentioned, together with all and singular their apprentices aforesaid, of Our royal prerogative and kingly right, We do disunite, separate, draw out and dissociate; and the same Apothecaries, together with all and singular their apprentices aforesaid, by virtue of these Our letters patents, free, clear, acquitted, discharged and wholly exempted (to all intents and purposes) of and from all oaths, jurisdictions, powers, authorities, statutes, ordinances, constitutions, surveys, searches, summons, meetings, assemblies, regiments, governments, orders, amendments, impositions, taxes, collections, payments, of money and charges, fines, amerciaments, imprisonments, distresses, pains and penalties whatsoever of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers aforesaid for the time being, or of their successors, or of any other body politic, commonalty or society within our city of London, or of their successors, by these presents We will to be and remain hereafter for ever; any laws, statutes, Acts of Parliament, ordinances, provisions, customs, grants, confirmations, privileges, charters or letters patents of Us or any of Our progenitors, to the said master, wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Grocers of the city of London heretofore made, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, of Our more ample and special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, to the end the art, mystery or faculty of Apothecaries, now long decayed and despised, may be the better advanced to its worthy dignity, for Us, Our heirs and successors, We do by these presents grant unto the aforesaid William Besse, Edmund Phillips, Lawrence Mansfield, Thomas Colthurst, and the rest before named, and to all and singular other persons

Charter of the
Society of
Apothecaries.

Creation of the
Corporation.

Power to purchase
lands.

To sue and be sued.

Common seal.

Appointment of
master and wardens.

Power to have a
hall.

Power to the
master, wardens
and assistants to
the number of 13,
of to make bye-laws.

persons whatsoever brought up and skilful in the art, mystery or faculty of Apothecaries, and exercising the same art, mystery or faculty, now being freemen of the mystery of Grocers aforesaid, or being freemen of any other art, mystery or faculty in the city of London (so as they have been brought up and be expert in the art or mystery of Apothecaries), that they and all such sort of men of the said art or faculty of Apothecaries of and in the city of London and suburbs of the same, and within seven miles of the said city, may and shall be one body politic and corporate, in substance, deed and name, by the name of the Master, Wardens and Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London; and them, by the name of the Master, Wardens and Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London, into one body corporate and politic, in substance, deed and name, really and fully, for Us, Our heirs and successors, We do erect, make, ordain, constitute, create and declare by these presents, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession; and that they and their successors, by the name of the Master, Wardens and Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London, may and shall be at all times for ever hereafter persons able and capable in law, as a body corporate and politic, to have, purchase, possess, enjoy and retain manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions and hereditaments whatsoever, of any sort, name, nature, quality or kind soever they shall be, to them and their successors, in fee simple and perpetuity, or for term of year or years, or otherwise howsoever; and also goods and chattels, and what other things soever, of what name, nature, kind, quality or sort soever they shall be; and also to grant, demise, alien, assign and dispose of manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other deeds and things by the said name: And that by the said name of Master, Wardens and Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London, they shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in what courts, place or places soever, and before what judges or justices soever, or any other persons or officers of Us, Our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, complaints, clauses, matters and demands whatsoever they be or shall be, of what kind, quality or sort soever, in the same manner and form as any other person or persons of Our liege people of England be able and capable in law, or as any body corporate and politic within Our realm of England may or be able to have, obtain, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign and dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, make, suffer or execute, &c.: And that the said master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London may have for ever a common seal for the causes and businesses of them and their successors whatsoever, to serve for all things by them to be done; and that it shall and may be lawful for the same master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London, and their successors, the same seal at their pleasure from time to time to break, change, alter and new make, as to them shall seem best.

And further We will and do ordain, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, that in all future times for ever hereafter, there be and shall be one of the company of the art or mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, in manner as in these presents is expressed to be named and chosen, which shall be named and called the Master of the art and society aforesaid; and that in like manner there may and shall be two of the society of the art and mystery aforesaid, in manner as in these presents is expressed to be chosen and named, which shall be and be named the Wardens of the art, mystery and society aforesaid; and also that there may and shall be one-and-twenty of the society aforesaid, in manner as in these presents is hereafter likewise mentioned to be chosen, which shall be and be named the Assistants of the art and society of Apothecaries of the city of London, that from time to time shall be assisting and aiding unto the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being, in all causes, matters and things touching and concerning the same mystery and society.

And further We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of our said city of London, and to their successors, that it shall and may be lawful for the same master, wardens and society, and their successors, to have, purchase, retain and appoint a certain hall or council-house within Our city of London, and that the same master and wardens of the said mystery, or any two of them, (whereof We will the master for the time being to be one), as often as it shall seem meet and necessary to them to call and within the same hall or house a certain court or convocation for the said master, a hold and assistants aforesaid, to the number of 13 persons or more (whereof We will the wardens and one of the wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being to be two), at their free will and pleasure, may and shall be able in all future times for ever hereafter; and that at the same court or convocation they shall and may handle, confer, consult, advise and decern of statutes, laws, articles, ordinances and constitutions, touching and concerning the mystery and society aforesaid, and the good government, state and ordering the same according to their sound discretions, or according to the sound discretions of the greater part of them so to be called together as aforesaid, whereof We always will that the master and one of the wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being shall be two.

And further We will, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city

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 Society of
 Apothecaries.

of London, and to their successors, that the master, wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of 13 persons or more, (whereof We will that the master for the time being shall be one), upon public summonses thereof to be made, being gathered together in the hall or house of the society aforesaid, shall and may have full power, ability and authority to make, constitute, ordain and establish from time to time reasonable laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees and ordinances in writing whatsoever, which to them, or the greater part of them (whereof the master of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being to be one) shall seem meet, and to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest and necessary, according to their sound discretions, for the good government and rule of the same master, wardens, assistants and society of the mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and of all and singular other persons exercising or using the art and mystery of the Apothecaries aforesaid, within the city of London, liberties and suburbs thereof, and within seven miles of the same city; and for declaration in what manner and order the same master, wardens and society, and all and singular their apprentices, officers and ministers of the mystery and society aforesaid, in the offices, functions, ministries, apprenticeships, works and businesses within the city of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, and within seven miles of the same city, shall behave, bear and use themselves, for the further public good, common profit and good government of the mystery and society aforesaid, and the government of the same, and other things and causes whatsoever touching or any way concerning the mystery and society aforesaid.

To call in the
 president and cen-
 sors of College of
 Physicians, in
 making bye-laws as
 to medicines.

Provided always, that for so many and such ordinances which concern medicines and compositions, and the use of the same, they shall call, from time to time, the president and four censors or governors of the college or commonalty of the Physicians of London, or other physicians by the said president to be named, for advicement in that behalf; and that the same master, wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of 13 persons or more, (whereof We will that the master of the mystery aforesaid for the time being to be one,) as often as they shall make, ordain or establish such laws, institutions, decrees, ordinances and constitutions, such and the like pains, punishments and penalties by fines or amerciaments, or by either of them, towards and upon all offenders against such laws, institutions, decrees, ordinances and constitutions, or any one or more of them, shall make, ordain, limit and provide, as and which unto the said master, wardens and assistants of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, (whereof We will the master of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being to be one,) shall be thought fit, necessary, requisite and more fit for the observation of the same laws, ordinances and constitutions; and that the same master, wardens and society of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, the same fines and amerciaments, by the proper minister of the same master, wardens and society for the time being, by distress or otherwise, according to the laws and customs of Our realm of England, may and shall be able to levy, have and take to the use of the master, wardens and society aforesaid, and of their successors, without the let of Us, Our heirs or successors, or one or more of the officers or ministers of Us, Our heirs or successors, and without any account unto Us, Our heirs or successors, thereof to be yielded or made. All and singular which ordinances, laws, decrees and constitutions so as aforesaid to be made, We will to be kept under the pains in the same contained, so notwithstanding as that such laws, constitutions, fines and amerciaments may be reasonable, and not repugnant nor contrary to the laws, statutes, customs or rights of Our realm of England.

Nomination of the
 first master,
 wardens and assist-
 ants.

And for the better execution of this Our will and grant in this behalf, We have assigned, named, created and constituted Our well-beloved the said Edmund Phillips to be the first and present master of the art, mystery and society aforesaid, and also the said Stephen Higgins and Thomas Fownes to be the first and present wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, to continue in the same offices from the date of these presents until the 20th day of August next ensuing, and from thence until three others shall be in due manner chosen and elected unto those offices of the master and wardens of the art or mystery and society aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, if the said Edmund Phillips, Stephen Higgins and Thomas Fownes shall so long live, unless in the meantime, for evil government or misbehaviour in that behalf, or for any other reasonable cause, they or any of them shall be removed from these offices: And We have also assigned, named, created, constituted and made, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, do assign create, name and make our well-beloved John Wolfegange Rumler, Gideon de Lawncy, Lewis Lamoire, Richard Bacon, Thomas Whiteby, John Parkinson, John Hewitt, William Chukeley, Daniel Darnelly, William Wells, Andrew Barton, Josias Harris, Thomas Christie, John Shepherd, Gabriel Sheriffe, Thomas Bullard, Richard Edwards, James Colwell, Thomas Hicks, Edward Cooke and John Warkhouse, learned, skilful and expert in the art and mystery of Apothecaries, to be the first and present assistants of the same mystery and society of Apothecaries, to continue in the same offices and places during their natural lives, unless in the meantime, for ill government or misbehaviour of themselves in that behalf, or for any other reasonable cause, they or any of them shall be removed; which assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid shall take their corporal oaths before Sir Francis Bacon, knight, Our attorney-general, Sir Henry Yelverton, Our solicitor-general, Theodore Mayerne and Henry Atkins, doctors of physic, and John Townley, esquire, or before two of them, and which five or two of them We do give and grant, by these presents, full power and authority the said oath, unto the assistants of the mystery aforesaid, to give and minister within 40 days after the date of these presents, well and faithfully to execute their said offices: And also that

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that the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid shall take their corporal oaths before the assistants of the mystery aforesaid, or the greater part of them, within 50 days after the date of these presents, well and faithfully to execute the said offices of master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, in all things touching or concerning the same offices; and so from time to time, as often as the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid shall be chosen and elected, before they or any of them be or shall be admitted to the execution of their several offices.

And further We will, and by these presents, for us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, that the master, wardens and assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being, and their successors, to the number of 13 persons or more (if so many may conveniently be gathered together), from time to time and at all times hereafter shall and may have power and authority, yearly and in every year for ever, upon the 20th day of August, or within eight days before the said 20th day of August, or within eight days next after the said 20th day of August, to choose and name, and that they shall and may be able to choose and name three of the more wise and discreet men of the said society, whereof one shall be the master and the other two shall be the wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, for one whole year from thence then next following, and from thence until three other wise and discreet men of the said mystery shall be chosen and elected according to the ordinances and provisions of these presents expressed and declared.

Power to choose
new master and
wardens annually.

And further We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens and society of the mystery of Apothecaries of our said city of London, and their successors, that if it shall happen the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, or any one or more of them, at any time within one year after that they (so as aforesaid) shall be elected and preferred unto the offices of the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, to die, or from those offices to be removed, (which master and wardens and every of them for ill government or for any reasonable cause, by the rest of the master and wardens not offending or transgressing, and the assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being, to the number of 13 persons or more, from time to time We will shall be removeable), that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to such and so many of the same master, wardens and assistants which then shall survive or remain, to the number of 13 persons or more, at their pleasure one or more others to choose and prefer to be master and warden or wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, according to the ordinance and provision in these presents declared, to execute and exercise the said offices of master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid until the 20th day of August then next following, or within eight days before the same 20th day of August, or within eight days next after the said 20th day of August, and from thence until three other wise and discreet men of the mystery and society aforesaid shall be chosen and named unto the offices of master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents declared and expressed, and so as often as the case shall happen.

Power to elect
new master and
wardens, in case of
death during the
year of office, or
being removed for
ill behaviour.

Power to remove
master and wardens
for ill behaviour,
&c.

And further We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do ordain and grant to the master, wardens and society of the aforesaid mystery, and their successors, that as often as it shall happen any one or more of the said 21 assistants for the time being of the said mystery and society to die, or for any reasonable cause to be removed from their offices of assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid, (which assistants and every of them, if they shall not well behave themselves in their offices, or for any other reasonable cause, from time to time, by the master, wardens and assistants, to the number of 13 persons or more, which then shall remain or survive, We will shall be removeable), at their pleasure from time to time one or more others of the wiser and worthier persons, being of the said mystery or society of Apothecaries, to choose, name and prefer, in the place or places of the same assistant or assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid so happening to die or to be removed, to supply and make up the said number of 21 assistants aforesaid; and that he and they, after they shall be so as aforesaid named and elected, before he or they be admitted to the execution of the said office of assistant or assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid, shall yield and take a corporal oath upon the holy Evangelists, before the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being, well, faithfully and honestly to execute those offices, and to keep all those secrets which in the court of assistants aforesaid by him or them shall be spoken and talked of, and so as often as occasion shall require the same.

Power to elect
assistants in case of
death or removal.

Power to remove
in case of ill
behaviour.

We do further give, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, that the master and wardens of the mystery and society aforesaid for the time being shall and may have full power and authority, from time to time, to give and minister a corporal oath upon the holy Evangelists, as well to all masters, wardens and assistants of the mystery and society aforesaid, hereafter to be chosen in the same offices and places as is aforesaid to be admitted, and to all officers of the mystery and society aforesaid, for the due execution of their offices, well, rightfully and faithfully in all things severally touching or concerning their offices, as unto all apprentices and other free-men whatsoever of the mystery aforesaid.

Power to administer
oaths to master,
wardens and assist-
ants, and to all
officers and free-
men.

No. 1.

Charter of the
Society of
Apothecaries.

Freemen of
Grocers' Company
or of any other
arts, not to be at
liberty to keep an
apothecary's shop.

No person to
keep an apothecary's shop, unless
brought up as an
apprentice with a
freeman.

Power to search
shops, (repealed by
Act of Parliament
55 Geo. 3, s. 2.)

And further that We, as much as in Us lieth, may provide for the safety and public good of our subjects, and that those perils and inconveniences daily happening by unskilful, unexpert, deceitful and wicked men, using the art of Apothecaries aforesaid, might the better be avoided, We will, and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said master, wardens and society of the mystery and art of Apothecaries, and to their successors, that it shall not be lawful from henceforth at any time hereafter, to or for any person or persons whatsoever, now being or that hereafter shall be freemen of the mystery of Grocers, or of any other arts, faculties or mysteries of the city of London, and brought up or to be brought up in the same arts, faculties or mysteries, to furnish, have, hold or keep an Apothecary's shop, or to make, mix, compound, prepare, give, apply or administer any medicines, or any way to sell, set on sale, put forth, or put to sale, to any person or persons whatsoever, any compound medicines or medicinable compositions; viz. distilled waters, compounds or olea chimica, apozemata, syrups, conserves, eclegmata, electuaria, condida medicinalia, pillulas, pulveres, troches, olea unguenta, emplastra, or by any other way whatsoever to use or exercise the art, faculty or mystery of an Apothecary or any part thereof, within the city of London and the suburbs thereof, or within seven miles of the said city, under the pain of 5 l. for every month wherein such person or persons shall exercise the art or mystery of Apothecaries as is aforesaid, contrary to the true meaning of these our letters patents; which said forfeitures and penalties to be levied by distress, or by action of debt in the name of the warden junior for the time being to be prosecuted, or otherwise they shall be levied and recovered in any of Our courts at Westminster from time to time, one half whereof to be taken and applied to the use of Us, Our heirs and successors, and the other half to the use of the master, wardens and society of the mystery of Apothecaries.

And We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid master, wardens and society of the mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London aforesaid, and to their successors, that no person or persons whatsoever may have, hold or keep an apothecary's shop or warehouse, or that may exercise or use the art or mystery of Apothecaries, or make, mingle, work, compound, prepare, give, apply or administer any medicines, or that may sell, set on sale, utter, set forth or lend any compound or composition to any person or persons whatsoever within the city of London and the liberties thereof, or within seven miles of the said city, unless such person and persons as have been brought up, instructed and taught by the space of seven years at the least as apprentice or apprentices with some Apothecary or Apothecaries exercising the same art, and being a freeman of the said mystery; and after such seven years service or apprenticeship as is aforesaid shall be expired and finished, that then every such apprentice may appear and be presented to the master and wardens for the time being, and by the said master and wardens, (calling unto them the president of the college and commonalty of the faculty of Physicians of London for the time being, or any physician or physicians by the said president to be nominated and thereunto to be assigned from time to time, if upon warning thereof given such physician or physicians as aforesaid will be present, and taking advice with the same physician or physicians,) shall be examined, proved and tried concerning his knowledge and election of simples, and concerning the preparing, dispensing, handling, commixing and compounding of medicines, and shall be by them the said physicians, master and wardens, approved and allowed before he shall presume to have, keep or furnish an apothecary's shop, or to prepare, make, mingle, work, compound, give, apply, minister, utter, put forth, sell or set on sale any medicines, or otherwise by any other means or ways exercise the art of an apothecary or any part thereof, within the city of London and liberties and suburbs of the same, or within seven miles of the same city.

And further, of Our more abundant and special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the better ordering and government of all persons which now do or hereafter shall exercise the art or mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid within the city of London, the suburbs thereof, or within seven miles of the same city, We have given and granted, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid master, wardens and fellowship of the mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London aforesaid, and to their successors, that the said master and wardens of the mystery aforesaid for the time being, and their successors for ever hereafter, shall and may have from time to time full power and authority to have and take survey, search, examination, government and correction of all and all manner as well freemen as others whatsoever using or exercising the art, mystery or faculty of an Apothecary or any part thereof as aforesaid, as well within our said city of London, the liberties and suburbs of the same city, or in other villages, hamlets or places whatsoever within seven miles of the same city, as well within liberties as without, where any person using or exercising the art, mystery or faculty of Apothecaries or any part thereof shall dwell and inhabit, or shall happen to dwell or inhabit; and the said master and wardens and their successors, or one or more of them, or some assistants by the master and wardens to be appointed and assigned, at fit and convenient times, and in manner and form convenient and lawful, from time to time as often as to the said master and wardens shall seem meet and expedient, shall and may go and enter into any shop or shops, house or houses, cellar or cellars of any persons whatsoever using or exercising the art or mystery of Apothecaries or any part thereof, within the city of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or within seven miles of the same city, as well within the liberty as without, where any medicines simple or compound, wares, drugs, receipts, distilled waters, chemical oils, syrups, conserves, electuaries, pills, powders, troches,

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troches, oils, ointments, emplasters, or any other things whatsoever which belong or appertain to the art or mystery of Apothecaries as is aforesaid, shall be probable and likely to be found, and to search, survey and prove if the same medicines simple or compound, wares, drugs, receipts, distilled waters, chemical oils, syrups, conserves, eclegmata, electuaries, pills, powders, troches, oils, ointments, emplasters, or any thing or things whatsoever belonging to the art or mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, be and shall be wholesome, medicinable, meet and fit for the cure, health and ease of Our subjects; and also the aforesaid master and wardens of the mystery aforesaid, and the said assistants for the time being thereunto nominated and appointed by the master and wardens and their successors, from time to time may have, and by virtue of these presents shall have full power and authority to try all and singular persons professing, using or exercising, or which hereafter shall profess, use or exercise the art or mystery of Apothecaries or any part thereof within the aforesaid city of London, the liberties or suburbs thereof, or within seven miles of the same city, as well within liberties as without, touching or concerning their and every of their knowledge, skill and understanding in the aforesaid art or mystery of Apothecaries, and to remove and prohibit all those from the exercise, use or practice of the said art or mystery whom hereafter they shall find either unskilful, ignorant or insufficient, or obstinate or repugnant to be examined by virtue of these presents in the art or mystery aforesaid; and also all and singular medicines, wares, drugs, receipts, distilled waters, oils, chemical preparations, syrups, conserves, eclegmatas, electuaries, pills, powders, troches, oils, ointments and plasters, and all other things belonging to the aforesaid art which they shall find unlawful, deceitful, inveterate, out of use, unwholesome, corrupt, unmedicinable, pernicious or hurtful, to burn before the offenders' doors; and also they may lay, impose and execute punishments and other pains and penalties by fines and amerciements upon such offenders, according to their sound discretions, and the ordinances by them and their successors so as aforesaid to be made and appointed: willing, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, straitly enjoining, charging and commanding all and singular mayors, justices, bailiffs, constables, and all other our officers, ministers and subjects whatsoever, that they be aiding, helping and assisting to the said master, wardens and assistants of the mystery and fellowship of the Apothecaries aforesaid, and to every of them, and their successors, to do, enjoy, have and execute all and every those things by Us to the said master, wardens and fellowship, and to their successors, by Our letters patents granted, and every or any part or parcel thereof.

And further We will, and by these presents, of Our more ample special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant to the said master, wardens and fellowship of the mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London, and to their successors, that they the said master, wardens and fellowship of the mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, shall and may have, hold, retain and enjoy so many, so great, such, the same and the like franchises, privileges, customs, immunities and acquittances, profits, commodities, increases, advantages, emoluments in spices, pharmacies, drugs, and other matters and things whatsoever belonging and appertaining to the art and mystery of Apothecaries, to be bought, sold or made fit, as many, as great, and which and in as ample manner and form as heretofore at any time they have had, holden and enjoyed, or any way ought to have, hold and enjoy when they remained with the said freemen of the mystery of Grocers, and was made and were one body corporate and politic promiscuously and undivided with the same. Power to sell drugs, &c.

And further We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant and give special and free licence and lawful liberty, power and authority, to the said master, wardens and fellowship of the mystery or art of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, to have, receive and obtain, to them and their successors for ever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever within Our realm of England or elsewhere within Our dominions, as well of Us, Our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever, which are not holden of Us, Our heirs and successors, immediately in chief or by knight's service, so that the same manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments so by them to be had, received and purchased, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 40 *l.* beyond all charges and reprises; the statute of lands and tenements not to be sold in mortmain, or any statutes, act, ordinance or provision heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding. Power to hold lands.

And also We give, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant to any subject or subjects whatsoever of Us, Our heirs and successors, free and special licence and lawful power, faculty and authority, that they or any of them respectively shall and may grant, sell, set over or alienate manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services and other hereditaments whatsoever, which are not holden of Us, Our heirs and successors, immediately in chief or otherwise by knight's service, to the said master, wardens and fellowship of the mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, so that all the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services and other hereditaments, so to be by virtue of these presents given, granted, set over and alienated to the said master, wardens and fellowship of Apothecaries, and their successors, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 40 *l.* Power to sell lands, &c.

Power to elect a
clerk.

beyond all charges and reprises; the statute of lands and tenements not to be sold in mortmain, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

We will also, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant to the said master, wardens and fellowship of the art or mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London aforesaid, and to their successors, that the said master, wardens and assistants for the time being, and their successors, or the greater part of them, for ever hereafter shall and may nominate and elect one honest and fit man, who shall be and be called the common clerk of the said Company; and that such clerk chosen, before he be admitted to execute that office, shall take his corporal oath before the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, to execute the said office uprightly and faithfully according to his best knowledge and skill in all things touching that office; and that after such oath taken, he may exercise the same office as long as it shall please the master, wardens and assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the greater part of them (whereof the master of the said art and mystery for the time being We will shall be one).

And beadle.

And moreover We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do grant to he said master, wardens and fellowship of the said mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, that the said master, wardens and assistants for the time being, and their successors, or the greater part of them, from time to time for ever shall and may nominate and elect one apt and fit man which shall be and be called the beadle of the said Company; and such beadle so as aforesaid elected and chosen, before he be admitted to exercise that office, shall take his corporal oath before the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being, to execute the same office uprightly and faithfully, according to his best knowledge and skill in all things touching that office; and that after such oath taken, he may execute and hold the same office as long as it shall please the master, wardens and assistants aforesaid, and their successors for the time being, (whereof the master of the said art and mystery for the time being shall be one).

Powers not to be
to the prejudice of
College of Physi-
cians;

And lastly We will, and by these presents do declare Our royal intent to be, that these our letters patents, or anything in them contained, be not to the prejudice of the president and college or commonalty of the Physicians of the city of London, nor to take away, break or make void the jurisdiction, authority, oversight or correction of the said president and college, commonalty, and their successors; but that the said president and commonalty of Physicians, and all and singular the Physicians of the same college or commonalty, and their successors, as also the Physicians to the King, Queen or Prince, hereafter ought, and for their pleasure may exercise the art of physic in all its parts; and moreover shall have, use and enjoy, and may and ought to have, use and enjoy the same and like jurisdiction, authority, oversight and correction, and all other powers, privileges and liberties as at any time heretofore in pharmacy they were used to have and enjoy, and furthermore generally all other authorities, privileges and powers whensoever and for whatsoever cause before this time granted them by reason or pretext of any letters patents by Us or any of Our progenitors, or by reason or pretext of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any other lawful manner to the said president and college or commonalty of Physicians, and their successors, given, granted or confirmed.

We will also and ordain by these presents, that in whatsoever cause the president and college of Physicians of the city of London aforesaid shall have the search of the medicines, calling to them some of the society of Grocers, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, that in the same and the like case the president and college shall have, enjoy and exercise the like power and authority, calling to them the master and wardens of the Apothecaries aforesaid, without that, that it shall at all be lawful for the said physicians to call any of the mystery of the Grocers aforesaid to any such search, anything in the said statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nor to the city of
London.

Provided also, that these Our letters patents, or anything therein granted or contained, shall not be prejudicial to Our city of London, or the liberties thereof, or in anywise to diminish or take away the liberties, franchises, government, jurisdiction or customs of the same city.

Nor to surgeons.

And lastly We will and declare Our intention to be, that expert and approved chirurgeons may exercise their art and faculty, and use and enjoy all and singular their proper practice, as much as belongeth and appertaineth to the composition and application of outward salves or medicines only, so that they do not vend or expose to sale to others such salves or medicines, according to the common manner of the Apothecaries of our city of London.

And although express mention is not made in these presents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any or other gifts or grants by Us, or any of Our progenitors or ancestors, to the said master, wardens and society of the mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London aforesaid before this time had or made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction to the contrary thereof before this time had, made, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing in anywise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patents.

Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the 6th day of December, in the 15th year of our reign over England, &c., and of Scotland the 51st.

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Appendix, No. 2.

REFERENCE to ACTS of PARLIAMENT.

32 HENRY 8, c. 40, s. 2:—For searching Apothecaries' shops. Altered by 10 Geo. 1, c. 20.

No. 2.
Reference to Acts
of Parliament.

1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 9, s. 5:—For searching the shops of Apothecaries. Altered by 10 Geo. 1, c. 20.

3 James 1, c. 5:—Recusant convict not to practise as an Apothecary.

6 & 7 Will. 3, c. 4:—For exempting Apothecaries from serving offices. In force for seven years; renewed by

1 Anne, c. 11:—For continuing the last for 11 years.

9 Geo. 1, c. 8:—For making last Act perpetual.

10 Geo. 1, c. 20:—For searching for medicines. Expired.

9 Geo. 2, c. 23: } —Exemption from duty on spirituous liquors.
16 Geo. 2, c. 8: }

55 Geo. 3, c. 194:—For better regulating the practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales.

6 Geo. 4, c. 133:—For altering, amending and explaining the last Act. Expired 1st August 1826.

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March —.

Edmund Bacot,
Clerk of Society of Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 3.

ORDERS, RULES and ORDINANCES of the Society of the Art and Mystery of APOTHECARIES of the City of *London*, Made and Ordained July 31, 1818; Amended May 11, 1834.

Sect. I.—*Common Seal.*

1. THE common seal of the Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London shall consist of the armorial bearings, crest and motto now used and borne by the said Society, and which were granted to them on the 12th day of December 1617, and are registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

2. The said seal shall be deposited in a box with three locks, which box shall be kept by the clerk of the said Society, and one of the keys of the said locks shall be delivered to the master, and one other to each of the wardens of the said Society for the time being respectively.

3. The common seal shall not be set or affixed to any deed, instrument or writing whatsoever (save as hereinafter mentioned), unless in the presence or by the order of a court of assistants of the said Society, under the penalty of 100 *l.*, to be recovered and applied in manner hereinafter directed.

4. The master and wardens, or either of them, may grant, or authorize the clerk of the said Society to grant, to any person, being a freeman of the said Society, a certificate under the common seal of the corporation, for the purpose of certifying that such person is a freeman of the said Society; and may set and affix, or authorize the clerk of the said Society to set and affix, the common seal to such certificates only, and to no other instrument or writing whatsoever, under the penalty of 100 *l.* as aforesaid.

Sect. II.—*Bye-Law.*

1. The making, altering or abrogating any bye-law, rule or ordinance, shall be in the following manner.

2. A written formule for any proposed bye-law, rule or ordinance, being delivered by a member of the court of assistants to the master at any court of assistants, shall thereupon be read; and if seconded, taken into consideration. The court shall then decide by ballot whether the said formule shall be referred to a committee; and if a majority shall be in favour of such reference, a committee of five members of the court shall immediately be elected, to whom the said formule shall be referred. And such committee, or any three of them, shall thereupon take the said formule into consideration, and report their opinion thereon to the next court; which next, or any succeeding court, having weighed the report of the said committee, shall ballot for the acceptance or the rejection of the said formule; and if the same shall be then approved and accepted, it shall be again referred to the said committee, in order that the opinion of counsel may be taken upon any point therein, if in the judgment of the said court or committee such opinion shall be necessary; and the said committee shall report to the next, or some subsequent court, their determination in the matter, with the opinion of counsel, if any have been taken. And if the said formule shall be again approved by a majority of the said court, or of any succeeding court, the same shall be ordained by such court, signed by the majority of the members present, and submitted to the proper legal authorities for their sanction and ratification, agreeably to the statute respecting bye-laws.

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Sect. III.—*Standing Order.*

1. The making, altering or rescinding any standing order, shall be in the following manner.

2. A written formule for any proposed standing order being delivered by a member of the court to the master at any court of assistants, shall thereupon be read; and if seconded, shall be taken into consideration. The court shall then decide by ballot whether the said formule shall be referred to a committee; and if a majority shall be in favour of such reference, a committee of five members of the court shall be immediately elected, to whom the said formule shall be referred. And such committee, or any three of them, shall thereupon take the said formule into consideration, and report their opinion thereon to the next or some subsequent court; which next, or any succeeding court, having weighed the report of the said committee, shall ballot for the acceptance or the rejection of the said formule; and if the same shall be accepted, it shall be submitted to the next or any succeeding court, for confirmation.

Sect. IV.—*Election of Master and Wardens.*

A court of assistants of the said Society shall be holden upon the 20th day of August in every year, or within eight days before or eight days thereafter; at which court there shall be elected and chosen three of the most wise and discreet men of the said Society, one of whom shall be the master thereof, and the other two shall be the two wardens thereof; one of whom shall be called the senior warden, and the other the junior warden of the said Society.

2. Every person elected to the office of either master or warden shall, if he or they are present at the court at which he or they shall be so elected, be immediately called upon to accept the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected; and in case of acceptance thereof, he or they so accepting shall, before and in the presence of the same court of assistants, be, by the master and wardens of the said Society, sworn to the faithful execution thereof, in the manner and form hereinafter expressed and appointed; and in case of refusal to take upon him or them the said office or offices, the said election shall be forthwith declared void, as to the person or persons who shall so refuse; and the same court of assistants shall immediately proceed to elect and choose one or more person or persons as aforesaid, in the place and stead of him or them so refusing, who, if present, shall be in like manner immediately called upon to accept the said office or offices as aforesaid; and in case of acceptance, shall be, by the master and wardens of the said Society, sworn to the faithful execution thereof, in the presence of the same court as aforesaid. And in case any person or persons to be elected to the said offices, or either of them (either originally, or in case of the refusal or neglect of any person or persons to accept the said office or offices), shall not be present at the said court whereat he or they shall be so elected as aforesaid, he or they shall be summoned to attend at a court of assistants, to be held at a certain time and place in such summons to be mentioned, (which court shall be holden within four days at the least after such election), to accept of such office or offices, and be sworn to the faithful execution thereof; and in case such person or persons shall refuse or neglect to attend at such court of assistants at the time and place in such summons mentioned and appointed, or shall refuse to accept such office or offices, or to be sworn to the faithful execution thereof as aforesaid, the said election shall immediately, by the said court of assistants to which such person or persons was summoned, be declared null and void, as to the person or persons so neglecting or refusing; and such court of assistants shall immediately proceed to elect one or more person or persons as aforesaid, in the place and stead of the person or persons so refusing or neglecting; which person or persons so elected as last mentioned, shall immediately, if present, be called upon to accept the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected, and shall be sworn to the due execution thereof, in manner aforesaid, in the presence of the said court of assistants; and if absent, he or they shall be in like manner summoned to attend at a court of assistants to be holden as aforesaid, to accept the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected, and to be sworn as aforesaid to the due execution thereof; and so *toties quoties*, until a new master and wardens shall be duly elected and sworn.

3. The oath to be taken by the master and wardens as aforesaid, shall be in the form following:—

“I, A. B., do swear, that I will be true to our sovereign lord the King, and I will justly and impartially execute my office of master (or warden, as the case may be,) without sparing any man for affection or favour, or for any reward, or promise or expectation of reward, and without punishing any man for malice or revenge, during the time I shall continue in my office. And I will, as much as in me lies, during the time of my office, do my endeavour to uphold, enforce and put in execution all and every the charters, liberties, lawful ordinances, provisions and rules granted, established and ordained, or which shall be granted, or lawfully established and ordained, for the common and public good of the freemen of the corporation of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London, or for the government of the freemen thereof; and all the rights, franchises and privileges of the said Society I will maintain to the utmost of my power and ability.—So help me God.”

4. The said persons, so elected, shall take upon him or themselves the said offices, and act therein, upon the day next after the day on which he or they shall have been sworn to the due execution thereof as aforesaid, and shall continue in the said offices for the space

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of one year thence next ensuing, and from thence until a new master and wardens shall be duly elected and sworn as aforesaid, and shall bear and perform the usual and accustomed charges and duties of the same office and offices.

5. It shall be lawful to and for a court of assistants of the said Society from time to time to remove and displace any master or warden for ill government, or any other just and reasonable cause, to be judged of by the said court of assistants.

6. In case the said master and wardens, or either of them, shall, during the term of his or their office or offices, die or be removed as aforesaid, then such of the said master and wardens as shall survive or not be removed as aforesaid, shall forthwith call a court of assistants, to which all members thereof, resident within the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles thereof, shall be summoned to attend at a certain time and place in such summons to be appointed, which court of assistants shall elect and choose some other fit person or persons as aforesaid, to serve the said office or offices of master and wardens of the said Society, as the case may be, for the remainder of the time which the deceased or removed master or wardens of the said Society should or ought to have served, upon which election the like course shall be pursued in all respects as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the annual election of master and wardens; and the person or persons so elected shall accept of the said office or offices, and take the said oath, under the like penalty, in case of refusal or neglect, as is hereinafter mentioned.

7. Every person who shall be at any time elected to the said offices or either of them as aforesaid, and who shall refuse or neglect, in manner aforesaid, to accept the same office or offices, or to attend at the court of assistants to which he or they shall be summoned for that purpose, or to be sworn to the due execution of the same as aforesaid, which neglect it is hereby declared shall be considered as a refusal (having no reasonable excuse to the contrary, to be allowed of by the master, wardens and assistants of the said Society in a court of assistants assembled,) shall, for such his refusal or neglect, and for his dispensation from such office, forfeit and pay to the said Society the sum of 50 l.: and it shall and may be lawful to and for the court of assistants, if they shall think fit, utterly to dismiss him or them so refusing or neglecting (without a reasonable cause as aforesaid) from being an assistant of the said Society, and to elect another or others in his or their stead.

8. Every person who shall be elected and sworn into the offices of master or wardens, or either of them, shall immediately after he or they shall be so sworn, depute and appoint some fit and proper person (being a member of the court of assistants) to be his deputy, for the purpose of executing the said offices in the absence of such master and wardens.

9. That within six weeks from the day on which the new master and wardens shall be elected and sworn into office in every succeeding year, a court of assistants shall be summoned for the purpose of choosing and electing officers of the Society for the year ensuing, and auditors of the accounts of the clerk thereof, on which day a suitable and sufficient dinner shall be provided for the master and wardens, and for the assistants and livery of the said Society, at the discretion of the master and wardens for the time being, and the expenses of such dinner shall be defrayed out of the funds of the said Society, by the clerk thereof for the time being.

Sect. 5.—*Assistants.*

1. Every person, being a member of the court of assistants of the said Society, who shall become superannuated, or otherwise incapable of exercising the said office, or who shall cease to reside in the city of London, or within seven miles thereof, or shall neglect to attend at four successive courts of assistants, having been duly summoned for that purpose, shall be removable by and at the pleasure of the court of assistants of the said Society from being a member of the said court.

2. The resignation of a member of the court of assistants shall not be effectual, until the same shall be accepted at the same or some court of assistants subsequent to that at which his resignation shall have been tendered.

3. The vacancy occasioned by the death of a member of the court of assistants shall be declared at the first court of assistants at which intelligence, to the satisfaction of the court of assistants, of the death of such member shall be received; and a vacancy occasioned by resignation or removal shall be declared at the court of assistants at which such resignation shall be accepted, or at which such member shall be removed and displaced from his situation of an assistant.

4. The court of assistants which shall be held next after any vacancy shall have been declared, shall elect and choose such one or more of the wiser and worthier members of the said Society as they shall think fit, to fill up such vacancy or vacancies; and the person or persons who shall be chosen to fill the same shall be summoned, in manner hereinafter directed, to attend at the court of assistants which shall be holden next after such election, to take upon himself the said office, and to be sworn to the due execution thereof, to pay the fine and fees hereinafter mentioned; and in case such person or persons shall either refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place mentioned in such summons, or to take upon himself the said office, or to be sworn to the due execution thereof, then the said election shall be declared null and void as to the person or persons so refusing or neglecting; and the court of assistants, to which he or they was so summoned shall immediately proceed to elect one or more person or persons in his or their stead and place, who shall be summoned in like manner; and so *toties quoties*, until a new assistant shall have been elected and sworn as aforesaid.

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5. Every person who shall be elected to the office of an assistant as aforesaid, before he or they take upon him or them, or exercise the said office, or sit in any court of assistants of the said Society, shall take his corporal oath on the holy Evangelists, before the master and wardens of the said Society, in the presence of a court of assistants of the said Society, well and faithfully to execute the said office; which oath shall be in the form following:

"I, A. B., do swear to be true to our sovereign lord the King; and whenever summoned in the name of the master and wardens, I will attend at the time and place appointed me, (except I shall have reasonable excuse to the contrary), and good and true counsel I will give in all things, according to my best skill and power, for the government, wealth, and common profit of the Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries; and in all other things I will truly, faithfully and honestly execute the office of an assistant of the said Society, and keep secret all those things which in the court of assistants of the said Society shall be debated, discussed, treated or communed upon; and I will not disclose the same, or any of them, to any person whomsoever, except to another assistant of the said Society. So help me God."

6. Every person who shall be elected to the place of an assistant of the said Society, shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Society, before he shall sit or vote in any court of assistants, the usual and accustomed sum of 12*l.*, including therein the fees of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the clerk of the said Society, and to the beadle of 2*s.* 6*d.*

7. Every person who shall be chosen to be an assistant of the said Society, and shall refuse to accept and take upon himself the said office, and to be sworn to the due execution thereof, or who shall neglect to attend at the court of assistants to which he shall be summoned as aforesaid, at the time and place in such summons mentioned, (which neglect it is hereby declared shall be considered as a refusal), or who shall refuse to pay the fine hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, not having in any of the said cases a reasonable excuse to be allowed of by the court of assistants of the said Society, shall forfeit and pay to the said Society, for every time he shall so refuse or neglect, the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of lawful money of Great Britain.

Sect. VI.—*Courts of Assistants.*

1. The master and wardens, or the master and one of the wardens, together with the assistants of the said Society, to the number of 13 persons or more, shall constitute a court of assistants of the said Society, in which the general government of the said Society shall be vested.

2. All assistants of the said Society resident in the city of London, or within seven miles thereof, shall be summoned, as hereinafter directed, to attend, whenever a court of assistants shall be called, at least seven days previously to the day for which such court shall be called, provided circumstances will admit thereof; and if not, then as soon previously thereto as circumstances will admit.

3. All questions submitted to the said court shall be determined and decided by the majority of the persons present at the court of assistants at which such question shall be debated, unless the said court shall think fit to adjourn the consideration thereof; and in case there shall be an equality of votes upon any such question, the master for the time being of the said Society shall have a second or casting vote.

4. A court of assistants shall be held in each of the months of March, June, October and December in every year, on such days of the said months as shall be directed by the master and wardens for the time being, or by the master and one of the wardens.

5. The master of the said Society for the time being shall have power to call a special court whenever he shall judge such a procedure to be necessary.

6. The master, or in case of his death or removal, the wardens, or one of them, shall call a court whenever required in writing so to do by seven or more of the assistants of the said Society.

7. Upon any question which shall be submitted to and discussed before the court, any member thereof may demand a ballot.

8. The minute of every resolution, act and order of any court of assistants (except of elections, nomination of stewards, and orders for payment of bills and sums due by the Society, and which shall be final,) shall be submitted to the next court for confirmation, before the same shall be acted upon.

9. No member of the court shall vote upon any question which relates to or concerns himself.

10. Every question in the court, which relates to censure or to fine, shall be determined by ballot.

11. No question shall be discussed or debated upon in any court of assistants, unless the same shall be proposed by a member of the said court, and seconded.

12. Every question (except as aforesaid) upon which no ballot shall be demanded, shall be determined by show of hands.

13. If the master or chairman of any court shall leave the chair, with intent to dissolve such court, without the consent thereof, he shall forfeit and pay to the said Society the sum of 50*l.*, and shall be also liable to the censure of the said court.

14. Any member who shall depart from any court of assistants without leave of the master of the said Society, or the chairman of the said court, shall be liable to the censure of the same, and to a fine of the sum of 5*l.*

15. Every assistant of the said Society, who being summoned in manner hereinafter directed to attend at any court of assistants, shall refuse or neglect to attend at such court (not

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(not having any reasonable excuse to be allowed of by the said court of assistants) shall be liable to a fine of the sum of 5 *l.* for each time he shall so refuse or neglect.

16. Any member of the court who shall wilfully and contemptuously disobey any of the bye-laws of the Society, or standing orders of the said court, or any resolutions thereof, shall be liable to the censure of the court of assistants.

Sect. VII.—*Election of Liverymen.*

1. The court of assistants of the said Society shall and may, from time to time, call, elect and choose into the livery of the said Society, such and so many persons of the yeomanry of the said Society as they shall think fit.

2. Every such person and persons, so to be elected of the livery of the said Society, shall previously to his and their admission, pay unto the said Society such sum, not exceeding 25 *l.* of lawful money, nor less than the sum of 15 *l.*, as shall from time to time be by the said court of assistants fixed and appointed for that purpose, including therein the usual fees of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the clerk of the said Society, and to the beadle 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

3. Every person who shall be in manner aforesaid elected and chosen into the livery of the said Society, shall be summoned by notice, to be left at or sent to his or their last or most usual place of abode, to attend the master and wardens at the private monthly court which shall be holden next after his or their election, to pay the fine and fees hereinbefore mentioned, and be admitted into the livery of the said Society; and in case such person or persons shall neglect or refuse to attend at the time and place in such summons mentioned and appointed, or to pay the fine and fees hereinbefore mentioned, the master and wardens, or one of them, shall report such neglect or refusal to the next court of assistants, whereupon the election of such person or persons so refusing or neglecting shall be declared void, and the said court of assistants shall forthwith proceed to a new election; and so *toties quoties*, until the person or persons who shall be elected shall attend and pay his or their fine and fees, and be admitted into the livery of the said Society.

4. Every person who shall be elected to be of the livery of the said Society, and who, upon being summoned as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to attend at such time and place as shall be expressed in such summons, or who shall refuse to be admitted into the livery of the said Society, or shall refuse or neglect to pay such sum as shall be in that behalf appointed, not exceeding the sum of 25 *l.* nor less than the sum of 15 *l.*, including therein the said fees as aforesaid, not having reasonable excuse for such his refusal or neglect, to be allowed of by a court of assistants of the said Society, shall forfeit and pay to the said Society the sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of lawful money, for every time he shall be so elected, and shall refuse or neglect to attend upon his summons, or to pay his fine and fees, or to be admitted as aforesaid.

Sect. VIII.—*Private Courts.*

1. The master and wardens of the said Society for the time being, or the master and one of the said wardens, shall, upon some one day in every month at the least, at such hour as they shall think fit, hold a private court at the common hall of the said Society, or other convenient place within the city of London, or the liberties thereof.

2. The master and wardens may at such private courts admit to the freedom of the said Society such persons as are entitled to be admitted freemen thereof, by having served as apprentices for the term of seven years to members of the said Society, or by patrimony, and may also bind such persons apprentices to the respective members of the said Society as they shall find to be qualified, as hereafter mentioned; and also may hear and determine all complaints brought before them by any members of the said Society, and may also order payments of money due from the said Society out of the funds thereof, and the salaries of the officers and servants thereof, and transact all other matters relating to the said Society, the consideration and doing whereof is not by these rules and orders limited to the court of assistants.

Sect. IX.—*Admission of Members.*

1. Every person who shall be admitted to the freedom of the said Society by servitude, shall, previously to his admission, pay to the master and wardens of the said Society the sum of 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* of lawful money of Great Britain, (exclusive of the stamp duty imposed, or which may be imposed, on his admission), but including therein the usual fees of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the clerk of the Society, and of 1 *s.* to the beadle thereof.

2. Every person admitted to the freedom of the said Society by patrimony, shall, previously to his admission pay to the said master and wardens the sum of 2 *l.* 10 *s.* of like lawful money, exclusive of the stamp duty, but including therein the said fees to the clerk and beadle of the said Society.

3. Every person who shall be admitted to the freedom of the said Society, shall, previously to his admission, take his corporal oath on the holy Evangelists, before the master and wardens of the said Society, in the following form:

"I, A. B., do swear to be true to our sovereign lord the King, and to be obedient to the master and wardens of this Society in all lawful manner. I will keep secret all the lawful counsel of this fellowship; and all rules, impositions and ordinances and bye-laws, made or that hereafter shall be lawfully made and ordained, for the good ordering of the said fellowship, I will well and truly observe and keep; and to my power I will be willing, helping and furthering to the good government and wealth of the said fellowship, and will not be party or privy to any counsel or device that may be to the hurt or hindrance of the said

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Society, or to the overthrowing or breaking of the good laws and ordinances of the same; but all such practices, counsels and devices I will disclose to the master and wardens of the said Society, and them labour to hinder and break, so much as in me lieth. So help me God."

4. It shall and may be lawful to and for the court of assistants of the said Society, at all times hereafter to admit any persons to be freemen of the said Society, who are entitled thereto by servitude or patrimony; and also any persons who have not been bound or served as an apprentice to any member thereof, or who are not sons of any member thereof, provided any such last-mentioned person, before his admission, shall bring proof to the satisfaction of the said court of assistants, that he has been examined and approved by the court of examiners of the said Society, appointed by the Act of Parliament passed in the reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales;" or that he or they was or were actually in practice as an Apothecary previously to the 1st day of August 1815.

5. Every such last-mentioned person who shall be so admitted, shall, previously to his admission, pay to the said Society such sum of money as shall be from time to time in that behalf determined on by a court of assistants of the said Society, and shall, before and in the presence of the court of assistants at which he shall be so admitted, take his corporal oath on the holy Evangelists, in the form last hereinbefore appointed.

Sect. X.—*Apprentices.*

1. Any freeman of the said Society who shall take any person into his service as an apprentice, and shall not, within two months thereafter, present him at the hall of the said Society, either before a court of assistants of the same, or before the master and wardens at a private court, and who shall not comply with the forms herein prescribed on such occasions, shall forfeit 5 *l*.

2. The court of assistants, or the said master and wardens, shall examine every person brought before them as an intended apprentice, as to his proficiency in the Latin language; and if upon such examination he shall be approved, he shall thereupon be bound by indentures, to be prepared by the clerk of the said Society, for the term of seven years, which indentures shall be in the form used in the city of London.

3. No person shall be entitled to the freedom of the Society by servitude to any member thereof, unless he shall have been bound by indentures at the hall of the said Society, in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

4. Every member of the Society, to whom an apprentice shall be bound in manner aforesaid, shall, if his first apprentice, pay or cause to be paid to the said Society the sum of 2 *l*. 3 *s*., inclusive of the fees to the clerk of the Society of 6 *s*. 8 *d*. and to the beadle thereof of 1 *s*., but over and above the stamp duties to which the indentures shall be liable; and if not his first apprentice, then the sum of 1 *l*. 13 *s*. in like manner.

5. No freeman of the Society shall take any person as an apprentice, unless he shall *bonâ fide* employ such apprentice in and about his own proper business during the whole term of his apprenticeship; and if any freeman of the said Society shall colourably bind or have any person assigned over as an apprentice to himself, and shall permit or suffer such apprentice to serve any other person, not being a freeman of the said Society, during the term of his apprenticeship, every such freeman so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said Society the sum of 50 *l*.

6. No freeman of this Society shall hereafter put out of his service, or turn over his apprentice to any other person during the term of his apprenticeship, except he shall have first made known the just and true cause thereof to a court of assistants of the said Society, or to the master and wardens at some private court, and such court of assistants, or the said master and wardens, shall have allowed thereof; whereupon the said apprentice shall either stand dismissed, and his indentures be cancelled, in presence of the said court of assistants, or of the said master and wardens, and be delivered to such apprentice, or he shall be assigned over to some other fit person of the said Society, who shall use the said trade or art, by indorsement on his indentures, to be prepared by the clerk of the said Society, for the remainder of the term which shall be then unexpired in his said indentures.

7. Every freeman who shall put out of his service or turn over any apprentice, otherwise than is hereinbefore provided, shall forfeit and pay unto the said Society the sum of 10 *l*. of lawful money of Great Britain,

8. Every person, free of this Society, who shall at any time hereafter take into his service, or employ in his art and trade any apprentice who shall leave his master's service before he shall have obtained the consent and approbation of a court of assistants of the said Society, or of the said master and wardens, and such apprentice shall have been assigned over to him in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the said Society the sum of 10 *l*. of like lawful money.

9. Every person who shall in manner aforesaid have any apprentice assigned to him, shall pay to the said Society the sum of 15 *s*., including therein the fees of 6 *s*. 8 *d*. to the clerk and 1 *s*. to the beadle thereof, but over and above the stamp duty on such assignment.

Sect. XI.—*Members.*

1. Every freeman of the said Society shall pay, yearly, on Michaelmas-day, at the common hall of the said Society, in lieu of the former quarterage, the sum of 10 *s*. 6 *d*. towards

towards the support and maintenance of the said Society, and of their Botanical Garden at Chelsea.

2. Every freeman of the said Society who shall be desirous to be disfranchised, or to resign or withdraw himself from being a member thereof, shall give notice of such his desire, or shall tender his resignation to a court of assistants of the said Society; and such resignation shall not be effectual until the same shall be accepted by the same or some subsequent court of assistants, and he shall have received, under the common seal of the said Society, a certificate of his disfranchisement, or that his resignation has been accepted.

3. Every freeman whose disfranchisement shall be agreed to, or whose resignation shall be accepted, shall, previously to a certificate thereof being granted to him as aforesaid, pay to the Society such sum of money, not exceeding the sum of 50 *l.*, as shall be in that behalf determined by the court of assistants at which his disfranchisement shall be agreed upon or his resignation accepted, or by some subsequent court of assistants.

4. The master and wardens of the said Society, or a court of assistants, shall have power to summon any freeman of the said Society to attend at the common hall of the said Society, whenever the said master and wardens, or the court of assistants of the said Society, shall, for any just or reasonable cause, think it necessary.

5. Every freeman of the Society, who shall be summoned to attend either the said master and wardens, or the court of assistants of the said Society, shall personally appear at the time and place in such summons mentioned; and in case any freeman, being so summoned, shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place in such summons appointed, (not having any reasonable excuse to be allowed of by a court of assistants of the said Society,) he shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay to the Society, for the first default or refusal, the sum of 2 *l.*, and shall be liable to the censure of the said court; and for the second and every other subsequent default or refusal the sum of 3 *l.*, and shall be liable to the like censure.

6. No freeman, after he shall have appeared before the master and wardens, or before the court of assistants, shall depart therefrom before the cause wherefore he was summoned shall be determined and disposed of, unless by and with the licence of the said master and wardens, or one of them, or of the said court of assistants, upon pain to forfeit and pay to the said Society, for every such his contempt, the sum of 20 *s.*

7. Every freeman of the said Society shall be obedient to the master, wardens and assistants of the same, and shall well and truly observe and perform all and every the bye-laws, constitutions and orders of the said Society, now made, or which shall hereafter be lawfully made and ordained; and if any freeman of the said Society shall at any time hereafter contemptuously disobey or infringe any of the bye-laws of the Society, (for the breach of which no specific penalty is enacted,) or shall be disobedient to the said master, wardens and assistants, or any of them, or shall hinder or disturb, or do or cause or procure any act or thing whatsoever to be done, for the purpose of hindering or disturbing them, or any of them, in the execution of their said offices, or shall make or be privy to the making of any private assembly, or secret attempts against the said master, wardens and assistants for the time being, or any of them, or against the said Society, or do or cause or procure to be done, or be privy to the doing any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever, which shall tend to the hurt or prejudice of the said Society, or to the diminution of any of the rights, privileges, property, profits or emoluments thereof, or to the violation or breach of any of the orders now made, or hereafter to be lawfully made, for the good government thereof, without giving notice thereof to the master and wardens of the said Society for the time being, or some one of them, or shall address the said master, wardens and assistants, or any of them, either personally or by letter, or any other member or officer of the said Society, in an improper, derogatory, disrespectful or ungentlemanlike manner, he shall be liable to the censure of the said court, and shall also forfeit and pay unto the said Society the sum of 40 *s.* for the first offence, and for the second and every other offence, a sum not exceeding the sum of 5 *l.*

Sect. XII.—*Corporation Dinner.*

No dinner shall be ordered or provided at the charge of the public stock or fund of the said Society, without the order and consent of a court of assistants of the same; and no person shall be allowed to come to such dinner (save and except the members of the court of assistants of the said Society) without the special invitation or the permission of the master and wardens of the said Society for the time being.

Sect. XIII.—*Herbarisings.*

1. There shall be five private herbarising excursions in each year; viz. one on the first, and one on the third Wednesday in the month of May; one on the second Wednesday in the month of June, one on the second Wednesday in the month of July, and one in the month of August, within three days previously to the day on which the court of assistants shall be held for the election of master and wardens of the Society. Such private excursions to be made under the conduct of the demonstrator of botany to the Society: which five herbarising excursions all apprentices of freemen of the said Society shall be allowed to attend, by and with the consent and approbation of their respective masters, to be signified in writing addressed to the said demonstrator; and the expenses of the entertainment of the said apprentices at such herbarising excursions shall be defrayed by the said Society out of the public fund thereof, and a suitable and sufficient dinner shall be provided for them at each of such herbarising excursions, to be from time to time regulated by the master and wardens of the said Society for the time being.

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2. The persons who shall be so nominated as stewards on the public or general herbarizings, shall be allowed, out of the funds of the Corporation, a sum of money, at and after the rate of 2s. 6d. for every person who shall attend at the general herbarizing, to be paid to the said stewards by the clerk of the said Society.

Sect. XIV.—*Lord Mayor's Day.*

1. The master, wardens and assistants of the said Society shall and may, in the months of September or October yearly, or at any other time, nominate five persons, being liverymen of the said Society, whom they shall think proper (not having before held the same office) to be stewards, for the purpose of providing, at their own charge, a suitable and sufficient dinner in the common hall of the said Society, or such other place or places as the said court shall appoint, on the day that the liverymen of the said Society shall be, according to the custom of the city of London, summoned to attend the Lord Mayor of the said city, on his going to and returning from Westminster, to be sworn into his office, commonly called "Lord Mayor's Day;" which persons, so chosen, shall be summoned, in manner as is mentioned with regard to the stewards of the general herbarizing, to attend and accept the said office.

2. Every person or persons so nominated, who shall neglect to attend such summons, or to accept such office, or shall refuse to provide such suitable and sufficient dinner, or to contribute his share of the charge thereof (not having a reasonable excuse to the contrary to be allowed of by the said court of assistants), shall forfeit and pay to the said Society the sum of 30*l.* of lawful money of Great Britain; and the court of assistants of the said Society, or the master and wardens for the time being, shall proceed to nominate some other person or persons, being liverymen as aforesaid (who have not before served the same office) to hold the said office of steward, who shall be in like manner summoned to attend and accept the said office, and shall, in case of refusal or neglect, be liable to the same penalties as are hereinbefore specified; and the said court of assistants, or the said master and wardens, shall be at liberty, in case of refusal, neglect or death, to nominate another, or others, in the place and stead of him or them so dying, refusing or neglecting, and so *toties quoties* until the said number of five persons shall accept the said office.

3. The master and wardens of the said Society shall have power to invite to the entertainment, on the day of the public or general herbarizing, and on the said Lord Mayor's Day, such members of the Royal College of Physicians, and other persons, as have usually heretofore been invited to the said entertainments.

Sect. XV.—*Officers and Servants of the Society.*

1. All the respective servants of the Society shall be elected annually at the time hereinbefore provided and appointed, and shall hold their offices and places during the pleasure of the court of assistants.

2. Every vacancy in the place of any servants of the said Society (except on the occasion of the said annual election) shall be declared at the court of assistants at which authentic information of such vacancy shall be received.

3. Every member of the court shall be summoned to attend seven days at least previously to the election of any officer or servant of the Society; and in such summons it shall be notified that such election is to take place.

Sect. XVI.—*Manner of Elections.*

1. All elections of any person or persons to any office or offices, or situation whatsoever in the said Society, shall be by ballot, and shall be determined by the majority of votes; and in case of an equality in the number of votes, the master for the time being of the said Society shall have the second or casting vote.

2. No person shall be ballotted for to fill any situation or office whatever in the said Society, until he shall have been proposed and seconded in the court of assistants, by two members of such court present at the court at which he shall be ballotted for.

3. The persons proposed to fill any office or situation, shall, if more than two, be reduced by ballot to that number, and two such persons shall then be ballotted for to fill such vacancy.

Sect. XVII.—*Fines and Penalties.*

All fines and penalties hereby imposed, or to be imposed, in consequence of any provisions in these laws contained, if the same shall amount to the sum of 5*l.*, shall be recovered and recoverable by action of debt in any of His Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or in the court of mayor and aldermen in the outer chamber of Guildhall, commonly called the Mayor's Court, or in either of the sheriff's courts of the said city of London, in the name of the master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London; and if under that amount, by application to the court of requests for the district in which the person on whom the penalty shall be imposed shall reside; and all fines, penalties and contributions shall be applied to the use of the Society.

Sect. XVIII.—*Clerk of the Society.*

1. Every person who shall be elected to the office of clerk of the said Society, shall, before he is permitted to exercise the said office, take his corporal oath on the holy Evangelists, before the said master and wardens, and in presence of the court of assistants of the said Society, well and faithfully to execute the same.

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2. The said oath shall be in the following form :

"I, A. B., do swear to be true to our sovereign lord the King. I will be obedient in all lawful manner to the master and wardens of this Society for the time being. I will make true copies of all such things as shall be commanded me by the master, wardens and assistants for the time being. All the lawful counsels and secrets of the said Society I will well and truly keep, and not disclose the same to any person whomsoever, except to a member of the said court of assistants. And I will faithfully keep all the books and records of this Society, and not deliver copies of any of them (save to an assistant of the said Society) without the consent of the master and wardens for the time being; and in all other things I will well and truly demean myself as clerk of the said Society, and execute the said office according to the best of my skill and ability. So help me God."

3. Every person who shall be elected to the office of clerk, shall become bound to the said Society in the penalty of 500*l.* at least, and shall find two substantial persons, being housekeepers, who shall also become bound to the said Society jointly and severally in the sum of 500 *l.* each for his fidelity.

4. The clerk shall receive his instructions from, and act under the directions of the master and wardens, or either of them, in all matters not provided for by these laws.

5. The clerk shall receive all fines and penalties, donations, contributions, and sums of money whatsoever, belonging and due to the Society, and shall likewise pay such sums of money out of the public funds of the said Society as shall be from time to time directed by the master and wardens, or any two of them, or by the court of assistants.

6. The clerk shall keep a regular account of all sums of money received and paid by him on account of the said Society, which account shall be at all seasonable times open to the inspection of the master, wardens and assistants of the said Society, or either or any of them.

Sect. XIX.—*Beadle.*

1. Every person who shall be elected beadle of the said Society, shall, before he is permitted to exercise the same, take his corporal oath, on the holy Evangelists, before the said master and wardens, and in the presence of a court of assistants of the said Society, well and faithfully to execute the same.

2. The oath to be taken by the beadle shall be in the following form :

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be true to our sovereign lord the King, and I will be obedient in all lawful manner to the master, wardens and assistants of this Society. All freemen of this Society I will summon whenever I am thereto required by the master and wardens thereof. All the lawful counsels and secrets of this Society I will keep, and not disclose the same to any person or persons whatsoever; and all other lawful matters and things appertaining to the office of beadle of this Society, I will well and truly do, perform and execute to the best of my knowledge and ability. So help me God."

3. The beadle shall deliver or cause all summonses to members of the said Society to be delivered and sent in manner hereinafter directed.

4. The beadle shall receive his instructions from and act under the direction of the master and wardens, or either of them, and of the court of assistants of the said Society, and do, transact and perform all such business and services as he shall from time to time be directed to do by them, or any of them.

Sect. XX.—*Summonses.*

1. All summonses shall be in the name of the master and wardens of the said Society.

2. All summonses to freemen resident within the cities of London and Westminster shall be given to them, or left at his or their last or most usual place of abode; and all summonses to members resident at any other place shall be sent by the post.

3. All summonses hereby directed to be sent to members by post, shall be considered to be received by them, if the same shall not be returned from the post-office, and shall be acted upon in like manner as if they had been given to or left for them at their last or most usual place of abode, unless the person or persons to whom such summons shall be sent, shall prove, to the satisfaction of the court of assistants of the said Society, that the same has not been received by them, or come to their hands.

Sect. XXI.—*Publication of the Bye-laws.*

The master and wardens of the said Society shall cause all freemen of the said Society, resident within the city of London, or within seven miles thereof, to be summoned to attend at the hall of the said Society once in every year, on some one of the days on which a court of assistants shall be holden as aforesaid, at which meeting the bye-laws of the Society shall be distinctly, publicly and openly read, in the presence of the freemen who shall then and there attend, in order that the same bye-laws may be known and observed by the freemen of the said Society, according to the tenor of their oaths.

Sect. XXII.—*Audit of the Accounts of the Society.*

1. A committee of the Society shall be annually appointed at the court of assistants which is appointed to be holden within six weeks after the time when the new master and wardens shall have been elected as aforesaid, to examine and audit the accounts of the receipts and payments made by the clerk of the Society for that year.

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Appendix, No. 6.

A RETURN of the Number of Licentiates practising as Apothecaries in *England* and *Wales*.

THE Society has not the means of stating the number of licentiates actually in practice at this time; as they cannot ascertain how many of them have died since obtaining their certificates of qualification.

The number of persons who have been examined and received certificates of qualification since the 1st August 1815 to the present time, is 6,107.

Apothecaries' Hall, 6 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot,
Clerk of Society of Apothecaries.

No. 6.

Licentiates prac-
tising as Apothe-
caries.

Appendix, No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Persons who have obtained Certificates from the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES to practise as Apothecaries in *England* and *Wales*, conformably to the Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, in each year, from 1 August 1815 to 31 July 1834; distinguishing the number of Certificates granted for *London* and within Ten miles thereof, and for the rest of *England* and *Wales*; also the Number of Persons who were Examined and Rejected in the same period; and also the Number of Country Certificates Transferred to *London* within the same period.

No. 7.

Certificates
granted.

	Examined.	Rejected.	Certificates Granted.	Of these, for London Practice.	For Country Practice.	Country transferred to London.
From 1 August 1815 to 31 July 1816	185	12	173	12	161	1
— 1816 to — 1817	192	11	181	17	164	5
— 1817 to — 1818	223	14	209	12	197	5
— 1818 to — 1819	268	15	253	15	238	3
— 1819 to — 1820	275	20	255	15	240	6
— 1820 to — 1821	297	13	284	16	268	6
— 1821 to — 1822	340	20	320	28	292	2
— 1822 to — 1823	405	24	381	28	353	9
— 1823 to — 1824	373	23	350	22	328	8
— 1824 to — 1825	396	31	365	38	327	5
— 1825 to — 1826	488	43	445	54	391	12
— 1826 to — 1827	465	47	418	52	366	4
— 1827 to — 1828	510	70	440	40	400	11
— 1828 to — 1829	365	65	300	42	258	15
— 1829 to — 1830	525	86	439	48	391	32
— 1830 to — 1831	465	104	361	38	323	24
— 1831 to — 1832	446	73	373	44	329	43
— 1832 to — 1833	362	62	300	49	251	52
— 1833 to — 1834	448	62	386	45	341	37
	7,028	795	6,233	615	5,618	280

Robert B. Upton, Clerk to the Society.

Appendix, No. 8.

AN ACCOUNT of the Money which has been received by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, for Certificates granted to Persons who have been Examined under the Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, from 1 August 1815 to 31 July 1834.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1 Aug. 1815 to 31 July 1816	For certificates for country practice	1,014	6	—						
	— London practice	126	—	—						
	One additional payment on a country certificate				1,140	6	—			
					4	4	—			
— 1816 to — 1817	For certificates for country practice	1,033	4	—				1,144	10	—
	— London practice	178	10	—						
	Five additional payments on country certificates				1,211	14	—			
					21	—	—			
								1,232	14	—

602.—III.

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(continued.)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

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		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1 Aug. 1830 to 31 July 1831	For certificates for country practice	2,034	18	—						
	— London practice	399	—	—						
	— one assistant -	2	2	—						
	24 additional payments on country certificates - - - -				2,436	—	—			
					100	16	—			
— 1831 to — 1832	For certificates for country practice	2,072	14	—				2,536	16	—
	— London practice	462	—	—						
	— one assistant -	2	2	—						
	43 additional payments on country certificates - - - -				2,536	16	—			
					180	12	—			
— 1832 to — 1833	For certificates for country practice	1,581	6	—						
	— London practice	514	10	—						
	— assistant -	2	2	—						
	52 additional payments on country certificates - - - -				2,097	18	—			
					218	8	—			
— 1833 to — 1834	For certificates for country practice	2,148	6	—						
	— London practice	472	10	—						
	— assistant -	2	2	—						
	37 additional payments on country certificates - - - -				2,622	18	—			
					155	8	—			
								2,778	6	—
								£.	43,037	8 -

Robert B. Upton, Clerk to the Society.

Appendix, No. 9.

AN ACCOUNT of the manner in which the Money received by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES of London, for Certificates granted by the Court of Examiners of the said Society, under the Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, has been appropriated, from 1 August 1815 to 31 July 1834.

No. 9.
Appropriation of
Money received.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid expenses of passing Act of 55 Geo. 3, c. 194 - - - -	1,037	6	2
Payments to court of examiners, from 1 August 1815 to 31 July 1834 - - -	19,797	16	9
Ditto to secretary of the court, for his salary during the same period - - -	2,264	15	—
Allowance to ditto for messengers for same period - - - -	146	8	6
Remuneration to beadle of Society for extra trouble during same period - - -	854	1	—
Ditto - - to housekeeper, &c. during same period - - - -	405	14	5
Paid for printing lists of persons who received certificates, and for printing regulations and other papers relative to candidates and their examinations, during same period	1,338	6	3
Paid for furniture for examiners' room - - - -	141	4	2
Paid for stationery and books for court of examiners during same period - - -	261	14	3
Paid expenses of searching shops of apothecaries under the Act - - - -	471	7	6
Paid law charges from 1 August 1815 to 31 December 1833 - - - -	4,934	5	3
Paid expenses of two courts of assistants held in each year, and during the same period, for the sole purpose of electing and swearing the court of examiners - -	690	8	—
Paid for advertising - - - -	141	4	10
Paid for coals, gas and other lights, postages, porterages, and incidental expenses during the same period - - - -	881	6	5
£.	33,365	18	6

Robert B. Upton, Clerk to the Society.

Appendix, No. 10.

No. 10.
Appropriation of
Money received.

AN ACCOUNT of the manner in which the Money received by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES of London, for Certificates granted by the Court of Examiners of the said Society, under the Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, has been appropriated during each of the Three Years preceding the 31st July 1834, each of such Years commencing on the 1st August and ending on the 31st July; arranged under the same heads as No. 9.

	1831-2.			1832-3.			1833-4.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payments to court of examiners - - -	1,176	-	-	948	2	9	1,215	18	-
Payment to the secretary of the court for his salary, and allowance for messengers - -	130	10	-	130	10	-	130	10	-
Remuneration to beadle for extra trouble -	66	7	5	59	-	1	54	10	6
Ditto to housekeeper, &c. - - -	17	17	6	17	17	6	17	17	6
Paid for printing lists, &c. during same period, and for printing regulations and other papers relative to candidates and their examinations	86	10	3	123	18	6	159	17	3
Paid for furniture and repair of ditto - -	-	8	-	38	18	2	-	-	-
Paid for stationery and books for court of examiners - - -	9	9	3	12	18	6	19	7	4
Paid expenses of searching shops of apothecaries under the Act - - -	-	*	-	22	1	-	12	12	-
Paid law charges - - -	701	-	3	512	11	1	809	11	10
Paid expenses of court of assistants, held solely for the purpose of electing and swearing court of examiners - - -	33	12	-	40	19	-	35	14	-
Paid for advertising - - -	-	-	-	11	14	6	-	-	-
Paid for coals, gas and other lights, postages, porterages, and incidental expenses - -	108	4	3	55	11	7	87	16	7
£.	2,329	18	11	1,974	2	8	2,543	15	-

Robert B. Upton,

Clerk to the Society.

* There was no examination of shops in the year 1831.

Appendix, No. 11.

No. 11.
Expenses of Ac-
tions, &c.

A RETURN of the Aggregate of Expenses incurred by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES in Actions and Indictments against Persons for Offences against the Act of Parliament of 55 Geo. 3, c. 194; and of Penalties and Costs received in Actions under the same Act.

THE aggregate of expenses incurred by the Society in actions and indictments against persons for offences against the said Act, from the passing thereof in the year 1815 to the date hereof, is 6,771 l. 5s. 8d.

The aggregate of penalties received by the Society for offences against the said Act, from the passing thereof to the date hereof, is 170 l.

The aggregate of sums received by the Society for costs in actions brought against persons for offences against the said Act, from the passing thereof to the date hereof, is 763 l. 9s.

Apothecaries' Hall, }
17 March 1834. }

Edmund Bacot,
Clerk of Society of Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 12.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Prosecutions by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, for Penalties under Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, from the passing of the Act to 31 July 1834.

TERM.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	OBSERVATIONS.
1818: Easter Term	- - The Society of Apothecaries v. William Blackman.	- - Boreham-street, Sussex.	- - judgment by default; costs taxed at 12 l., not recovered; examined twice, and received certificate on second examination.
1820: Hilary Term	- - Same v. John Warburton. The King v. Thomas Bennett and Thomas Fox.	Betley, Staffordshire - - - Macclesfield, Chester; Burslem, Stafford.	- - verdict for plaintiffs for one penalty, taxed costs 266 l. 10 s.; penalty and costs recovered. - - indicted for a conspiracy, by Bennett personating Fox, and being examined instead of him; acquitted; but Fox surrendered the certificate so obtained, and was examined in person, and received his certificate.
Trinity Term	- - The Society of Apothecaries v. Arnold Warburton.	- - Newcastle, Staffordshire.	- - action discontinued, defendant having quitted his residence, and left practice.
1821: Michaelmas Term	Same v. John Roby -	- - Old-street Road, Middlesex.	- - verdict for plaintiffs for one penalty; costs not taxed, defendant being imprisoned on other actions, and being discharged under Insolvent Act; costs and penalty not recovered.
1822: Trinity Term	- Same v. Mark Bastow	Halifax, Yorkshire -	- - verdict for plaintiffs for one penalty; taxed costs 219 l. 9 s.; penalty and costs not recovered.
1823: Hilary Term	- Same v. Robert Stott	Boothfield, Lancashire	- - ditto; taxed costs 180 l. 19 s.; penalty and costs not recovered.
Easter Term	- - Same v. Thomas Beavan.	Holywell, Flintshire -	- - discontinued, the parties who gave the information not being able to furnish the evidence necessary to go to trial.
Trinity Term	- - Same v. John Holloway.	Leicester - -	- - judgment by default; taxed costs 12 l.; penalty and costs not recovered.
1824: Easter Term	- - Same v. William Kett.	Shottisham, Suffolk -	- - ditto; taxed costs 13 l.; ditto; received certificate on second examination.
	Same v. Abraham Darlington.	Prees, Salop - -	ditto; taxed costs 13 l.; ditto.
	Same v. Joseph Bentley.	- - Hampstead-road, Middlesex.	- - verdict obtained; taxed costs 201 l.; it is not expected that penalty or costs will be recovered.
Trinity Term	- - Same v. William Weaver Jones. Same v. John Howard	- - Cleobury Mortimer, Salop. Rochdale, Lancashire	- - judgment by default; taxed costs 13 l.; penalty not recovered. - - ditto; taxed costs 13 l.; costs and one penalty recovered.
	Same v. Jonathan Greenwood.	- - ditto - -	defendant has since received his certificate.
1825: Michaelmas Term	Same v. Seed - -	Lancashire - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs, taxed at 16 l. 16 s., not recovered; defendant not heard of since judgment.
	Same v. Fernyhough	Staffordshire - -	- - verdict for defendant; costs paid to him 151 l. 5 s. 5 d.
1826: Hilary Term	- Same v. Seily -	Norfolk - -	- - quitted practice till he received certificate; no costs or penalty recovered.
Trinity Term	- Same v. Bumford -	Montgomeryshire -	not proceeded in for want of evidence.
1827: Michaelmas Term	Same v. Webster -	Yorkshire - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered.
1828: Easter Term	- Same v. Brown -	Kent - -	- - judgment by default; received certificate; costs paid, penalty remitted; 13 l. 9 s. 6 d.
	Same v. Salvage -	Surrey - -	- - died before any proceedings beyond the writ was taken.
	Same v. Manifold -	Cheshire - -	- - quitted practice till he received certificate; costs and penalty not recovered.
Trinity Term	- Same v. Serjeant -	Cornwall - -	- - verdict for plaintiffs; costs taxed at 171 l. 9 s.; defendant discharged under Insolvent Act, and penalties and costs not recovered.

TERM.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	OBSERVATIONS.
1828—continued. Michaelmas Term	- - The Society of Apothecaries v. Evans.	Middlesex - -	- - liberated on security of warrant of attorney; quitted practice; since dead; costs and penalty not recovered.
	Same v. Menzies -	Surrey - -	- - judgment by default; received certificate; paid costs; penalty remitted; costs 20 l. 3 s. 8 d.
	Same v. Gowland -	ditto - -	- - judgment by default; became bankrupt, and quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered.
	Same v. Leeson -	Middlesex - -	- - received certificate; penalty and costs not recovered.
	Same v. Davis -	ditto - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs recovered; costs 14 l. 2 s. 6 d.
1829: Hilary Term	- Same v. Fawthrop -	Yorkshire - -	- - received certificate; costs and penalty not recovered.
Easter Term	- Same v. Hicks -	Bedfordshire - -	- - quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered.
	Same v. Clarke -	Kent - -	- - received certificate; penalty and costs received; costs 8 l. 18 s. 6 d.
Trinity Term	- Same v. Greenwood -	Yorkshire - -	- - verdict for plaintiffs; penalty and costs not recovered; costs taxed at 250 l. 11 s. 5 d.
	Same v. Proctor -	Shropshire - -	- - quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered.
	Same v. Barker -	Yorkshire - -	- - action not proceeded in, the parties not being able to furnish sufficient evidence; costs and penalty not recovered.
	Same v. Winter -	Hampshire - -	- - quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered.
Michaelmas Term	Same v. Thomas -	Middlesex - -	- - judgment by default; has quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered; costs taxed at 11 l. 15 s.
	Same v. Sargant -	Surrey - -	- - received certificate; penalty and costs not recovered.
1830: Hilary Term	- Same v. Nairne -	Essex - -	- - received certificate; penalty remitted; costs not recovered.
	Same v. Wharton -	Yorkshire - -	- - verdict for plaintiffs; penalty (and costs taxed at 169 l. 4 s. 8 d.) not recovered; discharged under Insolvent Act.
	Same v. Lockwood -	ditto - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered; defendant not heard of since.
	Same v. Clark -	ditto - -	- - costs received; penalty remitted; received certificate; costs 15 l. 16 s. 4 d.
	Same v. Fox -	Warwickshire - -	- - has quitted practice; penalty and costs not received.
Easter Term	- Same v. West -	Lincolnshire - -	- - judgment by default; defendant taken in execution; discharged under Insolvent Act; costs taxed at 12 l.
	Same v. Tucker -	Dorsetshire - -	- - ran away.
	Same v. Tweddle -	Cumberland - -	- - judgment by default; received certificate; penalty and costs not recovered.
Trinity Term	- Same v. Huskinson -	Middlesex - -	- - action not proceeded in; proved to be in practice before 1815.
	Same v. Flood -	Yorkshire - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered; defendant not heard of since.
	Same v. Carpenter -	Lincolnshire - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs recovered; costs 9 l. 6 s.
	Same v. Wardroper -	Middlesex - -	- - judgment by default; received certificate; penalty remitted; costs 15 l. 16 s., recovered.
Michaelmas Term	Same v. Baker -	ditto - -	- - judgment by confession; penalty and costs recovered; received certificate; costs 40 l.
	Same v. Jefford -	Dorsetshire - -	- - quitted practice; paid costs, 13 l. 7 s.
	Same v. Maggs -	Somersetshire - -	- - judgment by default; defendant taken in execution; discharged under Insolvent Act.
	Same v. Ryan -	Kent - -	- - verdict for plaintiffs; penalty and costs not recovered; costs 268 l. 2 s. 7 d.
1831: Hilary Term	- Same v. Henry -	Surrey - -	- - quitted practice till he received his certificate; penalty and costs not recovered.
	Same v. Jefford -	Dorsetshire - -	- - quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered.
Trinity Term	- Same v. Fletcher -	Nottinghamshire - -	- - evidence insufficient to proceed; no costs.
	Same v. Phillips -	Shropshire - -	- - received certificate; costs paid; penalty remitted; costs 16 l.
	Same v. Astle -	Leicestershire - -	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered; discontinued practice.

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TERM.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	OBSERVATIONS.
1831—continued. Trinity Term	-- The Society of Apothecaries v. Wharton. Same v. Davison	Yorkshire Northumberland	-- second action against defendant; has given up practice; penalty and costs not recovered. -- quitted practice; penalty and costs not recovered.
Michaelmas Term	Same v. Bruce Same v. Carson Same v. Ryan Same v. Morris Same v. Chambers Same v. Wallas Same v. Ord Same v. Lindeman	Yorkshire Cumberland Middlesex ditto ditto ditto ditto Hunts	-- judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered. -- received certificate; penalty remitted; costs 19 l. 5 s. 3 d.; 12 l. 3 s. 6 d. received for costs. -- received certificate; penalty remitted; costs 27 l. 17 s. 10 d.; 12 l. received. -- judgment by default; paid part of penalty and costs; 10 l. 10 s. received for costs; 10 l. ditto of penalty. -- judgment by default; received certificate; paid costs; penalty remitted; costs 34 l. 5 s. -- received certificate; paid costs, 2 l. 11 s.; penalty remitted. -- judgment by confession; quitted practice; penalty remitted; costs 54 l. 8 s. 2 d.; received 42 l. -- action not proceeded in, in consequence of defendant having been in practice before 1815.
1832: Hilary Term	Same v. Lindsey Same v. Hall Same v. Altham	Yorkshire Derbyshire Yorkshire	-- received certificate; paid costs; penalty remitted; costs 2 l. 16 s. 4 d. action not proceeded in, not sufficient evidence. -- judgment by default; penalty and costs not received; has quitted practice; costs 10 l. 10 s. 2 d.
Easter Term	Same v. Davis (second action). Same v. King Same v. Collins Same v. Corbang Same v. Allen	Middlesex ditto Dorsetshire Lancaster Lincolnshire	-- received certificate; no costs or penalty recovered. -- judgment by default; received certificate; penalty remitted; received 8 l. costs. -- cause tried, verdict for plaintiffs; costs taxed at 171 l., and penalty recovered. not proceeded in, evidence not sufficient. -- verdict for plaintiffs; taxed costs 147 l. 10 s.; defendant ran away.
Trinity Term	Same v. Phelps Same v. Sweeny Same v. Spence Same v. Barlow	Somersetshire Hertfordshire Yorkshire Essex	writ not served. -- received certificate; costs paid, 7 l. 11 s. 6 d.; penalty remitted. -- judgment by default; does not now practise; costs not recovered. -- judgment by default; penalty and costs recovered, 28 l. 13 s.
Michaelmas Term	Same v. Allison Same v. Dowse Same v. Robinson Same v. Stuart Same v. Birkinshaw	Yorkshire ditto Suffolk Cambridgeshire Yorkshire	-- judgment by default; penalty and costs taxed at 13 l. 15 s.; recovered. -- received certificate; costs received, 1 l. 3 s. 8 d.; penalty remitted. -- received certificate; penalty and costs not recovered. -- judgment by default; costs taxed at 15 l. 10 s.; defendant ran away. -- judgment by default; penalty (and 11 l. 10 s. costs) recovered.
Hilary Term	Same v. Beck	London	-- action not proceeded in, on the defendant's promise to attend and be examined.
1833: Easter Term	Same v. Phipos Same v. Barlow (second action). Same v. Dyer	Middlesex Essex Surrey	-- received certificate; penalty remitted; costs 2 l. 1 s. 4 d., not demanded. -- received certificate; paid costs, 5 l. 12 s. 4 d.; penalty remitted. -- received certificate; costs and penalty not recovered.
Trinity Term	-- Same v. Philip Davey Serjeant (second action).	Callington, Cornwall	-- verdict for plaintiffs; penalty and costs not recovered.
Michaelmas Term	-- Same v. John Hutchin Baylis Same v. Geo. Kingdon	-- John-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex. Thowerton, Devon	-- judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered. -- judgment by default; one penalty and costs recovered, 31 l.
1834: Hilary Term	-- Same v. John Tulbot Cartwright. Same v. Edward John Ryan (second action).	-- Brierly-hill, Staffordshire. Farmingham, Kent	judgment by default; costs 8 l., recovered. depending.

(continued.)

TERM.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	OBSERVATIONS.
1834—continued. Hilary Term	-- The Society of Apothecaries v. John Macfarlane.	- - Hatton Rudley, near Stokesley, Yorkshire.	- - judgment by default; penalty remitted; costs recovered, 11 l. 11 s.
Trinity Term	- Same v. Pearse	- Middlesex	- - defendant discharged under Insolvent Act; action not proceeded in.
	Same v. Collins (second action).	- Dorsetshire	- - judgment by default; penalty and costs not recovered; costs 33 l. 10 s.

The following Persons have been indicted by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, for the several Offences mentioned below.

YEAR.	NAMES.	OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENT.
1828	Dennis Leman	- - for producing fraudulent indentures.	- - found guilty; imprisonment six months.
	Robert Horsman	- - ditto	- - ditto.
	John Atto	- - ditto	- - ditto.
	John Clapham	- - false affidavit of age	- - ditto.
1831	Harry Fry	- - fabricated indentures	12 months' imprisonment.
1834	James Baker	- - producing fabricated indentures.	depending.

Note.—In consequence of the great unwillingness and backwardness in parties, when called upon to furnish evidence, or to come forward as witnesses in cases where information is given to the Society respecting unqualified persons who are in practice as apothecaries, the endeavours of the Society to enforce the law have been in very many instances frustrated.

In addition to the cases above stated, numerous persons have complied with the Act by passing examinations, or have discontinued practice, in consequence of applications made to them by the Society; but as it was unnecessary to follow up such applications by any legal proceedings, no account been kept of the number of such persons.

Robert B. Upton, Clerk to the Society.

Appendix, No. 13.

No. 13.
Sums expended on
Botanic Garden,
&c.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums expended by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES of London, in the support of a Botanic Garden, Lectures, and other means adopted by them for the promotion of knowledge in Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; from the 1st of January 1816 to the 31st of December 1833.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1816:							
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden at Chelsea	416	10	8			
	Expenses of lectures delivered at Apothecaries' Hall, on materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry, by Wm. Thomas Brande, esq., F.R.S., &c.	39	12	-			
	Expenses of herbarizing excursions at various distances from London, and of various lectures on botany delivered at the Society's garden, by James Lowe Wheeler, esq., demonstrator of botany	90	18	5			
1817:					547	1	1
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden	431	9	10			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	39	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	126	6	1			
1818:					597	5	11
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden	472	16	1			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	37	19	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	123	14	9			
1819:					634	9	10
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden	379	8	6			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	37	14	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	116	10	6			
1820:					533	13	-
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden	413	15	-			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	38	6	6			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	128	14	8			
					580	16	2

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1821:							
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden - - -	510	15	4			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	37	16	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	147	5	7			
1822:					695	16	11
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden - - -	512	17	9			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	159	8	3			
1823:					724	16	-
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden - - -	507	16	9			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	38	17	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	171	12	6			
1824:					718	6	3
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden - - -	451	18	3			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	59	16	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	147	-	5			
1825:					658	14	8
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	662	5	9			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	81	19	-			
1826:					796	14	9
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	590	11	1			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	79	6	5			
1827:					722	7	6
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	692	18	6			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	63	14	2			
1828:					809	2	8
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	590	18	7			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	114	18	8			
1829:					758	7	3
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	735	5	2			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	66	2	1			
1830:					853	17	3
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 80 <i>l.</i>	613	16	11			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	114	14	5			
	N. B. In this year the lectures at Chelsea were opened to students generally, and the first medals were given.				781	1	4
1831:							
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden at Chelsea, in- cluding demonstrator's salary, 80 <i>l.</i>	893	5	10			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	295	-	6			
	This includes making the die for the medal, and fitting up the garden for giving the lectures.				1,240	16	4
1832:							
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 80 <i>l.</i>	721	16	-			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	88	15	3			
1833:					863	1	3
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	Expenses of botanic garden, including de- monstrator's salary, 80 <i>l.</i>	714	3	8			
	- lectures on materia medica, &c.	52	10	-			
	- herbarizing and botanic lectures	83	4	9			
					849	18	5
					£.	13,366	6 7

No. 14.

Appendix, No. 14.

Number of Persons
entitled to Free-
admission to the
Botanic Garden,
&c.

A DESCRIPTION, and the Number, of all such Persons as are entitled to Free-admission to the Botanic Garden of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, to the Lectures; with an Account of all other means adopted by them for the promotion of knowledge in Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

THE Return made in 1825 to an Order of the House of Commons, for an account similar to the present, was as follows:

All members of the Society of Apothecaries, being in number - - - 478
All apprentices to members of the said Society, being in number - - - 225

Note.—Admission to the garden of the Society, subject to the superintendence of the principal gardener, is usually granted to persons who are desirous of visiting the garden for the purposes of science, on application to the master and wardens of the Society.

Edmund Bacot,
Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries.

THE following Return to a similar Order was presented to the House of Commons in 1833, and has been continued up to the 31st of February 1834:

Lectures at the Botanic Gardens at Chelsea.

Previously to 1829 these lectures were open only to the apprentices of members of the Society of Apothecaries.

The number of pupils attending at that time was from 30 to 40 at each lecture.

On the 23d June 1829, it was determined to grant admission to the lectures at the gardens to pupils of the established professors and teachers in the kingdom, whether in medicine, chemistry, materia medica or botany. These lectures commenced on Friday the 3d July, from nine till eleven o'clock, A. M., and on each succeeding Friday at the same hour. This course terminated on the first Friday in October. The number of pupils attending was from 80 to 120 at each lecture.

1830. In this year the lectures commenced on the first Wednesday in May, and terminated on the last Wednesday in September, the garden being open from nine till two o'clock, A. M.

The number of pupils attending was:

1830: May	5	Present	-	-	162	1831: July	6	Present	-	-	120
	12	-	-	-	145		13	-	-	-	31
	19	-	-	-	169		20	-	-	-	123
	26	-	-	-	140		27	-	-	-	125
June	2	-	-	-	178	Aug.	3	-	-	-	90
	9	-	-	-	156		10	-	-	-	104
	16	-	-	-	119		17	-	-	-	97
	23	-	-	-	159		24	-	-	-	83
	30	-	-	-	139		31	-	-	-	66
July	7	-	-	-	92	Sept.	7	-	-	-	64
	14	-	-	-	112		14	-	-	-	53
	21	-	-	-	101		21	-	-	-	23
	28	-	-	-	97		28	-	-	-	68
Aug.	4	-	-	-	77						
	11	-	-	-	82						2,699
	18	-	-	-	77						
	25	-	-	-	81	1832: May	2	-	-	-	130
Sept.	1	-	-	-	102		9	-	-	-	206
	8	-	-	-	67		16	-	-	-	162
	15	-	-	-	81		23	-	-	-	188
	22	-	-	-	68		30	-	-	-	155
	29	-	-	-	68	June	6	-	-	-	176
							13	-	-	-	183
					2,472		20	-	-	-	155
							27	-	-	-	169
1831: May	4	-	-	-	162	July	4	-	-	-	108
	11	-	-	-	210		11	-	-	-	139
	18	-	-	-	220		18	-	-	-	114
	25	-	-	-	200		25	-	-	-	118
June	1	-	-	-	188	Aug.	1	-	-	-	100
	8	-	-	-	188		8	-	-	-	100
	15	-	-	-	177		* 15	-	-	-	75
	22	-	-	-	151		22	-	-	-	70
	29	-	-	-	156		29	-	-	-	38

* The diminution of the numbers in attendance from this date is owing to the majority of the pupils going into the country during the summer and autumn, the schools not opening until the 1st October.

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1832: Sept. 5	Present	-	-	56
12	-	-	-	64
19	-	-	-	44
26	-	-	-	54
				<u>2,604</u>

1833: May 1	-	-	-	221
8	-	-	-	214
15	-	-	-	242
22	-	-	-	206
29	-	-	-	177
June 5	-	-	-	193
12	-	-	-	157
19	-	-	-	170
26	-	-	-	146
July 3	-	-	-	152
10	-	-	-	140
17	-	-	-	139
24	-	-	-	128
31	-	-	-	86
Aug. 7	-	-	-	121
14	-	-	-	108
21	-	-	-	93
28	-	-	-	96

1833: Sept. 4	Present	-	-	57
11	-	-	-	41
18	-	-	-	78
25	-	-	-	67
				<u>3,032</u>

1834: May 7	-	-	-	214
14	-	-	-	232
21	-	-	-	231
28	-	-	-	169
June 4	-	-	-	225
11	-	-	-	187
18	-	-	-	187
25	-	-	-	166
July 2	-	-	-	174
9	-	-	-	154
16	-	-	-	130
23	-	-	-	135
30	-	-	-	132
				<u>2,336</u>

No. 14.
Number of Persons
entitled to Free-
admission to the
Botanic Garden,
&c.

A gold medal, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, and a silver medal of the value of 2*l.* 2*s.*, is given on the termination of each season to the pupils who pass the best and second best examination on botany.

The pupils of all the established professors and teachers are eligible to become candidates for these medals, except such as are apprentices to members of the Society of Apothecaries, for whom there is a separate examination and distinct prizes. The examination is conducted by gentlemen eminent for their knowledge of botany, and unconnected with the Society or the teaching of botany.

Medals were given as above stated in the year 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833.

The garden is also open to all members of the Society, in number 532; and admissions are also given to persons wishing to visit it, on application to the master and wardens.

Botanic excursions are also given for the instruction of apprentices of members of the Society. They are allowed a breakfast, dinner and tea, at the expense of the Society. There are five excursions annually.

From 1824 to 1830, the number of apprentices attending was from 25 to 30.

1830: May 11	Present	-	-	26
25	-	-	-	25
June 8	-	-	-	27
July 13	-	-	-	28
Aug. 26	-	-	-	27
				<u>133</u>

1831: May 17	-	-	-	43
31	-	-	-	41
June 14	-	-	-	43
July 12	-	-	-	37
Aug. 25	-	-	-	21
				<u>185</u>

1832: May 15	-	-	-	36
29	-	-	-	40
June 14	-	-	-	42

1832: July 13	Present	-	-	23
Aug. 25	-	-	-	23
				<u>164</u>

1833: May 18	-	-	-	41
25	-	-	-	37
July 6	-	-	-	35
Aug. 13	-	-	-	30
26	-	-	-	21
				<u>164</u>

1834: May 20	-	-	-	24
29	-	-	-	39
June 5	-	-	-	38
July 25	-	-	-	21
				<u>122</u>

NUMBER of Apprentices attending Professor Brande's lectures at Apothecaries' Hall, from 1825 to 1834, on pharmaceutical chemistry and materia medica.

The lectures are open to members of the Society and their apprentices.

Number of apprentices who have attended in the Course:

1824-5	-	-	-	79
1825-6	-	-	-	73
1826-7	-	-	-	72
1827-8	-	-	-	72
1828-9	-	-	-	54
1829-30	-	-	-	58
1830-31	-	-	-	66
1831-2	-	-	-	69
1832-3	-	-	-	68
1833-4	-	-	-	70

These lectures are delivered once a week, commencing the first Friday in December and terminating about the middle of June.

No. 14.
Number of Persons
entitled to Free-
admission to the
Botanic Garden,
&c.

The professor is allowed (subject to the approbation of the master and wardens) to intro-
duce to these lectures any of his private pupils.
The Society of Apothecaries do not admit any other persons to those lectures, in order
that the interests of public teachers of botany and materia medica may not be injured by
gratuitous instruction.

Apothecaries' Hall.

Robert B. Upton,
Clerk to the Society.

Appendix, No. 15.

No. 15.
Number of Mem-
bers of the Society.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of the Members of the Corporation of the SOCIETY of
APOTHECARIES of the City of London, on the 31st July 1834; distinguishing the number
of Members of 10 Years' standing and upwards, from those of under 10 Years' standing.

Members of 10 years standing and upwards	-	-	-	369
Members of under 10 years' standing	-	-	-	163
Total number of members	-	-	-	<u>532</u>

Robert B. Upton,
Clerk to the Society.

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No. 16.
Monies paid to
Members of the
Court of Exa-
miners.

Appendix, No. 16.

RETURN of the Monies paid to each Member of the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries, in each Year, from 1 August 1816 to 31 July 1833.

Note.—The sum paid to the Court for each Candidate approved is 3*l.* 3*s.*, which is equally divided between the Examiners present at the Examination of such Candidate.

YEARS	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.
NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Simons*	46 1 8	49 1 6	56 6 5	66 9 5	66 7 6	74 18 -	85 9 6	103 3 3	92 10 6	100 7 10	62 19 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Wheeler*	46 1 8	49 1 6	56 6 5	68 18 5	68 10 2	64 4 6	85 9 6	100 8 3	92 16 9	-	123 2 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Field*	46 1 8	48 8 11	-	66 14 8	67 18 9	73 6 6	85 9 6	103 3 3	92 16 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Browne*	46 1 8	48 15 9	56 6 5	69 5 5	68 10 2	76 12 6	85 9 6	103 3 3	86 3 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Hunter*	46 1 8	47 12 10	55 19 5	69 19 5	68 10 2	76 12 6	85 4 -	103 3 3	92 16 9	100 7 10	120 3 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Upton*	45 4 6	46 4 2	55 12 5	64 8 3	65 5 4	74 13 6	82 13 -	96 12 9	92 16 9	99 5 -	119 13 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Gibbs Ridout*	42 10 10	42 6 1	50 1 3	55 19 10	61 13 7	66 5 6	83 18 -	77 10 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Strong Wells	45 15 8	48 16 6	54 15 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Hill	44 - 6	45 6 -	52 7 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Johnston	45 10 3	49 1 6	56 6 5	67 15 8	68 10 2	76 12 6	84 19 -	103 3 3	92 16 9	91 14 8	123 19 2	110 17 3	118 8 4	81 9 -	118 11 8	-	-	-	-
George M. Burrows	45 10 3	19 12 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Everard A. Brande	46 1 -	48 15 9	-	65 11 5	-	75 7 -	75 10 6	92 15 9	90 11 9	80 9 2	119 -	109 5 3	95 17 9	57 8 6	106 -	69 5 6	-	-	-
Henry Robinson	-	29 5 -	55 19 5	67 13 5	68 10 2	76 12 6	85 9 6	103 3 3	92 16 9	98 10 2	123 19 2	107 8 3	118 8 4	83 3 6	118 11 8	95 18 -	99 12 2	83 14 7	104 5 3
Arthur Teggart	-	-	53 3 8	67 11 6	66 10 2	75 9 6	84 6 9	103 3 3	90 18 -	87 2 8	119 11 8	110 17 3	56 13 8	-	59	97 12 -	98 3 11	-	-
James Seaton	-	-	56 6 5	66 8 5	68 10 2	76 6 -	83 18 -	102 6 3	92 16 9	100 7 10	122 16 8	110 17 3	115 16 11	80 5 9	118 11 8	97 12 -	-	-	-
Wentworth Malim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 7 -	92 16 9	100 7 10	119 11 8	110 17 3	118 8 4	83 3 6	117 2 10	-	-	-	-
James Peter Fallofield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 7 4	123 19 2	110 17 3	118 8 4	77 11 6	106 1 8	-	-	-	-
John Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 7 10	123 19 2	110 17 3	118 8 4	83 3 6	118 11 8	97 12 -	99 12 2	81 18 6	104 5 3
John Bacot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 7 10	-	104 11 3	113 10 4	76 1 -	114 13 -	93 7 -	97 - 8	70 2 4	91 4 3
Allen Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 12 3	116 2 8	79 11 -	113 13 8	95 1 -	97 - 11	82 3 1	93 5 9
John Ridout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 17 3	115 13 8	83 3 6	118 11 8	97 12 -	97 8 4	85 8 6	104 5 3
Henry Cromwell Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 13 9	118 8 4	76 14 9	118 11 8	97 12 -	98 9 11	83 5 4	103 - 3
John Lowe Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 14 8	83 3 6	114 16 2	96 3 -	99 12 2	80 3 1	103 - 3
Thomas Hardy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 12 -	99 12 2	83 19 11	101 14 9
Henry Blatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 15 -	97 8 2	83 14 7	104 5 3
P. J. Hurlock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 12 -	99 12 2	78 11 -	104 5 3
John Hunter, jun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 12 6	92 6 10	81 17 11	90 9 6
Samuel Merriman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 13 -	-
Charles Shillito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 16 2	101 16 -
Edward Teggart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 9 4	10 1 -
James Barton Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N. B.—The names of the Examiners, who were also Members of the Court of Assistants, are marked with a *.

Appendix, No. 17.

RETURN of the Number of Days in each Year, from 1815 inclusive to the present Time, on which the Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES assembled ;
and of the Number of Times in each Year at which each Examiner attended.

YEARS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAMES OF EXAMINERS.																				
William Simons*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Wheeler*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Field*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Browne*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Hunter*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Upton*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Gibbs Ridout*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Strong Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George M. Burrows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Everard Augustus Brande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthur Tegar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Seaton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth Malin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Peter Fallofield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Bacot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allen Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Ridout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Cromwell Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Lowe Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Hardy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Blatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. J. Hurlock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Hunter, jun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samuel Merriman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Shillito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Tegar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Barton Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N. B.—The names of the Examiners, who were also Members of the Court of Assistants, are marked with a *.

Appendix, No. 18.

RETURN of the Days in which the Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES met; of the Number of Candidates examined; of the Rejections or otherwise; and what Examiners were present on each particular day, in the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833.

Examiners in 1831.

Henry Robinson, Chairman.
Allen Williams.
James Seaton.
Everard A. Brande.

Henry Blatch.
John Ridout.
John Bacot.
Henry C. Field.

Thomas L. Wheeler.
P. J. Hurlock.
Thomas Hardy.
John Hunter.

YEAR.	Exa- mined.	Re- jected.	Passed.	—	YEAR.	Exa- mined.	Re- jected.	Passed.	—
1831:					1831:				
January 6	5	-	5	all present.	October 6	4	1	3	all present.
13	2	1	1	Brande absent.	13	6	1	5	- ditto.
20	8	-	8	-- Williams and Brande absent.	20	4	-	4	- ditto.
27	4	1	3	all present.	27	6	-	6	- ditto.
February 3	8	-	8	- ditto.	Nov. - 3	10	1	9	- ditto.
10	9	2	7	- ditto.	10	3	-	3	- ditto.
17	11	1	10	Hurlock absent.	17	9	-	9	- ditto.
24	8	1	7	- ditto.	24	2	-	2	- ditto.
March - 3	8	1	7	all present.	Dec. - 1	5	1	4	Merriman absent.
10	7	2	5	- ditto.	8	5	-	5	all present.
17	6	-	6	- ditto.	15	13	4	9	Williams absent.
24	9	3	6	Wheeler absent.	22	9	3	6	all present.
31	8	2	6	Hurlock absent.	29	8	3	5	- ditto.
April - 7	8	1	7	all present.	1832:				
14	10	1	9	- ditto.	January 5	7	1	6	all present.
21	12	3	9	- ditto.	12	7	1	6	- ditto.
28	10	3	7	Hurlock absent.	19	10	2	8	- ditto.
May - 5	12	1	11	all present.	26	8	-	8	- ditto.
12	12	2	10	-- Williams absent at eight of these examina- tions; Brande absent at all.	February 2	16	1	15	- ditto.
19	11	1	10	all present.	9	16	3	13	- ditto.
26	10	-	10	- ditto.	16	12	1	11	- ditto.
June - 2	7	1	6	- ditto.	23	12	1	11	- ditto.
9	7	1	6	Brande absent.	March 1	14	2	12	- ditto.
16	5	2	3	-- ditto; Merriman added to the Court in place of Brande.	3	6	1	5	Seaton absent.
23	4	-	4	Bacot absent.	8	8	4	4	all present.
30	13	3	10	all present.	15	6	1	5	- ditto.
July - 7	7	2	5	- ditto.	22	10	2	8	- ditto.
14	7	3	4	- ditto.	29	9	2	7	- ditto.
21	1	-	1	Williams absent.	April - 5	9	2	7	- ditto.
28	5	3	2	all present.	12	12	2	10	- ditto.
The Court re-elected Mr. Robinson Chairman.					19	11	1	10	-- Williams not pre- sent at the last four examinations.
August 4	9	3	6	Merriman absent.	26	14	3	11	all present.
11	10	3	7	-- Field and Merriman absent.	May - 3	11	-	11	- ditto.
18	8	1	7	all present.	10	9	2	7	- ditto.
25	4	1	3	- ditto.	17	10	2	8	- ditto.
Sept. - 1	7	3	4	- ditto.	24	15	2	13	- ditto.
9	2	-	2	- ditto.	31	14	3	11	- ditto.
15	2	-	2	- ditto.	June - 7	7	2	5	- ditto.
22	2	-	2	- ditto.	14	7	-	7	- ditto.
29	3	3	-	-- Hardy, Hunter and Seaton absent.	21	6	-	6	- ditto.
					28	7	-	7	-- Merriman and Hur- lock absent.
					July - 5	6	-	6	all present.
					12	10	1	9	- ditto.
					19	10	-	10	- ditto.
					26	16	3	13	- ditto.

THE COURT.

Allen Williams.
Samuel Merriman.
Henry C. Field.
P. J. Hurlock.

Henry Blatch.
Thomas Hardy.
Charles Shillito.
John Hunter, jun.

John Bacot.
John Ridout.
T. L. Wheeler.
Edward Tegart.

August 2	6	-	6	all present.	Sept. - 6	6	1	5	all present.
9	3	-	3	- ditto.	13	6	2	4	Shillito absent.
16	9	1	8	-- Merriman and Field absent.	20	7	2	5	-- ditto and Merriman absent.
23	6	-	6	-- Williams, Merriman, Hardy, absent.	27	6	2	4	all present.
30	2	-	2	Tegart absent.					

YEAR.	Exa- mined.	Re- jected.	Passed.	—	YEAR.	Exa- mined.	Re- jected.	Passed.	—
1832:					1833:				
October 4	6	1	5	Hardy absent.	March 7	10	-	10	Shillito absent.
11	2	1	1	Blatch absent.	14	10	1	9	ditto.
18	6	2	4	- ditto.	21	8	3	5	- ditto.
25	8	2	6	Ridout absent.					Robinson, in place of
Nov. - 1	5	3	2	Wheeler absent.					Shillito.
8	12	1	11	all present.	28	15	6	9	(Note.—The Master and Wardens are elected annually from the Court of Assistants.)
15	14	4	10	- ditto.					
22	3	1	2	- ditto.	April - 4	4	1	3	- ditto.
29	11	3	8	Shillito absent.	11	3	-	3	Hurlock absent.
Dec. - 6	5	1	4	- ditto.	18	3	-	3	- Hurlock, Tegart,
13	8	2	6	all present.					absent.
20	7	2	5	- ditto.	25	4	1	3	Robinson absent.
27	3	1	2	Shillito absent.	May - 2	10	-	10	all present.
					9	1	-	1	- ditto.
1833:					16	12	1	11	- ditto.
January 3	7	2	5	Shillito absent.	23	11	2	9	- ditto.
10	4	-	4	- ditto.	30	9	1	8	- ditto.
17	6	-	6	- ditto.					
24	14	1	13	- - ditto and Hunter	June - 6	4	1	3	- ditto.
				absent.	13	10	-	10	- ditto.
31	3	-	3	- - Williams, Shillito,	20	3	-	3	- ditto.
				Hunter, absent.	27	10	2	8	Williams absent.
February 7	10	-	10	- - Bacot, Williams,	July - 4	9	1	8	all present.
				Shillito, absent.	11	11	1	10	- ditto.
14	9	3	6	Shillito absent.	18	6	1	5	- ditto.
21	5	-	5	- ditto.	25	6	2	4	- ditto.
28	4	-	4	- - Williams, Shillito,					
				Ridout, absent.					
John Bacot, Chairman. Henry Robinson. Allen Williams. Samuel Merriman.					THE COURT. Thomas Hardy. John Ridout. Henry C. Field. T. L. Wheeler.				
August 1	11	2	9	Blatch absent.	Oct. - 10	18	1	17	all present.
8	-	-	-	- - Williams, Ridout,	17	19	4	15	- ditto.
				Merriman, absent.	24	16	4	12	- ditto.
15	5	-	5	Williams absent.	31	6	1	5	- ditto.
22	2	1	1	- - Williams, Tegart,	Nov. - 7	7	1	6	- ditto.
				absent.	14	13	2	11	- ditto.
29	3	-	3	all present.	21	9	2	7	- ditto.
Sept. - 5	4	1	3	- ditto.	28	12	1	11	Ridout absent.
12	5	-	5	Merriman absent.					
19	6	1	5	- ditto.	Dec. - 5	8	1	7	- ditto.
26	11	-	11	- ditto.	12	6	-	6	- ditto.
Oct. - 3	16	2	14	ditto.	19	15	2	13	- ditto.
4	9	-	9	ditto.	26	8	-	8	- ditto.

The payment to the court of examiners is 3*l.* 3*s.* for each candidate who is approved. This sum is divided equally between all the members of the court present at the examination.

The court have not kept a record of the hours they sat upon every meeting, but the time occupied in the examination of a candidate is, upon an average, one hour and a half at the least.

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot, Clerk of Society of Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 19.

RETURN of the Office-Bearers of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES.

THE office-bearers of the Society are a master, two wardens, and 21 assistants, a clerk, a beadle, the court of examiners, and the secretary to that court.

The master and wardens are elected annually from the assistants who have not served those offices; the assistants are elected from the members of the Society (usually from the livery), and hold their offices for life.

The clerk and beadle are elected annually by the court of assistants.

All the above are elected under the charter of the Society, which constitutes them one of the corporations of London.

The court of examiners are elected annually by the court of assistants, under the Act of the 55 Geo. 3, c. 194. They must be members of the Society of 10 years' standing.

The secretary to the court of examiners is elected annually by the court of assistants.

The master or his deputy, one warden or his deputy, and 11 assistants, are necessary to constitute a court of assistants.

The master, wardens and assistants, have not any patronage, either in or out of the Society, unless the election of the clerk, beadle, court of examiners, and the secretary to that court, can be so considered.

The clerk, the beadle, the court of examiners, and the secretary to that court, have not any patronage whatever, either in or out of the Society.

For the particulars required as to this return, I beg to refer to the accompanying papers, marked No. 20, No. 21, No. 22.

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot, Clerk of Society of Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 20.

RETURN of the Office-Bearers of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, from 1815 to 1833, both inclusive.

(Note.—The Master and Wardens are elected annually from the Court of Assistants, and continue in office one year.)

NAMES.	Admitted Assistant.	Continued in office up to	Number of Years in office.	When Master.	When Warden.
John Newsom - D.	21 June 1802	June - 1825	nearly - 23 years	1814-15	—
Thomas Hardwick - D.	18 June 1807	June - —	- - - 18 —	1815-16	1814-15.
William Simons - D.	23 Oct. —	now in office	nearly - 27 —	1816-17	1814-15; 1815-16.
John Collier - D.	15 Oct. 1794	March 1816	nearly - 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	—	—
Richard Haworth - D.	21 Mar. 1795	June - 1819	more than 24 —	—	—
Robert Sherson - D.	18 Aug. 1797	Jan. - 1821	nearly - 24 —	—	—
Hugh French - D.	18 Aug. —	March 1818	nearly - 21 —	—	—
Elias De G. Fassey - D.	14 Mar. 1798	June - 1825	nearly - 27 —	—	—
Charles Nevinson - D.	12 Dec. 1800	Dec. - 1814	- - - 14 —	—	—
Richard Griffith - D.	30 June 1801	Oct. - 1817	more than 16 —	—	—
Philip Nicholas - D.	10 Feb. 1802	June - 1822	more than 20 —	—	—
John Stephen Bacot - D.	14 Aug. —	March 1823	nearly - 21 —	—	—
Edward Roberts - D.	13 Aug. —	now in office	nearly - 32 —	—	—
Richard Robt. Graham - D.	21 Oct. 1823	June - 1816	nearly - 13 —	—	—
William Box - D.	23 Mar. 1808	June - 1821	more than 13 —	1817-18	1815-16; 1816-17.
William Wheeler - D.	20 June —	Oct. - 1821	more than 13 —	—	—
John Jones - D.	28 Aug. 1809	Aug. - 1817	- - - 16 —	—	—
Miles Partington - D.	20 Aug. 1811	now in office	nearly - 23 —	1818-19	1816-17; 1817-18.
William Atkinson - D.	25 June 1813	Aug. - 1818	rather above 5 —	—	1817-18.
Samuel Lawford - D.	9 Oct. —	now in office	nearly - 21 —	1819-20	1818-19.
Joseph Jackson - D.	9 Oct. —	Dec. - 1831	above - 19 —	1820-21	1818-19; 1819-20.
Rice Davies - D.	29 Oct. —	Aug. - 1818	not quite - 5 —	—	—
George Cabbell - D.	25 Aug. 1814	now in office	nearly - 20 —	1821-22	1819-20; 1820-21.
John Baker - D.	28 Oct. —	Oct. - 1825	- - - 11 —	1822-23	1820-21; 1821-22.
Thomas Wheeler - D.	29 June 1815	now in office	nearly - 19 —	1823-24	1821-22; 1822-23.
Richard Radford - D.	25 June 1816	June - 1822	- - - 6 —	—	—
Edward Browne - D.	26 July —	March 1827	nearly - 11 —	1824-25	1822-23; 1823-24.
Henry Field - D.	7 Aug. 1817	now in office	nearly - 17 —	1825-26	1823-24; 1824-25.
John Walford - D.	25 Nov. —	Aug. - 1822	nearly - 5 —	—	—
Joseph Littlefear - D.	23 June 1818	March 1832	not quite - 14 —	1826-27	1824-25; 1825-26.
Julian Mariner - D.	27 Oct. —	Dec. - 1830	rather above 12 —	1827-28	1825-26; 1826-27.
William Cleveland - D.	27 Oct. —	Oct. - 1820	- - - 2 —	—	—
Henry Penny - D.	3 Aug. 1819	Dec. - 1833	more than 14 —	—	—
Richard Walker - D.	30 Jan. 1821	March 1825	rather above 4 —	—	—
John Gibbs Ridout - D.	30 Jan. —	June - 1823	nearly - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	—	—
Richard Simmons - D.	27 Mar. —	Jan. - 1825	not quite - 4 —	—	—
Andrew Ewbank - D.	28 July —	June - 1831	nearly - 10 —	1828-29	1826-27; 1827-28.
William Trew - D.	29 July 1822	Nov. - 1827	more than 5 —	—	1827-28.
Joseph Harlock - D.	29 July —	now in office	nearly - 12 —	1829-30	1827-28; 1828-29.
Stephen Smith Ward - D.	29 Oct. —	March 1824	not quite - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	—	—
Wm. Rio Macdonald - D.	1 Aug. 1823	now in office	nearly - 11 —	1830-31	1828-29; 1829-30.
John Hunter - D.	5 Aug. —	March 1833	nearly - 10 —	1831-32	1829-30; 1830-31.
James Hill - D.	23 Jan. 1824	now in office	more than 10 —	1832-33	1830-31; 1831-32.

(continued.)

NAMES.	-	Admitted Assistant.	Continued in office up to	Number of Years in office.	When Master.	When Warden.
William Griffith	-	22 Mar. 1825	now in office	nearly - 9 years	- -	1831-32.
John Nussey	-	29 July —	now in office	nearly - 9 —	1833-34	1832-33.
William Gaitskill	-	D. 19 Aug. —	June - 1832	not quite - 7 —	—	—
Geo. Hollings, resigned	-	19 Aug. —	Sept. - 1827	above - - 2 —	—	—
Samuel Griffith	-	D. 19 Aug. —	Dec. - 1833	more than - 8 —	- -	1832-33; 1833-34.
James Upton	-	21 Mar. 1826	now in office	nearly - 7 —	- -	1833-34.
William King	-	27 July 1827	now in office	nearly - - 7 —	- -	1833-34.
Joseph Anterac	-	30 Nov. —	now in office	nearly - - 7 —	—	—
Arthur Tegart	-	D. 28 Mar. 1828	March 1830	- - - - 2 —	—	—
Richard Strong Wells	-	30 July 1830	now in office	nearly - - 4 —	—	—
Everard Aug. Brande	-	13 June 1831	now in office	nearly - - 3 —	—	—
John Hingeston	-	2 Aug. —	now in office	nearly - - 3 —	—	—
George Johnston	-	15 June 1832	now in office	nearly - - 2 —	—	—
Michael Bowman	-	D. 27 July —	June - 1833	not quite - 1 year	—	—
Wentworth Malim	-	31 July —	now in office	9 months nearly -	—	—
James Peter Fallofield	-	D. 18 June 1833	Oct. - 1833	4 months - -	—	—
John Higham	-	18 June —	now in office	9 months - -	—	—
James Seaton	-	17 Dec. —	now in office	3 months nearly -	—	—
(Two vacancies.)						

Appendix, No. 21.

PARTICULARS as to Office-Bearers of the SOCIETY.

Clerk and Beadle.

No. 21.

Office-Bearers of the Society.

Clerk :

Sotherton Buckler, first elected 15th January 1806, and annually afterwards till his resignation; entered on his office 16th January 1806; resigned 30th October 1816.

Edmund Bacot, first elected 6th November 1816, and annually since; entered on office 12th November 1816; now clerk.

Beadle

Frederick Hanmacher, first elected 21st June 1775, and annually since till his resignation; entered on office 21st June 1775; resigned 2d October 1820.

John Sayer, first elected 2d October 1820, and annually since till his resignation; entered on office 2d October 1820; resigned 6th October 1830.

William Henry Sayer, first elected 6th October 1830, and annually since; entered on office 6th October 1830; now beadle.

Apothecaries Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot,
Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 22.

RETURN of the Persons appointed by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES of *London* to search Drugs in the Shops of Apothecaries, in each Year from 1816 to 1833, both inclusive.

(*N. B.*—The persons marked + were, those marked — were not members of the Court of Assistants at the time of their being Searchers of Drugs.)

YEAR - - -	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.		1823.		1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.
Number of Shops vi- sited in London and its Vicinity - - }	134	112	215	115	48	71	190	-	70	-	-	127	162	187	120	165	-	188	-	93
Other Places visited -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	York	-	Bristol.										
NAMES OF SEARCHERS.																				
Andrew Ewbank -	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+								
Thomas Hardwick -	+	+					+	-	+											
William Simons -	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+											
James Seaton -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
John Stephen Bacot -	+	+	+	+																
William King -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Richard Radford -	+	+	+	+	+															
Henry Robinson -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Edward Browne -	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+							
George Johnson -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Walford -	-	-																		
Joseph Hurlock -	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
Thomas Wheeler -	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Henry Field -	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Richard Walker -	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+											
John Newsom -	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+											
James Upton -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+		
John Baker -	-	+	-	+	-	-	+													
Richard Strong Wells -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-											
Samuel Lawford -	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+										
Joseph Jackson -	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+		+				
William Griffith -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+				
William Box -	-	-	+	-	+															
Joseph Littlefear -	-	-	+																	
Thomas Walford -	-	-	-	-																
William Cleveland -	-	-	+																	
Richard Simmons -	-	-	-	-	-															
George Cabbell -	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-							
William Mackinter -	-	-	-	-	-	-														
John Gibbs Ridout -	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+										
John Hunter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+				
John Watson -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
John Hingeston -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
William Trew -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		-				
David Clapton -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
W. R. Macdonald -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
James Hill -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+				
Samuel Griffith -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+		+		
Jacob W. Robins -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
John Nussey -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+		+		
William King -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+		+		
Wentworth Malim -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
William Gaitskill -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		+		
Arthur Tegart -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+					
Thomas Lane -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Joseph Anterac -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		+		+
Henry Cromwell Field -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Everard Augustus Brande -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		+		
John Higham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				+
Number of Searchers -	12	17	18	12	16	13	21	2	14	2	-	10	13	17	15	16	-	12	-	12

Observations :—Although the Society are unable to state the precise number of cases in which drugs have been destroyed, yet drugs have been destroyed in some instances. There have not been any fines imposed. Whenever the drugs and medicines of any persons were found not to be of proper quality, letters were written to the parties to inform them thereof, and to require good and sufficient medicines to be provided. It appears that such letters have generally had the intended effect, from the improved state of the shops of the persons so written to, on subsequent examination.

The Society have felt themselves unable to appoint persons to examine the shops of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales; the funds arising from granting certificates of qualification under the Act of Parliament 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, being insufficient to provide for that expense and all other expenses, as appears from the Return of the appropriation of money arising from granting certificates of qualification; but they have visited shops at the distance of 30 miles from London.

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot, Cl. Soc. Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 23.

No. 23.
Regulations re-
specting Lecturers.

RETURN of the REGULATIONS respecting the Recognition of Gentlemen as Lecturers
by the Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES.

18 November 1830.

RESOLVED, That any person, being a member of the court of examiners, shall not be recognised as a lecturer on any branch of medical science.

The court will not recognise any new teacher who gives lectures on more than two branches of medical science; nor will they sanction a teacher already recognised in giving lectures on any new branch of study, if already lecturing on two.

Nor will the court recognise a new teacher, until he has given a public course of lectures on the subject he purposes to teach; but if, after such preliminary course of lectures, the teacher be recognised, the certificate of attendance on that course will be received.

Nor will the court recognise any new teacher, until he has produced very satisfactory testimonials of his attainments in the science he purposes to teach, and also of his ability as a teacher of it, from persons of acknowledged talents and distinguished acquirements in the particular branch of science in question.

Satisfactory assurance must also be given, that he is in possession of the means requisite for the full illustration of his lectures:—viz. if lecturing

On Chemistry,

That he has a laboratory and a competent apparatus.

On Materia Medica:

A museum, sufficiently extensive.

On Anatomy and Physiology:

A museum, sufficiently complete, and the means of procuring recent subjects for dissection.

On Botany:

A hortus siccus, plates or drawings, and the means of procuring fresh specimens.

On Midwifery:

A museum, and an appointment in a public midwifery institution, enabling him to give his pupils practical instruction.

The Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics:

Must be a fellow, candidate or licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; a graduated M.D. of a British University, of four years' standing, unless previously to his graduation he had been for the same length of time a licentiate of this court, or he must be a licentiate of this court of four years' standing.

On the Principles and Practice of Medicine:

He must, if in London or within seven miles of London, be a fellow, candidate or licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; if beyond seven miles and not thus qualified, he must be a graduated M.D. of a British University, of four years' standing, unless previously to his graduation he had been for four years a licentiate of this court.

On Anatomy and Physiology:

He must either be recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or he must be a member of that College, of four years' standing.

On Anatomical Demonstrations:

He must be recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons, or he must be a member of that College.

Apothecaries' Hall, }
17 March 1834. }

Edmund Bacot,
Cl. Soc. Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 24.

No. 24.
Regulations by
the Court of
Examiners.

RETURN of the REGULATIONS of the Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, for the Education and Examination of Persons intending to apply for Certificates to practise as Apothecaries, giving the successive alterations from 1815.

3 August 1815.

EVERY candidate is expected to possess a competent knowledge of the Latin language. Every candidate must, before his examination, produce certificates of having attended not less than

Two courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology,

Two courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine.

One course of lectures on chemistry; and

One course of lectures on materia medica.

Also, a certificate of attendance, for six months at least, on the medical practice of some public hospital, infirmary or dispensary.

The

The examination for a certificate to practice as an apothecary, shall be as follows:—

1. In translating parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and physicians' prescriptions.
2. In the theory and practice of medicine, in pharmaceutical chemistry, and materia medica.

10 August 1815.

Every person who shall be examined for a certificate to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines, shall be required to translate parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and physicians' prescriptions, and shall be examined as to his knowledge of pharmacy and materia medica.

Resolved, That the following paragraph be inserted at the bottom of the printed regulations.

It is expressly ordered by the court of examiners that no gratuity be received by any officer, from any person applying for information relative to the business of this court.

28 September 1815.

Resolved, That for the present such candidates for examination as shall have attended the practice of an hospital for six months, shall be admitted, provided they shall have otherwise complied with the regulations of the court.

30 May 1816.

Resolved, That a new edition of the regulations be printed with the following alteration, viz. That candidates be also examined in physiology.

Resolved also, That after the present year candidates shall be examined in medical bo any.

27 November 1816.

Resolved, That medical botany be confined to such indigenous plants as are contained in the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, and such others as are esteemed of poisonous quality.

28 October 1824.

In consequence of information having been received by this court, from sources upon which they place the utmost reliance, that various means are resorted to for the purpose of evading those salutary regulations laid down by the court for the attendance of students at hospitals and dispensaries in London, and most especially in evading those which relate to the length of such attendances:

The court resolved—

1st. That after the 21st of April next, no person who has attended the physicians' practice at an hospital in London, shall be admitted to examination before this court, unless he shall have presented himself at this hall with the ticket authorizing him to attend the physicians' practice, at least six months prior to his appearance as a candidate for examination, when he will be required to produce the physicians' testimonial of his actual attendance.

2d. That after the 21st of July next, no person who has attended the physicians' practice at a dispensary in London, shall be admitted to examination before this court, unless he shall have presented himself at this hall with the ticket authorizing him to attend the physicians' practice, at least nine months prior to his appearance as a candidate for examination, when he will be required to produce the physicians' testimonial of his actual attendance.

3d. That every person coming to this hall to present the ticket authorizing his attendance on the physician's practice, as stated in the preceding resolutions, shall sign his name in a book to be kept at the beadle's office at this hall for this purpose.

4th. That these resolutions be submitted to the court of assistants, with a request that if the same shall be approved of by them, they will enable this court to carry them into immediate effect.

24 August 1826.

Resolved, That after the 1st day of January 1827, every candidate presenting himself for examination, be required to produce a testimonial of having attended at least two courses of lectures on midwifery and the diseases of women and children.

6 September 1827.

Regulations as to order of succession in which the lectures, &c. are to be attended.

Resolved, That every candidate is required to produce certificates of having attended not less than

One course of lectures on materia medica and medical botany.

One course of lectures on chemistry.

Two courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology.

Two courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine.

(These last to be attended subsequently to the lectures on materia medica and chemistry, and to one course of lectures at least on anatomy.)

And a certificate of attendance for six months, at least, on the medical practice of some public hospital or infirmary, or for nine months at a dispensary; such attendance to commence subsequently to the termination of the first course of lectures on the principles and practice of medicine.

These regulations relating to the order of succession in which the lectures on the practice of medicine and the medical practice of an hospital or dispensary are to be attended, are designed to apply to those students only who shall commence their attendance on lectures on or after the 1st of February 1828; and all such persons are particularly requested to

take notice, that unless they shall have strictly complied with such order of succession, they will not be admitted to examination.

In addition to the course of study above required, and which is indispensably necessary, candidates are earnestly recommended to attend one or more courses of lectures on midwifery and the diseases of women and children; on the latter of which subjects, as an important part of medical practice, they will be examined.

5 June 1828.

Resolved, That in future no certificate of attendance on any public hospital or dispensary shall be received, unless the testimonial is signed by all the physicians belonging to the establishment.

18 September 1828.

Resolved, That the education and examination of persons intending to qualify themselves for practice shall be as follow:

That every candidate for examination shall be required to produce certificates of having attended not less than

Two courses of lectures on chemistry.

Two courses of lectures on materia medica and botany.

Two courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology.

Two courses of anatomical demonstrations.

Two courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine: these last to be attended subsequently to one course of lectures on materia medica, chemistry and anatomy.

And a certificate of attendance for six months, at least, on the physicians' practice of some public hospital or infirmary, containing not less than 60 beds; or for nine months at a dispensary; such attendance to commence subsequently to the termination of the first course of lectures on the principles and practice of medicine.

Resolved also, That all candidates applying for examination after the 1st of October 1829, shall be required to produce evidence of having attended the physicians' practice at an hospital or infirmary for nine months, or at a dispensary for 12 months.

Resolved, That students be recommended to attend clinical lectures.

Resolved, That the examination of a candidate shall be as follows:

1. In translating grammatically parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and physicians' prescriptions; and after the 1st of January candidates shall be required to translate portions of the following medical Latin authors, viz. Celsus de Medicinâ, or Gregory's *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*.

2. In chemistry.

3. In materia medica.

4. In botany.

5. In anatomy and physiology.

6. In the practice of medicine.

Resolved, That the following be added to the notice in the printed regulations:

Persons intending to present themselves for examination, are requested to take notice that they may obtain at the beadle's office at this hall, a printed paper, containing certificates with blanks (as to names and dates) of all the lectures they are required to have attended, and also of the physicians' practice. These blanks the court request may be filled up by the respective lecturers, and by the physicians whose practice the student has attended.

Students are enjoined to observe, that after the 1st of November 1828, these certificates, so filled up, will be required from candidates for examination.

After the same day, no other testimonial of attendance on lectures and medical practice will be admitted, unless they bear the seal of an university or college, and the signature of an officer belonging to such university or college, whose duty it is to sign certificates of attendance on the lectures given therein; or such other certificates as have heretofore been received, if the same were obtained prior to the 1st of February 1828.

Resolved, That every part of the last printed regulations, not altered by these resolutions, continue to form part of the present regulations.

14 May 1829.—*University of London.*

It appearing to this court that the number of lectures which it is proposed shall constitute a course of chemistry at the University of London, will be equivalent to two courses of lectures on the same subject at the other schools of London; and that for the same reason one course of lectures on materia medica given there will be calculated to impart as much information as two courses attended at other schools in London: it is

Resolved, That this court will be satisfied with the students' attendance on one six months' course of lectures on chemistry, and one six months' course of lectures on materia medica, as proposed to be delivered in the University of London.

As it is contemplated by the professor of anatomy in the same university, to give, in future, as many lectures on anatomy as shall extend the course to six months; it is

Resolved, That this court will consider it within the spirit of their regulations directing a consecutive course of study, that the student be permitted to commence his attendance on the lectures on the principles of medicine, after three months' attendance on the lectures on anatomy.

Resolved, That the council of the University of London be informed of these resolutions.

2 July 1829.—*Royal Western Hospital.*

The gentlemen who had been deputed to visit the Royal Western Hospital reported, that they had visited that establishment, and that in their opinion it was not, in its present state competent

competent to fulfil the intentions of this court, in respect to the physicians' practice, as an hospital.

Resolved, This court cannot consider the Royal Western Hospital as an hospital, but regard it still as a dispensary.

5 November 1829.—*Fever Hospital.*

The committee of reference reported, that one of the members had visited the Fever Hospital, and that the committee were of opinion that students might attend the practice of the Fever Hospital with advantage, during a certain portion of the time required by the court to be devoted to hospital or dispensary attendance.

Resolved, That students be allowed to have any part, not exceeding one-third, of their attendance on hospital or dispensary practice, at the Fever Hospital.

1 July 1830.—*Royal Western Hospital.*

Resolved, That the present circumstances of the Western Hospital appear to this court unfavourable to the acquirement of medical knowledge at that establishment.

Resolved, That in consequence of this state of the hospital, the court cannot recognise the future attendance of students at that institution.

9 September 1830.

Regulation to be observed by Students, whose Attendance on Lectures shall commence on or after the 1st of January 1831.

Students who are at present pursuing their medical studies, and those who may begin to attend lectures at the commencement of the next medical session, viz. October, will be received as candidates for examination, by complying with the regulations heretofore published.

Every candidate for a certificate to practise, will be required to produce testimonials of having devoted at least two years to an attendance on lectures and hospital practice.

Course of Study.

Chemistry :

Two courses; each course consisting of not less than 45 lectures.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics :

Two courses; each course consisting of not less than 45 lectures.

Anatomy and Physiology :

Anatomical Demonstrations :

Two courses, of the same extent as are required by the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

Principles and Practice of Medicine :

Two courses; each course consisting of not less than 45 lectures, to be attended subsequently to the termination of the first course of lectures on chemistry, materia medica, and anatomy and physiology.

Botany :—One course.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children :

Two courses; to be attended during the second year.

Forensic Medicine :—One course.

Students are moreover recommended diligently to avail themselves of instruction in morbid anatomy.

The candidate must also have attended for 12 months, at least, the physicians' practice at an hospital containing not less than 60 beds, and where a course of clinical lectures is given; or for 15 months at an hospital wherein clinical lectures are not given; or for 15 months at a dispensary connected with some medical school recognised by the court. The whole of such attendance to be subsequent to the first year of attendance on lectures.

The testimonials of attendances on lectures and hospital practice must be given on a printed form, with which students may be supplied on application at the under-mentioned places :

In London, at the beadle's office at this hall.

In Edinburgh, at Messrs. MacLachlan and Stewart's, booksellers.

In Dublin, at Messrs. Hodges and Smith's, booksellers.

In the provincial towns where there are medical schools, at the hospital, or from the teacher who keeps the register of the school.

Students are enjoined to observe, that no other form of testimonial will be received, and that no attendance on lectures will qualify a candidate for examination unless the teacher is recognised by the court.

The teachers in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, recognised by the constituted medical authorities in those places respectively, are recognised by the court.

Registration.

A book is kept at the hall of the Society for the registration, at stated times, of the names of students, and the lectures, hospitals or dispensaries which they attend.

All students in London are required to appear personally, and to register the several classes for which they have taken tickets; and those only will be considered to have complied with the regulations of the court whose names and classes in the register correspond with the testimonials of teachers.

The book will be open for the registration during the first 21 days of the months of February, June and October, from nine o'clock until two.

No. 24.

Regulations by
the Court of
Examiners.

The court also require students at the provincial medical schools to register their names in their own hand-writing, and the classes they attend, with one of the teachers* in each respective school, within 14 days from the commencement of each course of lectures; and those students only will be deemed to have complied with the regulations whose names are so registered.

Each student, at his first registration, will receive the printed form on which he is to obtain the certificates of his teachers.

The Examination of the candidate will be as follows:

1. In translating parts of Celsus de Medicinâ, or Gregory's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, Pharmacopœia Londinensis, and physicians' prescriptions.
2. In Chemistry.
3. In Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
4. In Botany.
5. In Anatomy and Physiology.
6. In Practice of Medicine.

23 December 1830.—*Regulations as to Examination in Latin.*

The period being now arrived when, according to the regulations of the court, dated October 1828, candidates are to be examined in Celsus de Medicinâ and Gregory's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, it is deemed advisable, in order to prevent the frequent rejections on account of Latin which have hitherto occurred,

That the candidates should be examined in these authors previously to their going before the court for their general examination:

That for this purpose the committee have selected and caused to be printed some of the easier passages of these authors; and they recommend—

That two members of the court attend at the hall each Thursday, at four o'clock, to conduct these examinations:

That as many of the candidates be examined at the same time as may be convenient, and be required to translate and write down such parts of the selected passages as the attending examiners may appoint; each candidate translating the same part:

That those who are found sufficiently competent in Latin proceed to the general examination before the court; and that those who are found imperfect in Latin, be recommended to take some further time to prepare themselves:

That if, notwithstanding such advice, they require to go before the court to be examined for their certificate, that they be admitted to such examination as usual:

That all candidates coming before the court be required to translate prescriptions, and a portion of the pharmacopœia; but not to the same extent as heretofore:

That in order to facilitate this arrangement, and to put this plan in practice, the committee do attend on the first Thursday in January, and afterwards two members of the court, weekly, in rotation.

Resolved, This court approves of the report, and adopts the recommendation of the committee in all respects.

6 September 1832.—*Regulations Altered.*

Lectures on Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children:

Two courses; to be attended at any time the student pleases.

Forensic Medicine:

To be attended during the second year.

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot,
Cl. Soc. Apoths.

Appendix, No. 25.

No. 25.

Certificates of
Students.

RETURN of the CERTIFICATES to be obtained by Students intending to present themselves for Examination at Apothecaries' Hall, and whose first Attendance on Lectures is dated subsequently to the 1st of January 1831.

[This paper, together with evidence of apprenticeship, of age, and of good moral character, must be left at the beadle's office, Apothecaries' hall, three days at least before the day of examination; and candidates are requested to take notice, that the indenture of apprenticeship is the only testimonial which will be returned to them.]

Name—A. B.

No. 1. Chemistry.—1st Course.

These lectures may be attended with the first course of Materia Medica and Anatomy.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has† attended a course of my lectures on Chemistry. It is also further certified, that this course of lectures, which commenced and terminated consisted of not less than 45 lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

* The students will be informed at each school respectively of the name of the teacher to whose care the register will be confided.

† N.B.—A blank space is left in each certificate, for the lecturer to state with what degree of diligence the student has attended.

No. 2. Materia Medica.—1st Course.

These lectures may be attended with the first course of lectures on Chemistry and Anatomy.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Materia Medica. It is also further certified, that this course of lectures, which commenced and terminated consisted of not less than 45 lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

No. 3. Anatomy and Physiology.—1st Course.

These lectures may be attended with the first course of lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Anatomy and Physiology. This course of lectures commenced and terminated and consisted of lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

Anatomical Demonstrations.—1st Course.

These may be attended at any period most convenient to the student.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my Anatomical Demonstrations. This course commenced and terminated

Dated this day of

(signed)

No. 4. Practice of Medicine.—1st Course.

These lectures are to be attended subsequently to the first course of lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica and Anatomy.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. It is also further certified, that this course of lectures, which commenced and terminated consisted of not less than 45 lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

Botany.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Botany. The course commenced and consisted of lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

Chemistry.—2d Course.

This course of lectures may be attended at any time after the certificate No. 1, has been signed by the teacher.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Chemistry. It is also further certified, that this course of lectures, which commenced and terminated consisted of not less than 45 lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

Materia Medica.—2d Course.

This course of lectures may be attended at any time after the certificate No. 2, has been signed by the teacher.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Materia Medica. It is also further certified, that this course of lectures, which commenced and terminated consisted of not less than 45 lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

Anatomy and Physiology.—2d Course.

This course of lectures may be attended at any time after the certificate No. 3, has been signed by the teacher.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Anatomy and Physiology. This course of lectures commenced and terminated and consisted of lectures.

Dated this day of

(signed)

No. 25.
Certificates of
Students.

Anatomical Demonstrations.—2d Course.

These may be attended at any period most convenient to the student.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my Anatomical Demonstrations. This course commenced and terminated

Dated this day of
(signed)

Practice of Medicine.—2d Course.

This course of lectures may be attended at any time after the certificate No. 4, has been signed by the teacher.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. It is also further certified, that this course of lectures, which commenced and terminated consisted of not less than 45 lectures.

Dated this day of
(signed)

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended two courses of my lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. These lectures commenced and terminated and each course consisted of lectures.

Dated this day of
(signed)

Forensic Medicine.

These lectures are not to be attended during the first year.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended a course of my lectures on Forensic Medicine. This course commenced and terminated and consisted of lectures.

Dated this day of
(signed)

Hospital or Dispensary Practice.

Attendance on this practice is not to commence until the second year of study, nor until the lectures marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, have been attended, and the certificates signed by the teacher.

It is hereby certified that Mr. A. B. has attended the Physicians' Practice of this hospital, for months. It is also further certified, that this attendance commenced and terminated

Dated this day of

(signed) {

Physicians of

Clinical Lectures.

It is also further certified that Mr. A. B., during his attendance at the above-mentioned hospital, attended course of Clinical Lectures, consisting of lectures.

Dated this day of
(signed)

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot,
Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries.

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Appendix, No. 26.

RETURN of the Number of Pupils registered at Apothecaries' Hall, from the commencement of such Registration in 1831.

No. 26.
Number of Pupils
Registered.

From 1st February 1831 to 31st January 1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	395
From 1st February 1832 to 31st January 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	487
From 1st February 1833 to 31st January 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	516
From 1st February 1834 to 13th March 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
TOTAL							1,497

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot, Clerk Soc. Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 27.

RETURN of the Number of Provincial Medical Schools existing in *England* on the 1st day of August 1815, and the 1st day of January 1834.No. 27.
Provincial Medical
Schools.

On the 1st day of August 1815 - - - - - Nil.

On the 1st day of January 1834:

Bath	-	-	T. R. Gowar, Esq.; John Spenser, Esq.	-	-	-	2 Schools
Birmingham	-	-	W. Sands Cox, Esq.	-	-	-	1 School
Bristol	-	-	Dr. Wallis; Henry Clark, Esq.	-	-	-	2 Schools
Hull	-	-	Edward Wallis, Esq.; Henry Clark, Esq.	-	-	-	2 Schools
Leeds	-	-	Thomas Pridgear Teale, Esq.	-	-	-	1 School
Liverpool	-	-	William Gill, Esq.	-	-	-	1 School
Manchester	-	-	Joseph Jordan, Esq.; Thomas Turner, Esq.; Thomas Fawdington, Esq.	-	-	-	3 Schools
Sheffield	-	-	William Overend, Esq.; William Jackson, Esq.	-	-	-	2 Schools
In all							14 Schools

Apothecaries' Hall, 17 March 1834.

Edmund Bacot, Clerk of Society.

Appendix, No. 28.

RETURN of Candidates Rejected by the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries in 1831, 1832 and 1833, with the Reasons for their Rejection, and the Places where they studied.

No. 28.
Candidates Rejected
by the Court of
Examiners.

1831:			
January 13	J. B.	ignorant of Latin	- - - - - <i>Vide 10 May 1821.</i>
— 27	H. W.	generally deficient	- - - - - -- Ramadge & Jones Lectures.
Feb. - 10	W. D.	- - deficiency in chemistry and materia medica, especially in the uses and doses of medicines.	-- Cooper, Boott, } - Lectures.
— —	W. C. S.	- - extremely defective in his knowledge of the doses of the various articles of the materia medica.	Grainger, Bright } - Lectures.
— 17	W. G.	ignorant of materia medica	St. Thomas Hosp. - Practice.
— 24	J. C.	- - ignorant of anatomy, and very imperfect in chemistry and materia medica.	-- St. Barth. Hosp. Lectures.
March 3	W. P.	ignorant of chemistry	Central Infirmary - Practice.
— 10	S. S.	- - imperfect in chemistry, deficient in botany, and ignorant of the external characters of drugs.	Dublin.
— —	R. R.	- - unable to translate any of the prescriptions placed before him.	-- Cooper, Whit- } Lectures.
			ing, Pitcher } - Lectures.
			Surrey Dispensary Practice.
			-- Univ. of London Lectures.
			Middlesex Hospital Practice.
			Guy's Hospital.
			-- St. Bartholomew's Hospital School.

No. 28.
Candidates Rejected
by the Court of
Examiners.

1831:				
March	24	W. H.	- - imperfect in chemistry; ignorant of materia medica.	University of Edinburgh.
—	—	H. P.	ignorant of Latin - - -	- - Brookes, Ager - Lectures. Marylebone Infirmary.
—	—	S. S.	- - deficient in chemistry and materia medica.	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger, Whiting } St. Thomas Hosp. - Practice.
—	31	J. H. J.	ignorant of chemistry - - -	- - Tuthill, Dermott Lectures. Westminster Hosp. Practice.
		C. W. A.	- - altogether ignorant of the first principles of his profession.	- - Farraday, Gre- } Lectures. gory, Carpue - - } St. George and St. } Practice. James Dispensary }
April	7	W. M.	unable to read prescriptions - -	- - Brookes, Gre- } Lectures. gory, Tuthill - - } St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.
—	14	H. W.	- - in chemistry inaccurate; of materia medica very ignorant.	University of Edinburgh.
—	21	J. M. S.	- - unable to construe any common prescription.	- - Cooper, Boott, Grainger. St. Thomas's Hospital.
—	—	E. S.	- - imperfect in Latin and ignorant of chemistry.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
—	—	R. R. W.	deficient in anatomy and botany -	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger, Whiting } St. Bartho. Hosp. - Practice.
—	28	J. B. L. B.	- - very imperfectly acquainted with chemistry, and ignorant of anatomy.	- - Maugham, Tu- } Lectures. son, Sigmond - - }
		G. C.	ignorant of chemistry.	Westm. Hospital - Practice.
		J. C.	deficient in Latin and chemistry -	- - Tuson, Sigmond Lectures. Westm. Hospital - Practice.
May	5	R. L. D.	- - ignorant of anatomy, and very deficient in practice of medicine. His knowledge of chemistry and materia medica very respectable.	University of London.
—	12	R. L.	generally deficient - - -	- - Gordon, Billing, } Lectures. Headington, Duke, } Armstrong - - - } Tower Hamlets Dispensary.
		C. B. E.	- - he translated prescriptions very correctly, but was unacquainted with chemistry.	- - Farraday, Mac- } Lectures. leod, Bell - - - }
—	19	E. A.	- - deficient in anatomy and the practice of chemistry.	St. George's Hosp. - Practice. Edinburgh.
June	2	G. E.	- - unable to read or to translate prescriptions grammatically.	- - Burton, Roots, } Lectures. South, Whiting - }
—	9	J. S.	- - unable to read or to translate prescriptions.	St. Thomas Hosp. - Practice. Edinburgh.
—	16	R. S. O.	general deficiency - - -	- - Univ. of London Lectures. Midd. Hospital - Practice.
—	—	S. W. K.	- - but moderately acquainted with chemistry, and utterly ignorant of chemistry.	- - Univ. of London Lectures. Westm. Hospital - Practice.
—	30	H. B.	- - very imperfect in all parts of medical knowledge, especially anatomy.	- - Univ. of London Lectures. St. Pancras Infirm. Practice.
		W. S. M.	deficient in chemistry - - -	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger - - - }
		H. B.	ignorant of chemistry - - -	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger - - - }
July	7	S. N.	- - ignorant of materia medica, and altogether unacquainted with botany.	Surrey Dispensary - Practice. London Hospital.
		F. J. B.	ignorant of materia medica - - -	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger - - - }
—	14	T. C.	- - unacquainted with the articles of the materia medica.	Guy's Hospital - Practice. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

1831:			
July - 14	G. H. B.	- - ignorant of botany, and greatly deficient in knowledge of materia medica.	- - Tuthill, Stanley, } Lectures. Conolly - - - } Middlesex Hospital Practice. St. Thomas's Hospital.
— —	E. B. M.	- - generally deficient, more especially in anatomy.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
— 28	B. G. S.	- - extremely ignorant of the uses and doses of drugs.	Manchester.
— —	J. T. L.	- - deficient in knowledge of materia medica, and ignorant of anatomy.	- - Epps, Dermott, } Lectures. Eyre - - - - } Westminster Hosp. Practice.
— —	M. W. M.	- - generally deficient; especially in anatomy and practice of medicine.	- - Collier, Dermott, Lectures. Westminster Hosp. Practice. University of London.
Aug. - 4	R. D. M.	- - very imperfect in chemistry and quite ignorant of botany.	- - Tuthill, Carpue, Lectures. Royal West Lon- } Practice. don Infirmary - - }
— —	J. W.	- - imperfect in chemistry and very deficient in materia medica.	- - Pereira, Stan- } Lectures. ley, Skey, Clutter- } buck - - - - }
— —	W. Y.	- - has a very scanty knowledge of botany and quite ignorant of anatomy.	General Dispensary, Practice. London Hospital.
— 11	J. J. S.	- - deficient in chemistry, and especially ignorant of the doses and qualities of materia medica.	Guy's Hospital.
— —	J. R.	- - unable to read or to translate prescriptions.	University of Edinburgh.
— —	J. R.	- - in chemistry deficient, and also in botany; ignorant of materia medica and therapeutics.	Edinburgh.
— 18	T. S.	- - very deficient in materia medica and anatomy.	- - Edinburgh; member of College of Surgeons, ditto.
— 25	C. C. E.	ignorant of Latin	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger - - - }
Sept. - 1	R. J.	very ignorant of chemistry	Surrey Dispensary, Practice.
— —	W. H. B.	- - deficient in materia medica and anatomy; ignorant of botany.	- - Clutterbuck, } Lectures. Grainger, Blott - }
— —	G. W.	- - very deficient in anatomical knowledge.	St. Thomas's Hosp. Practice. Dublin.
— 29	W. B.	very deficient in Latin	- - Epps, Franks, } Lectures. Sleigh, Wilmott - }
— —	E. G. C.	- - confused in his Latin and very ignorant of anatomy.	South London Dis- } Practice. pensary - - - - }
— —	J. L.	- - very deficient in materia medica.	- - Pereira, Pilcher, } Lectures. Clutterbuck - - }
Oct. - 6	T. D.	- - unable to translate prescriptions correctly.	General Dispensary, Practice.
— 13	J. W.	- - altogether incompetent to translate a prescription.	- - Tuthill, Dermott, Lectures. Middlesex Hosp. - Practice.
Nov. - 3	T. S.	- - incapable of reading and translating prescriptions.	- - Edinburgh; member of the Royal College of Edinburgh.
Dec. - 1	W. S.	- - unable to translate prescriptions correctly.	- - Whiting, Grain- } Lectures. ger, Elliotson - - }
— 15	H. F. K.	ignorant of chemistry	St. Thomas's Hosp. Practice. St. Thomas's Hospital.
— —	S. R.	general deficiency	Manchester.
— —	G. A.	- - ignorant of most of the articles of materia medica.	- Ramadge, Stanton, Lectures. St. Bartho. Hosp. - Practice. Edinburgh.
— —	H. C. A.	- - could not translate a single prescription.	- - Addison, Pilcher, Lectures. Guy's Hospital - Practice.
— 22	T. G. C.	- - unable to translate prescriptions correctly.	- - Farraday, Mac- } Lectures. leod, Hawkins - - }
— —	H. O.	very ignorant of anatomy	St. George's and } Lectures. St. James's Dispen. }
— —	E. G.	- - deficient in Latin; very ignorant of anatomy.	- - Guy's Hospital, Lectures. Surrey Dispensary, Practice. Edinburgh.
— 29	C. J. S.	- - very ignorant of chemistry and materia medica; and generally deficient.	University of Edinburgh.

No. 28.
Candidates Rejected
by the Court of
Examiners.

1831:				
Dec. -	29	A. E.	general deficiency - - -	- - Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Pilcher, Whiting - } Surrey Dispensary - Practice. St. Bartholomew Hospital.
—	—	T. S.	- - very deficient in Latin and of the characters of drugs.	
1832:				
Jan. -	5	J. H. L.	- - could not translate or read pre- scriptions.	- - Pereira, Tyrrell, } Lectures. Clutterbuck - - } Westminster Hosp. Practice.
—	12	F. J. B.	- - incapable of translating prescrip- tions.	- - Boott, Grainger - Lectures. Guy's Hospital - - Practice.
—	19	P. W. H.	- - deficient in materia medica and pharmacy.	- - Member of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
		J. E. L.	- - totally ignorant of chemistry; very imperfect in anatomy, and de- ficient in P. med.	- - Babington and } Lectures. Currie, 1817 - - } London Hospital, 1817.
Feb. -	2	G. W. W.	- - incapable of construing prescrip- tions.	- Ramadge, Stanley - Lectures. Central Dispensary, Practice. Guy's Hospital.
—	9	R. E.	- - remarkably ignorant of the doses and uses of medicine.	
—	—	J. B.	- - deficient in materia medica and therapeutics.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
—	—	J. A.	unable to translate prescriptions -	- Ramadge, Jones - Lectures. Central Infirmary - Practice.
—	16	J. C. L.	- - not able to translate prescrip- tions; ignorant of botany, anatomy, and practice of medicine.	- - University of London. Middlesex Hospital.
—	23	P. B.	- - imperfect in Latin and deficient in chemistry.	- - Tuthill, Haw- } Lectures. kins, Gregory - - } St. George and St. } Practice. James's Dispensary } University of Edinburgh.
March -	1	C. M.	- - imperfect in Latin, deficient in chemistry, and ignorant of materia medica.	
—	—	R. K.	- - deficient in chemistry, and al- most ignorant of the doses and uses of medicine.	- Whiting, Grainger - Lectures. Guy's Hospital - - Practice.
—	3	G. D. A.	- - unable to read or to translate prescriptions.	- - Wheeler, Stan- } Lectures. ley, Clutterbuck - } St. Barth. Hospital Practice.
—	8	S. F. A.	- - generally deficient, particularly in chemistry and anatomy.	- - Boott, Grainger, } Lectures. Whiting - - - } Surrey Dispensary - Practice. Guy's Hospital.
—	—	T. K.	generally deficient - - -	Guy's Hospital.
—	—	R. T. S.	- - deficient in materia medica, and totally ignorant of botany.	Guy's Hospital.
—	—	J. P.	generally deficient - - -	University of London.
—	15	R. H. S.	unable to translate prescriptions -	- - Guy's Hospital - Lectures. Surrey Dispensary - Practice. Dublin.
—	22	R. M. M.	very deficient in chemistry - - -	University of Edinburgh.
—	—	A. H.	totally ignorant of materia medica -	Edinburgh.
—	29	W. H. G.	- - imperfect in Latin and chemistry, and very ignorant of general prin- ciples.	
—	—	R. W. C.	- - deficient in materia medica and anatomy, ignorant of botany.	Manchester.
April -	5	W. H.	- - very defective in knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry.	- - St. Barth. Hosp. Lectures. Gloucester Infirmary Practice.
—	—	R. F.	generally deficient - - -	- - Ramadge, } Lectures. Adams, Lake - - } Central Infirmary - Practice.
—	12	W. W.	ignorant of Latin - - -	- Sleigh, Milligan - Lectures. Marylebone Infirmary.
—	—	J. N.	unable to translate prescriptions -	Guy's Hospital.
—	19	J. B.	- - ignorant of the temperature of the body, of a warm bath, and of freezing water.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
—	26	J. H. H.	- - generally deficient, especially in practice of medicine.	St. Thomas's Hospital.
—	—	W. H. F.	- - deficient in chemistry and prac- tice of medicine.	- - Webster, Sleigh, } Lectures. Gregory - - - } Western Dispensary, Practice.

1832:				
April - 26	C. D.	-- imperfect in pharmacy, and ignorant of anatomy.	-- Boott, Grainger, } Lectures.	
			Whiting - - - } Practice.	
May - 10	T. D.	-- imperfect in Latin; ignorant of chemistry.	-- Pereira, Grainger, } Lectures.	
			Armstrong - - - } Practice.	
—	E. F. G. K.	-- deficient in Latin, chemistry and materia medica.	-- Ramadge, Tyrrell, } Lectures.	
			Burne - - - } Practice.	
—	17	F. C.	St. Bartho. Hosp. - Practice.	
—	—	M. T.	London Hospital.	
		deficient in Latin - - - -	-- Addison, Pilcher, } Lectures.	
		deficient in Latin and chemistry -	Whiting - - - } Practice.	
—	24	T. W. H.	Surrey Dispensary - Practice.	
—	—	A. H.	-- Ramadge, Dermott, Lectures.	
		-- deficient in materia medica and practice of medicine.	Central Dispensary - Practice.	
—	31	H. M. G.	-- Dublin.	
		ignorant of Latin - - - -	Derby Infirmary.	
—	—	T. P.	-- St. Barth. Hosp. - Lectures.	
		-- imperfect in chemistry, botany, and very ignorant of anatomy.	General Dispensary, Practice.	
—	—	T. S.	-- Faraday, Macleod, } Lectures.	
		-- unacquainted with the tests of poisons; deficient in botany and anatomy.	Seymour, Mayo - } Practice.	
June - 7	C. H.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	St. George's Hosp. - Practice.	
			-- Ramadge, Sleigh, Lectures.	
—	—	E. W. R.	Central Dispensary - Practice.	
		-- ignorant of botany; imperfect in anatomy.	-- Maugham, Boott, } Lectures.	
July - 12	T. R.	ignorant of Latin and chemistry -	Grainger - - - } Practice.	
—	26	B. S.	Guy's Hospital - - Practice.	
—	—	C. C. E.	Guy's Hospital.	
		-- very deficient in Latin, and very incompetent in general and pharmaceutical chemistry.	London Hospital.	
—	—	J. F.	Edinburgh.	
August 16	J. A.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	Edinburgh.	
		unable to translate prescriptions -	Dublin and Edinburgh.	
Sept. - 6	E. G.	generally deficient - - - -	-- Ramadge, Jones, Lectures.	
—	13	A. P.	Central Infirmary - Practice.	
		F. B.	Edinburgh.	
		-- deficient in Latin, chemistry and physiology.	-- Graduated M. D. of the University of Edinburgh.	
—	20	W. T.	-- Sigmond, Stew- } Lectures.	
		generally deficient - - - -	ard, Tuson - - - } Practice.	
—	—	R. E. C.	St. Marylebone Disp., Practice.	
—	27	J. A. M.	-- Clutterbuck, } Lectures.	
		ignorant of Latin - - - -	Abernethy, Lee - } Practice.	
—	—	J. B. T.	St. Bartho. Hosp. - Practice.	
		ignorant of Latin - - - -	Graduated.	
October 4	-- R. P.	-- imperfect in chemistry and materia medica.	-- Graduated M. D. of Edinburgh.	
—	11	W. K. W.	-- Graduated M. D. of Glasgow.	
—	18	G. W. W.	-- Bristol school.	
		ignorant of Latin - - - -	Wallis and Ryley.	
—	—	J. E.	-- University of London and Edinburgh.	
		-- very little acquainted with Latin	-- Ramadge, Stanley, Lectures.	
—	25	S. L. M.	Central Infirmary.	
—	—	J. M.	-- Graduated M. D. of Edinburgh.	
Nov. - 1	H. M.	-- deficient in Latin, and ignorant of chemistry.	London Hospital.	
			-- Graduated M. D. of Edinburgh.	
—	—	J. C.	-- Epps, Dermott, } Lectures.	
		-- imperfect in chemistry; deficient in materia medica.	Ryan - - - } Practice.	
—	—	W. T.	St. George and St. James's Dispensary.	
—	8	N. B.	University of Glasgow.	
		-- ignorant of Latin and deficient in chemistry.	-- Doncaster Dispensary; Lectures not recorded.	
		-- incapable of translating prescriptions.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	

No. 28.
Candidates Rejected
by the Court of
Examiners.

1832:				
No. - 15	-- W. H.	-- imperfect in chemistry; ignorant of therapeutics.	-- Cooper, Boott, } Lectures.	
	B. S.		Grainger - - - } Practice.	
	J. J. P.	-- imperfect in chemistry, materia medica, anatomy.	-- Ryan, Sleight, } Lectures.	
	W. B.	-- deficient in materia medica and therapeutics.	Scudamore - - - } Dublin.	
	J. G.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	-- Licentiate of College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.	
22	C. W.	ignorant of anatomy - - - -	-- Rods, University } Lectures.	
			of London, Williams } Practice.	
29	T. B.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	-- Epps, Sleight, } Lectures.	
			Ryan - - - - } Practice.	
	J. A.	-- ignorant of chemistry and pharmaceutical compositions.	St. George's Hosp. -	
	T. W.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	-- Ramadge, Stanley, Lectures.	
Dec. - 6	W. N. C.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	Gloucester Infirmary, Practice.	
			Manchester.	
			-- Farraday, Hard- } Lectures.	
			ing, Tuson, Gregory } Practice.	
13	E. Y.	-- ignorant of the general principles of chemistry and of pathology.	Middlesex Disp. -	
	T. L.	-- very deficient in the properties and doses of medicines, and of the treatment of poisons.	-- Tuthill, Mayo - Lectures.	
			Marylebone Infirm. - Practice.	
20	T. B.	-- unable to explain the chemical decompositions of several preparations in the Pharmacopœia; ignorant of most of the articles of the materia medica.	Edinburgh.	
26	J. M. B.	general deficiency - - - -	-- Graduated M. D. of Glasgow.	
27	F. J. B.	-- imperfect in chemistry and materia medica; very imperfect in practice of medicine.	University of Edinburgh.	
			-- Brande, B. B. } Lectures.	
			Cooper, Whiting - } Practice.	
			Guy's Hospital -	
1833:				
January 3	C. H.	-- imperfect in Latin, deficient in materia medica and practice of medicine.	-- Maugham, Boott, } Lectures.	
			Grainger - - - } Practice.	
	R. G.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	Guy's Hospital -	
			-- Cooper, Rods, } Lectures.	
			Grainger, Whiting } Practice.	
24	J. A.	-- deficient in chemistry, materia medica and pathology.	St. Thomas's Hosp. -	
			-- Dublin.	
Feb. - 14	-- W. B.	-- very deficient in chemistry, and ignorant of the treatment of poisoned persons.	Liverpool Infirmary.	
	W. W.		Guy's Hospital.	
	F. R.	-- very deficient in Latin, chemistry and materia medica.	London Hospital.	
	W. B.	-- generally deficient, more particularly in practice of medicine.	St. Thomas's Hospital.	
March 14	J. S.	-- his knowledge of materia medica very defective, and of Latin imperfect.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	
	W. T.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	-- Tuthill, Carpue - Lectures.	
			Middlesex Disp. - Practice.	
	J. L.	-- ignorant of chemistry and materia medica.	-- Bristol school.	
	R. B.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	Clark, Herepath, Chadwick.	
	A. A.	-- incapable of translating prescriptions.	Guy's Hospital.	
28			-- Licentiate of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of Glasgow.	
	J. C.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	
	G. S. S.	-- very imperfect in chemistry, and ignorant of the stricture of arteries and veins.	-- St. Thomas's Hospital.	
			City Dispensary.	
	T. S.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	-- Epps, Dermott, } Lectures.	
			Ryan - - - - } Practice.	
			Westminster Gene- } Practice.	
			ral Dispensary -	
	C. R. P.	very deficient in chemistry - - - -	St. Thomas's Hospital.	
	H. H.	unable to translate a prescription -	Tuson, Cline - - Lectures.	

1833:			
April - 4	H. P.	-- ignorant of chemistry and pharmacy.	-- Brookes, Ager - Lectures. Marylebone Dispensary.
— 25	W. M.	unable to translate prescriptions -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
May - 16	J. W.	-- very imperfect in Latin, in chemistry and in anatomy.	-- M. D. of the University of St. Andrew's.
— 23	G. R.	ignorant of Latin and of anatomy -	-- Pereira, Grain- } Lectures. ger, Blott - - - }
— -	W. P. C.	-- ignorant of materia medica, and not much skilled in chemistry.	Guy's Hospital.
— 30	-- F. J. B. C.	unable to translate prescriptions -	-- Maugham, Sleight, } Lectures. Collier - - - - }
June - 6	T. K.	-- very little knowledge of chemistry; altogether uninformed upon any of the diseases of females; knowledge of anatomy very little.	St. George's Hosp. - Practice. Manchester.
— 27	J. M.	-- deficient in chemistry, materia medica, anatomy and practice of medicine.	-- Ramadge, Wade, Lectures. Westminster Hosp. - Practice.
— -	J. B. H.	unable to translate prescriptions -	St. Thomas's Hospital.
July - 4	L. J. L.	-- deficient in materia medica and chemistry; totally ignorant of anatomy.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
— 11	J. S.	ignorant of Latin - - - -	-- West, Grainger, } Lectures. Armstrong - - - }
— 18	W. B. J.	-- deficient in chemistry and materia medica; totally ignorant of anatomy.	Leeds Infirmary - Practice. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
— 25	C. A.	totally ignorant of anatomy - -	London Hospital.
— -	T. L.	very imperfect in Latin - - -	-- Glasgow; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
August 1	G. F. N.	deficient in anatomy - - - -	Dublin.
— -	F. G. S.	-- unable to translate prescriptions; totally ignorant of anatomy.	Guy's Hospital.
— 22	C. B.	unable to translate prescriptions -	London Hospital.
Sept. - 5	H. J. H.	-- very imperfect in Latin and chemistry; ignorant of anatomy.	-- Tuthill, Tuson - Lectures. Marylebone Disp. - Practice.
— 19	G. S. S.	-- imperfect in Latin; ignorant in chemistry.	-- St. Bartho. Hosp., Lectures. City Dispensary - Practice.
October 3	E. E.	-- deficient in chemistry, materia medica, botany, and practice of medicine.	Guy's Hospital.
— -	D. G.	unable to translate prescriptions -	-- Cuff and Gore, Lecturers, Bath.
— 10	A. T. W.	-- deficient in Latin, chemistry and therapeutics.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Birmingham school.
— 17	A. H.	-- deficient in Latin and ignorant of pharmaceutic chemistry.	-- Guy's Hospital - Lectures. St. Thomas's Hospital.
— -	W. A.	-- deficient in chemistry, and ignorant of materia medica and therapeutics.	-- licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.
— -	J. B. B.	unable to translate prescriptions -	Guy's Hospital.
— -	W. K. T.	unable to translate prescriptions -	Hospital.
— 24	S. N.	ignorant of chemistry - - - -	St. Thomas's Hospital.
— -	J. H.	generally deficient - - - -	Edinburgh.
— -	S. V.	-- deficient in chemistry; ignorant of the doses of medicines.	-- Wheeler, Stanley, } Lectures. Tweedie - - - - }
— -	J. L.	-- imperfect in chemistry and materia medica.	St. Bartho. Hosp. - Practice. Bristol school.
— 31	J. H. B.	-- very deficient in chemistry and materia medica.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Nov. - 7	T. T.	-- deficient in chemistry, materia medica, and ignorant of anatomy.	-- Milligue, Sleight - Lectures. Cavan Hospital, } Practice. Ireland - - - }
— 14	J. D.	-- deficient in chemistry; ignorant on the subject of poisons and in materia medica.	Glasgow.
— -	W. F. P.	ignorant of chemistry - - - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

No. 28.
Candidates Rejected
by the Court of
Examiners.

1833:				
Nov. - 21	-- T. W. B. A.	-- imperfect in materia medica, botany; ignorant of anatomy.	-- Stanley, Roberts, Lectures. St. Bartho. Hosp. - Practice.	
— —	S. G. W.	-- generally deficient, particularly in practice of medicine.	-- Cooper, Boott, } Lectures. Grainger, Whiting } Surrey Dispensary - Practice.	
— 28	C. K.	unable to translate prescriptions.	-- Wilmot, Grain- } Lectures. ger, Roberts - - } South London Dis- } Practice. pensary - - - }	
Dec. - 5	W. R. L.	-- imperfect in Latin, and very deficient in chemistry.	-- Cooper, Whiting, } Lectures. Grainger - - - } St. Thomas's Hosp., Practice.	
— 19	C. A.	-- very ignorant of physiology, and of animal chemistry.	-- Sigmond, Stew- } Lectures. ard, Tuson - - - } Middlesex Disp. - Practice.	
— —	A. J. M.	-- ignorant of the properties and doses of active medicines, and of the practice of medicine.	-- Farraday, Web- } Lectures. ster, Tuson, Gregory } St. George's Hosp. - Practice.	

Edmund Bacot,

Apothecaries' Hall,
17 March 1831.

Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 29.

No. 29.
Anatomical
Schools, &c.

RETURN of the several Anatomical Schools and Teachers, attended by the Candidates examined for the Certificate of the Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, in the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833; of the respective Numbers who attended each of the said Schools or Teachers, and of the respective Numbers approved and rejected upon Examination.

YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831 - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	70	12
	St. Thomas's - - - - -	24	4
	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	30	4
	London Hospital - - - - -	11	1
	London University - - - - -	50	6
	Windmill-street - - - - -	3	—
	Webb-street - - - - -	61	16
	Mr. Carpue - - - - -	8	1
	Mr. Dermott - - - - -	9	2
	Mr. Tuson - - - - -	3	—
	Mr. Greville Jones - - - - -	3	1
	Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	5	—
	Sir Charles Bell - - - - -	1	1
	Mr. Herbert Mayo - - - - -	9	—
	Dublin - - - - -	12	1
	Mr. Jacob - - - - -	1	—
	Edinburgh - - - - -	26	9
	Dr. Knox, Edinburgh - - - - -	1	—
	Glasgow - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - - - -	8	—
	Mr. Jordan, Manchester - - - - -	6	—
	Mr. Wallace, Bristol - - - - -	3	—
	Messrs. Gregory and Jackson, Dublin - - - - -	1	1
	Mr. Turner, Manchester - - - - -	10	2
	Mr. Formby, Liverpool - - - - -	3	—
	Messrs. Guess and Ransom - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Gill, Liverpool - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Clark, Bristol - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Overend, Sheffield - - - - -	2	1

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No. 29.
Anatomical
Schools, &c.

YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831 - -	Dr. Macartney, Edinburgh - - - - -	1	—
	Messrs. Fawdington and Bontflower, Manchester -	1	—
	Candidates holding the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, whose diploma is admitted as evidence of the required attendance on anato- mical teachers - - - - -	4	2
1832 - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	71	11
	St. Thomas's - - ditto - - - - -	26	2
	Guy's - - - - ditto - - - - -	40	9
	London - - - - ditto - - - - -	20	4
	St. George's - - ditto - - - - -	3	—
	London University - - - - -	28	2
	Webb-street - - - - -	75	8
	Aldersgate-street - - - - -	10	—
	Mr. Brooks - - - - -	2	—
	Mr. Carpue - - - - -	9	—
	Mr. Dermott - - - - -	9	—
	Mr. Tuson - - - - -	7	2
	Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	13	3
	Dublin - - - - -	13	3
	Edinburgh - - - - -	35	13
	Glasgow - - - - -	5	2
	Aberdeen - - - - -	2	—
	Mr. Greville Jones - - - - -	8	1
	Mr. Herbert Mayo - - - - -	9	3
	Mr. Cæsar Hawkins - - - - -	3	1
	Mr. Lane - - - - -	8	—
	Mr. Smith - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - - - -	2	—
	Mr. Jordan, Manchester - - - - -	2	1
	Mr. Wallace, Bristol - - - - -	5	—
	Messrs. Gregory and Jackson, Dublin - - - - -	2	1
	Mr. Turner, Manchester - - - - -	5	—
	Mr. Clark, Bristol - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Overend, Sheffield - - - - -	2	—
	Messrs. Fawdington and Bontflower - - - - -	1	1
	University of Paris - - - - -	1	—
	Candidates holding the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, whose diploma is admitted as evidence of the required attendance on anato- mical teachers - - - - -	8	2
1833 - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	81	6
	St. Thomas's - - ditto - - - - -	32	5
	Guy's - - - - ditto - - - - -	44	7
	London - - - - ditto - - - - -	22	4
	London University - - - - -	24	—
	Webb-street - - - - -	61	4
	Aldersgate-street - - - - -	8	—
	Mr. Brookes - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Carpue - - - - -	7	1
	Mr. Dermott - - - - -	8	3
	Mr. Tuson - - - - -	10	4
	Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	8	—
	Dublin - - - - -	24	2
	Edinburgh - - - - -	23	—
	Glasgow - - - - -	4	4
	Aberdeen - - - - -	2	1
	St. George's Hospital - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Lane - - - - -	10	—
	Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - - - -	6	1
	Mr. Jordan, Manchester - - - - -	3	—
	Mr. Wallace, Bristol - - - - -	4	—
	Messrs. Gregory and Jackson, Dublin - - - - -	1	1
	Mr. Turner, Manchester - - - - -	8	—
	Mr. Herbert Mayo - - - - -	4	—
	Mr. Gill, Liverpool - - - - -	2	—
	Mr. Clark, Bristol - - - - -	4	1
	Mr. Overend, Sheffield - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Cæsar Hawkins - - - - -	1	—

(continued)

No. 29.
Anatomical
Schools, &c.

YEARS.	SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
1833 - -	University of Paris - - - - -	1	—
	Messrs. Smith and Bushell - - - - -	1	—
	Mr. Thackrah, Leeds - - - - -	2	—
	Mr. Riley, Bristol - - - - -	1	—
	Hull School - - - - -	2	—
	Candidates holding the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, whose diploma is admitted as evidence of the required attendance on anato- mical teachers - - - - -	9	1

RECAPITULATION.

In the Three Years were Examined,

SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Rejected.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	222	29
St. Thomas's - - - ditto - - - - -	82	11
Guy's - - - - - ditto - - - - -	114	20
London - - - - - ditto - - - - -	53	9
St. George's - - - ditto - - - - -	4	1
London University - - - - -	102	8
Aldersgate-street - - - - -	18	—
Windmill-street - - - - -	3	—
Webb-street - - - - -	197	28
Mr. Carpue - - - - -	24	2
Mr. Dermott - - - - -	26	5
Mr. Tuson - - - - -	20	6
Mr. Greville Jones - - - - -	11	2
Mr. Sleigh - - - - -	26	3
Sir C. Bell - - - - -	1	1
Mr. Herbert Mayo - - - - -	22	3
Dublin - - - - -	49	6
Mr. Jacob - - - - -	1	—
Edinburgh - - - - -	84	22
Dr. Knox, Edinburgh - - - - -	1	—
Glasgow - - - - -	10	6
Mr. Cox, Birmingham - - - - -	16	1
Mr. Jordan, Manchester - - - - -	11	1
Mr. Wallis, Bristol - - - - -	12	—
Messrs. Gregory and Jackson, Dublin - - - - -	4	2
Mr. Turner, Manchester - - - - -	23	3
Mr. Formby, Liverpool - - - - -	3	—
Messrs. Guess and Ransome - - - - -	1	—
Mr. Gill, Liverpool - - - - -	3	—
Mr. Clarke, Bristol - - - - -	6	1
Mr. Overend, Sheffield - - - - -	5	1
Dr. Macartney, Edinburgh - - - - -	1	—
Messrs. Fawdington and Boutflower - - - - -	2	1
Aberdeen - - - - -	4	1
Mr. Cæsar Hawkins - - - - -	4	1
Mr. Lane - - - - -	18	—
Mr. Smith - - - - -	1	—
University of Paris - - - - -	2	—
Mr. Brookes - - - - -	3	—
Messrs. Smith and Bushell - - - - -	1	—
Mr. Thackrah, Leeds - - - - -	2	—
Mr. Riley, Bristol - - - - -	1	—
Hull School - - - - -	2	—
Candidates holding the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, whose diploma is admitted as evidence of the required attendance on anato- mical teachers - - - - -	21	5
TOTAL - - - - -	1,116	179

Robert B. Upton, Clerk to the Society.

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Appendix, No. 30.

RETURN of the several Hospitals and Dispensaries attended by the Candidates, examined for the Certificate of the Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, in the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833; of the Number who respectively attended each of the said Hospitals or Dispensaries, and of the respective Numbers approved and rejected upon Examination.

No. 30.
Hospitals, Dis-
pensaries, &c.

YEARS.	HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, or DISPENSARIES.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	54	7
	St. Thomas's - - - - -	42	9
	Ditto, and Steevens's, Dublin - - - - -	1	—
	Guy's - - - - -	44	6
	Westminster Hospital - - - - -	7	4
	Royal Western Hospital - - - - -	4	—
	The London Hospital - - - - -	5	—
	St. George's Hospital - - - - -	10	2
	The Middlesex Hospital - - - - -	22	4
	Steevens's, Dublin, alone - - - - -	2	—
	Ditto and Sheffield Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	The Meath Hospital, Dublin - - - - -	5	—
	Ditto and City Dispensary - - - - -	1	—
	Mercer's Hospital, Dublin - - - - -	1	1
	St. Mark's - - - ditto - - - - -	1	—
	The Edinburgh Royal Infirmary - - - - -	27	12
	Ditto and City Dispensary - - - - -	1	—
	Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, Dublin - - - - -	1	—
	Liverpool Hospital - - - - -	2	—
	Birmingham Hospital - - - - -	6	—
	Ditto and St. Bartholomew's - - - - -	1	—
	Winchester Hospital - - - - -	2	1
	Addenbrook's Hospital, Cambridge - - - - -	1	—
	Nottingham General Hospital - - - - -	1	—
	St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol - - - - -	1	—
	Norwich Hospital and St. George's - - - - -	1	—
	Manchester Infirmary - - - - -	10	1
	Royal West London Infirmary - - - - -	2	—
	Central Infirmary - - - - -	5	1
	South London Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Liverpool General Infirmary - - - - -	3	—
	Ditto and Middlesex Hospital - - - - -	1	—
	Middlesex Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	St. Pancras Infirmary - - - - -	3	1
	St. Marylebone Infirmary - - - - -	2	—
	Sheffield General Infirmary - - - - -	3	1
	Sunderland Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Salop Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Gloucester Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	London University Dispensary - - - - -	20	2
	Ditto and Middlesex Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	York Dispensary - - - - -	1	—
	Aldersgate-street ditto - - - - -	6	2
	Surrey ditto - - - - -	19	5
	Wakefield ditto - - - - -	1	—
	St. George's and St. James's ditto - - - - -	3	—
	Pendleton ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Western ditto - - - - -	3	—
	South London ditto - - - - -	3	1
	Clifton ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Hardwick ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Central ditto - - - - -	10	—
	Ditto and Royal Western Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Tower Hamlets Dispensary - - - - -	3	1
	Glanntane ditto, Ireland - - - - -	1	—
	Bristol ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Liverpool ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Finsbury ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Plymouth public ditto, and Middlesex Hospital - - - - -	1	—

No. 30.
Hospitals, Dis-
pensaries, &c.

YEARS.	HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, or DISPENSARIES.	Examined.	Rejected.
1831	City Dispensary - - - - -	2	—
	Middlesex ditto - - - - -	2	—
	Kidderminster ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Central ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Faringdon ditto - - - - -	1	—
1832	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	53	5
	St. Thomas's ditto, alone - - - - -	42	2
	Ditto, and Essex and Colchester Hospital - - - - -	1	—
	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	54	10
	Westminster ditto - - - - -	1	—
	St. George's ditto - - - - -	18	2
	London ditto - - - - -	20	3
	Middlesex alone - - - - -	16	2
	Ditto and St. Peter's, Bristol - - - - -	2	—
	Royal Western Hospital - - - - -	8	—
	Steevens's Hospital, Dublin, alone - - - - -	2	—
	Ditto and St. Thomas's - - - - -	1	1
	Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital - - - - -	1	1
	Meath ditto - - - - -	6	—
	Ditto and Steevens's ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Edinburgh Royal Infirmary - - - - -	45	17
	Ditto and London University Dispensary - - - - -	1	—
	Ditto and Derby Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Ditto and Northampton ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Glasgow Infirmary - - - - -	4	2
	Aberdeen ditto - - - - -	3	—
	Birmingham Hospital - - - - -	2	—
	St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol - - - - -	2	—
	Hotel Dieu, Paris, and Newcastle Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Royal West London Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Central Ditto - - - - -	11	1
	Middlesex ditto - - - - -	1	—
	St. Mary-le-bone ditto - - - - -	4	1
	West London ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Manchester Royal Infirmary - - - - -	6	1
	Liverpool General ditto - - - - -	2	—
	Sheffield General ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Salop Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Gloucester ditto - - - - -	2	2
	Newcastle ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Salisbury ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Bristol ditto - - - - -	2	1
	Derby ditto - - - - -	3	—
	London University Dispensary - - - - -	10	—
	Aldersgate ditto - - - - -	17	2
	Surrey ditto - - - - -	33	4
	St. George's and St. James's ditto - - - - -	6	1
	Western ditto - - - - -	3	1
	South London ditto - - - - -	2	—
	Central ditto - - - - -	6	3
	City ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Middlesex ditto - - - - -	6	1
	Faringdon ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Westminster General ditto - - - - -	4	—
	Ditto and Newcastle Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	St. Mary-le-bone ditto - - - - -	4	1
	Ardwick and Ancoates ditto - - - - -	3	—
	Bristol ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Chorlton-row ditto - - - - -	1	—
	Salford ditto - - - - -	2	1
	Wigan ditto - - - - -	1	1
1833	St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	64	3
	St. Thomas's Hospital alone - - - - -	58	4
	Ditto and Meath, Dublin - - - - -	1	—
	Guy's Hospital - - - - -	54	10
	Westminster Hospital - - - - -	3	2
	St. George's Hospital - - - - -	18	—
	London Hospital - - - - -	21	4
	Middlesex Hospital alone - - - - -	14	—
	Ditto and Leeds Infirmary - - - - -	1	—
	Royal Western Hospital - - - - -	4	—
	Richmond Hospital, Dublin - - - - -	1	—

YEARS.	HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, or DISPENSARIES.	Examined.	Rejected.	No. 30. Hospitals, Dis- pensaries, &c.
1833	Steevens's Hospital, Dublin, alone	3	—	
	Ditto - - - - - and St. Thomas's	1	1	
	Meath Hospital - - - - - Dublin	9	1	
	Mercer's ditto - - - - - ditto	1	—	
	Jervis-street ditto - - - - - ditto	1	—	
	Sir Patrick's Dunn's ditto - ditto	1	—	
	Roscommon - - - - -	1	—	
	Edinburgh Royal Infirmary - - - - -	24	2	
	Glasgow - - - ditto - - - - -	3	2	
	Aberdeen - - - ditto - - - - -	2	—	
	Birmingham Hospital - - - - -	4	—	
	Essex and Colchester ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol - - - - -	2	—	
	Hotel Dieu, Paris - - - - -	2	—	
	Stafford Hospital - - - - -	2	—	
	Huddersfield ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Central Infirmary - - - - -	4	—	
	St. Mary-le-bone ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Manchester Royal Infirmary - - - - -	6	—	
	Newcastle Infirmary - - - - -	3	1	
	Liverpool General Infirmary - - - - -	2	1	
	Hull Infirmary - - - - -	2	—	
	Northampton ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Bristol - ditto - - - - -	3	1	
	Leicester - ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Radcliffe - ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Leeds - - - ditto - - - - -	2	—	
	Worcester Infirmary and Islington Dispensary - - - - -	1	—	
	Royal Infirmary and Northampton - ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Birmingham ditto and Middlesex Hospital - - - - -	1	—	
	London University Dispensary - - - - -	8	—	
	Aldersgate-street - ditto - - - - -	12	—	
	Surrey - - - - - ditto - - - - -	14	—	
	St. George's and St. James's - - - - -	3	—	
	Western Dispensary - - - - -	1	—	
	South London ditto - - - - -	1	1	
	Central ditto - - - - -	2	1	
	City ditto - - - - -	4	1	
	Middlesex ditto - - - - -	7	2	
	Faringdon ditto - - - - -	4	—	
	Westminster General ditto - - - - -	3	—	
	St. Mary-le-bone ditto - - - - -	2	1	
	Public ditto - - - - -	2	—	
	Bloomsbury ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Clifton ditto - - - - -	3	—	
	Ardwick and Ancoates ditto - - - - -	2	—	
	Bristol ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Salford and Pendleton - - - - -	2	—	
	Liverpool North Dispensary - - - - -	1	—	
	Exeter - - - - - ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Birmingham - - - - - ditto - - - - -	1	1	
	Leeds - - - - - ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Falmouth - - - - - ditto - - - - -	1	—	
	Clifton and Bristol ditto - - - - -	1	—	

RECAPITULATION.

In the Three Years were Examined,

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, or DISPENSARIES.	Examined.	Rejected.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	171	15
St. Thomas's Hospital, alone - - - - -	142	15
Ditto - - - and Steevens's Hospital, Dublin - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and Essex and Colchester Hospital - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and Meath Hospital, Dublin - - -	1	—
Guy's Hospital - - - - -	152	26
Carried forward - - - - -	468	56

No. 30.
Hospitals, Dis-
pensaries, &c.

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, or DISPENSARIES.	Examined.	Rejected.
Brought forward - - -	468	56
Westminster Hospital - - -	11	6
Royal Western ditto - - -	16	—
London - - ditto - - -	46	7
St. George's - ditto - - -	46	4
Middlesex - ditto - - -	52	6
Steevens's Hospital, Dublin, alone - - -	7	—
Ditto - - - and Sheffield Infirmary - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and St. Thomas's Hospital - - -	2	2
Meath Hospital, Dublin - - -	5	—
Ditto - - - and City Dispensary - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and Steevens's Hospital - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and London University Dispensary - - -	1	—
Mercer's Hospital, Dublin - - -	2	1
St. Mark's Hospital, ditto - - -	1	—
Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, ditto - - -	3	1
Jervis-street Hospital, ditto - - -	1	—
Roscommon Hospital - - -	1	—
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary - - -	96	31
Ditto - - - and Derby Infirmary - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and Northampton Infirmary - - -	1	—
Ditto - - - and City Dispensary - - -	1	—
Glasgow Royal Infirmary - - -	7	4
Aberdeen - ditto - - -	5	—
Huddersfield Hospital - - -	1	—
Liverpool - ditto - - -	2	—
Stafford - - ditto - - -	2	—
Birmingham ditto - - -	12	—
Ditto - - - and St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - -	1	—
Winchester Hospital - - -	2	1
Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge - - -	1	—
Nottingham General Hospital - - -	1	—
St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol - - -	3	—
Essex and Colchester Hospital - - -	1	—
Hotel Dieu, Paris - - -	2	—
Ditto - - - and Newcastle Infirmary - - -	1	—
Norwich Hospital and St. George's Hospital - - -	1	—
Royal West London Infirmary - - -	3	—
Central - - - ditto - - -	20	2
South London - - ditto - - -	1	—
Middlesex - - - ditto - - -	2	—
St. Pancras - - - ditto - - -	3	1
St. Mary-le-bone - ditto - - -	7	1
West London - - - ditto - - -	1	—
Sheffield General - ditto - - -	4	1
Sunderland - - - ditto - - -	1	—
Salop - - - ditto - - -	2	—
Gloucester - - - ditto - - -	3	2
Manchester Royal - ditto - - -	22	2
Liverpool General - ditto - - -	7	1
Ditto - - - and Middlesex Hospital - - -	1	—
Newcastle Infirmary - - -	4	1
Salisbury - ditto - - -	1	—
Bristol - - ditto - - -	5	2
Derby - - ditto - - -	3	—
Hull - - ditto - - -	2	—
Northampton ditto - - -	1	—
Leicester - ditto - - -	1	—
Radcliffe - ditto - - -	1	—
Leeds - - ditto - - -	2	—
Worcester Infirmary and Islington Dispensary - - -	1	—
London University Dispensary - - -	38	2
Ditto - - - and Middlesex Infirmary - - -	1	—
York Dispensary - - -	1	—
Aldersgate-street ditto - - -	35	4
Surrey ditto - - -	66	9
Wakefield ditto - - -	1	—
St. George's and St. James's ditto - - -	12	1
Salford and Pendleton ditto - - -	5	1
Western ditto - - -	7	1
South London ditto - - -	6	2
Clifton ditto - - -	4	—
Carried forward - - -	1,080	152

135

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, or DISPENSARIES.	Examined.	Rejected.	No. 30. Hospitals, Dis- pensaries, &c.
Brought forward - - -	1,080	152	
Ardwick and Ancoates Dispensary - - -	6	—	
Central ditto - - -	20	4	
Ditto and Royal Western Infirmary - - -	1	—	
Tower Hamlets Dispensary - - -	3	1	
Glanntane ditto, Ireland - - -	1	—	
Bristol ditto - - -	3	—	
Liverpool ditto - - -	1	—	
Finsbury ditto - - -	1	—	
Plymouth Public ditto and Middlesex Hospital - -	1	—	
City Dispensary - - -	7	1	
Middlesex ditto - - -	15	3	
Kidderminster ditto - - -	1	—	
Faringdon ditto - - -	6	—	
Westminster General Dispensary - - -	7	—	
Ditto and Newcastle Infirmary - - -	1	—	
St. Marylebone Dispensary - - -	6	2	
Chorlton-row ditto - - -	1	—	
Wigan ditto - - -	1	1	
Liverpool North ditto - - -	1	—	
Exeter ditto - - -	1	—	
Birmingham ditto - - -	1	1	
Falmouth ditto - - -	1	—	
Leeds ditto - - -	1	—	
Clifton and Bristol ditto - - -	1	—	
Public ditto - - -	2	—	
Bloomsbury ditto - - -	1	—	
TOTAL - - -	1,171	165	

Robert B. Upton,
Clerk to the Society.

Appendix, No. 31.

CASES of Persons prosecuted by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, and Correspondence relative to the same. No. 31.
Cases of Persons
Prosecuted.

(A.)—CASE of Mr. B., of K.

No. 1.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that the master and wardens of the Society of Apothecaries have received information that you are practising as an apothecary, not being qualified so to do according to the existing law.

The master and wardens feel it to be their duty to notice this information; and if it is correct, they expect that you will relinquish practice, until you have qualified yourself according to the Act of Parliament passed for better regulating the practice of apothecaries; as they will otherwise be under the necessity of taking the necessary proceedings to enforce the penalties imposed by that Act: but as they are in all cases desirous to avoid giving unnecessary trouble, they hope that if they have been misinformed, you will favour them with such explanations as will show that the information given to them is incorrect.

To Mr. B.

Apothecaries' Hall, 18 April 1832.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot, Clerk of the Society.

No. 2.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and to say, that your being a graduate of the University of Glasgow does not confer any qualification to practise as an apothecary, which from your own statement, it is quite clear that you do.

You are not infringing on the rights of the Society of Apothecaries, but are acting contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed for regulating the practice of apothecaries in England and Wales (55 Geo. 3, c. 194), of which the Society, on any complaint, is bound and compellable to enforce the observance. It will therefore be necessary for you to attend to the matter.

Mr. B.

Apothecaries' Hall, 24 April 1832.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot, Clerk.

602.—III.

No. 31.
Cases of Persons
Prosecuted.

No. 3. Apothecaries' Hall, 30 April 1832.
Sir,
I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. The lectures therein stated are quite sufficient to admit you to an examination; but as the Act of Parliament at present stands, I fear that the proof of five years' apprenticeship cannot be dispensed with. It is required by the Act of Parliament, and not by the Society. The apprenticeship does not require to be by indenture; but a certificate, stating that you have served after the manner of an apprentice, will be received as sufficient proof of service. You have, perhaps, lived for five years with some medical man, or with different persons, although not bound by indenture; and if so, that will be sufficient.

J. W. B., Esq.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot.

No. 4. Apothecaries' Hall, 30 May 1832.
Sir,
REFERRING to my correspondence with you relating to your practice as an apothecary, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me, what your intentions are on the subject; as the Society will be obliged to commence proceedings, unless you comply with the Act of Parliament.

Mr. B.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot.

No. 5. Apothecaries' Hall, 6 June 1832.
Sir,
IN answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I beg to say, that the five years' apprenticeship is required by the Act of Parliament, and it is not in the power of the Society to dispense with it.

If you confine yourself strictly to surgery and midwifery, the Society cannot interfere; but they are compellable and must do so without delay, if you infringe the Act of Parliament.

Mr. B.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot.

No. 6. Apothecaries' Hall, 31 October 1832.
Sir,
I AM directed to acquaint you, that the master and wardens of the Society of Apothecaries have received information that you are still practising as an apothecary, not being qualified so to do, according to the existing law.

The master and wardens feel it to be their duty to notice this information; and if it is correct, they expect that you will qualify yourself according to the Act of Parliament, passed for better regulating the practice of apothecaries; as they will otherwise be under the necessity of taking the necessary proceedings to enforce the penalties imposed by that Act: but as they are in all cases desirous to avoid giving unnecessary trouble, they hope that if they have been misinformed, you will favour them with such explanations as will show that the information given to them is incorrect.

To Mr. B.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot, Clerk of the Society.

(B.)—CASE of Mr. A. A., of K. near M.

(No. 1 is a printed notice, dated 6th November 1832, and signed "*Edmund Bacot*," similar to (A.) No. 1.)

No. 2. Apothecaries' Hall, 23 November 1832.
Sir,
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to say that the circumstances therein stated do not in any manner alter the case. The diploma (of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow) does not confer any qualification whatever to practise; and as you are practising directly contrary to the terms of the Act of Parliament, the Society have no other course to pursue, but to proceed to enforce the same.

Mr. A.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot.

No. 3.
List of Certificates forwarded to the Apothecaries' Society, by Mr. A. A. of K.
1. CERTIFICATE from Robert Hunter, M.D., Andersonian professor of anatomy and physiology, Glasgow, of attendance on three courses of the professor's lectures, and of diligent conduct during that period.
2. Certificate from William Renfrew, demonstrator to Dr. Hunter, certifying that Mr. A. A. attended at the dissecting-rooms of the Andersonian Institution, and dissected with credit to himself, from November 3, 1829, to October 12, 1830.
3. Certificate from James Almour, M.D., Andersonian professor of midwifery, Glasgow, certifying, that Mr. A. A. attended, in the summer of 1828, the professor's lectures on midwifery

midwifery and the diseases of women and children; and attended, during the course, the practice of midwifery; and acquitted himself properly.

4. Certificate from A. J. Hannay, M.D., Andersonian professor of physic, Glasgow, certifying, that Mr. A. A. was a most industrious student, and made very creditable progress in his studies, and prosecuted his studies of disease most diligently, after leaving the Andersonian Institution.

5. Certificate from Mr. A. D., surgeon, Glasgow, certifying, that Mr. A. A. practised at the dispensary, in the south-western district, 1st division, Glasgow, under Mr. A. D.'s immediate charge; and is well qualified to discharge all the duties of a medical officer.

6. Certificate from Mr. J. K., surgeon, of S. in England, certifying, that Mr. A. A. was in the employ of Mr. J. K. for nearly 18 months, during which period he conducted himself well, and displayed great assiduity in the pursuit of his profession.

7. Certificate from Mr. H. J. R., fellow of the London College of Surgeons, of N. near H., in favour of the medical attainments and good manners of Mr. A. A.

Also a letter from the said Mr. H. J. R., stating, that "Mr. A. A. is highly qualified in the really practical part of his profession. An amputation of the thigh, which I saw him perform, was distinguished by coolness, consummate skill, and a perfect anatomical knowledge and acquaintance with all the minutiae attendant on a capital operation. Mr. A. A.'s professional acquirements I consider far above mediocrity; I have known many medical men to whom it would be honourable to possess the like.

"Mr. A. A.'s general acquirements, I grant, do not bespeak the man of polished education: but I consider him pretty well read in medical, and very fairly in general literature, and equal in those respects to most other young men of his age and situation.

"The letters of his which I have seen, I consider nervous, pithy, and to the point; and, errors in spelling excepted, he is a very fair letter-writer. This, I admit, is a very great failing, and the only ground I have for supposing his education to have been at all neglected.

"Whilst with Mr. K. of S., he had ample opportunities, and I will vouch he made good use of them, of acquiring a knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine; and a full acquaintance with the materia medica. As to his knowledge of Latin, I am not able to give an answer conscientiously, having never conversed with him respecting it. The prescriptions which I have seen written by him, have been uniformly correct.

"I should certainly consider my patients as safe under Mr. A. A.'s care, as under my own. His moral character rests upon too firm a basis to be shaken."

8. Certificate signed by the Rev. J. L. J., perpetual curate of —, and late scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, certifying, that Mr. A. A. is perfectly at home in translating the Pharmacopœa Londinensis, and is a well-informed and gentlemanly young man.

9. Certificates from the minister of the parish in Scotland where Mr. A. A. resided until the period of his entering on his medical studies; of the minister of the parish in Glasgow, in which he resided during the progress of his medical studies; and from minister and churchwardens of the parish in England in which he resided, stating, that Mr. A. A.'s moral conduct has been irreproachable, and his deportment exemplary.

No. 4.

Sir,

Apothecaries' Hall, 21 Jan. 1833.

IT falls not within the limits of my duty to know anything about the proceedings of the Society in respect to prosecutions; but I have no doubt that the master and wardens are desirous only to perform the arduous duties confided to them with justice and impartiality.

The Act of Parliament requires, that every candidate for examination shall have served an apprenticeship, of not less than five years, to an apothecary. If your brother can give you a certificate to this effect, the testimonials of your attendances (as stated in your letter) being at the same time produced, you can be admitted to be examined.

I think it right to apprise you, that almost every candidate who has been educated at the Scottish schools, and who has come here to be examined, has been found lamentably deficient in a knowledge of materia medica. It would therefore be well worth your while to examine yourself in this matter, and to take especial care that you do not add another to the list of persons found uninformed in this essential branch of medical knowledge.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr. A. A.

John Watson.

(C.)—CASE of J. W. C., M.D.

Sir,

W., 1 May 1832.

IN reply to your inquiries regarding my affair with the Apothecaries' Company, I have to mention, that I did not defend the action:—therefore every thing was completely in their power. A copy of a writ was served on me in November; a notice of declaration was left at my residence some time in January, during my absence in N.; in February this was followed by a notice of the taxation of costs; and in March I had the pleasure of being arrested for thirty-four pounds odd shillings, which of course I instantly paid.

In short, I believe no one need expect any lenity from them; as they find it so very lucrative, that nothing short of the amendment of the infamous law, under which they act, can ever put a stop to their proceedings. If any one had a right to practise, I conceived

No. 31.
Cases of Persons
Prosecuted.

that right to be mine; being a surgeon, and a graduate of the Edinburgh University; and having repeatedly in that Institution filled responsible situations, in a manner satisfactory to my superiors, and, I trust, creditably to myself. I set out for London in a few days, for the purpose of obtaining their certificate.

I am very peculiarly situated here with regard to my professional coadjutors, or perhaps I should rather say, opponents. There are six or seven of them: one surgeon of some sort or other; two who possess the Apothecaries' certificate, and nothing else; and three or four who have no credentials of any kind. In my case, one of the apothecaries is the informer. His practice might amount to 30 s. or 35 s. per annum; but since he commenced business as informer, his chances of success in any other department have diminished to the lowest possible calculation.

To Dr. B., of K.

Your very obedient servant,
W. J. C., M.D.

(D.)—CASE of W. M., of F.

(No. 1, a printed notice, dated 8 October 1832, and signed "*Edmund Bacot*," similar to (A.) No. 1.)

No. 2.

Sir,

Filey, — October 1832.

I WAS extremely astonished at the tenor of your communication from the Society of Apothecaries; as I am unable to understand, how I can in any manner be construed as belonging to the class of unqualified practitioners, which, I was always led to imagine, the Apothecaries' Act was intended to curb. I may at once admit, that I am not a licentiate of your Society; and with regard to my qualifications to practise, I may briefly state them thus:—that I served a regular apprenticeship of three years (although virtually of nearly five, as I assisted my old master during vacation from college) with Dr. J. M. of P., to whom I beg leave to refer; that I attended three distinct winter courses at the Edinburgh University, attending all the classes necessary to qualify for the diploma of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons; and that I passed my examination there in 1822. I have besides been settled here as a general practitioner for nine years.

I am certainly not exactly aware of all the clauses of the Apothecaries' Act; but whatever may be the letter, it never could be the spirit of a British enactment, to crush the licentiates of the college of John and Charles Bell, Lizars, Liston, &c., and which, besides the high character of its members, enjoins the fullest course of study of any of the British colleges. The regulations of the Edinburgh College require certificates of the attainment of pharmaceutical and obstetric knowledge, and the neglect of which by the other London corporations was the lever by which the Society of Apothecaries has raised itself into an examining body. I trust the above will satisfy the Apothecaries' Society, that I am not an unqualified person.

I am perfectly sensible of the benefits accruing to the public from the Apothecaries' Act, as well as the respectability it is conferring upon the profession throughout England, by issuing forth a class of practitioners so much superior to those of the old regime. But I beg leave most respectfully and humbly to insinuate, that the Society have in this instance been led away from a proper subject for their cognizance, by the jealous representations of a professional rival. The foul source of your information, however, does not militate against the question, "whether the licentiates of the Edinburgh College are disqualified from practising in England or not?" If they are, I do most humbly conceive it is not from any inferiority of professional attainments, nor disrespectability of character.

To Mr. Edmund Bacot,
Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries of London.

I am yours, most respectfully,
W. M., of F.

No. 3.

Sir,

Apothecaries' Hall, 16 October 1832.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. The qualifications you mention do not confer on you any title whatever to practise in this country; and the Society are bound to enforce the law as it stands, when they are called on to do so. You will therefore see the necessity of your complying with the Act, by undergoing the examination required. The Society have not any interest in the matter one way or other, but are compellable to enforce the observance of the Act.

Of all the particulars stated in your letter the Society is perfectly ignorant; neither have they anything whatever to do with them, beyond the statement of Mr.—'s want of qualification. If you can give any information which will enable the Society to ascertain this fact, they will not hesitate to perform their duty to the public, and will spare neither trouble nor expense to enforce his submission to the law. Their only object is to do their duty; and when called upon, and put into possession of the necessary information, they invariably act upon it.

Mr. M., of F.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edmund Bacot.

(E.)—CASE of Mr. J. C., of W.

Sir,

W., 18 Feb. 1834.

I STUDIED the medical profession in Edinburgh; and, during the seven years I was at the University, I attended the following classes:

Medicina Practica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Professor Gregory.
Institutions of Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Duncan.
Anatomy and Surgery, with Dissections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barclay.
Surgery and Pathology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monro.
Chemistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fyffe.
Materia Medica, Dietetics and Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. Duncan.
Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thatcher,
								(to whom I was an assistant.)
Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Professor P. Allan.
Royal Infirmary, where I was a dresser and an assistant, under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. M'Donald.
Clinical Lectures at the Royal Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Professor Russell.
Matriculated four years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	University, Edinburgh.

I returned to England in 1824, and have been practising ever since. I commenced at L., but having been frequently called to W. and the neighbourhood, to attend surgical and other cases, after they had been unskillfully treated, I was induced to take up my residence here, which I did about four years ago. The second year I was unanimously elected the medical attendant for the poor of this parish, and surgeon to the W. yeomanry cavalry, which excited the jealousy of the professional men who were previously residing here, but who are not licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, and who never attended any medical class whatever, but assumed the profession before August 1815. About a year ago they gave information to the Company, and I received notice, through Mr. Bacot, that proceedings were to be instituted against me immediately, for practising as an apothecary without license. Considering I had a right to dispense medicines to my own patients, I defended the action, which cost me 400*l.*, for the recovery of a penalty of only 20*l.* The same party, not content with involving me in such ruinous expenses, commenced libelling my character; for which I had no alternative but to bring one of them into the court last assizes; where I proved myself to be a physician, surgeon and accoucheur; and Judge Alderson directed the jury to give me a verdict generally, or on two counts; they gave the latter, with 20*l.* damages. After the action of the Company, I engaged Mr. B., a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, for the purpose of dispensing medicine; and now I have received notice that another information has been laid against me, and that proceedings are to be commenced forthwith. I have a wife and six small children depending upon my exertions, and if I am again to be subject to a repetition without cause of such shameful expenses, I must go to prison, and my poor wife and family will have the dreadful alternative of applying for parochial relief.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

Henry Warburton, esq. M. P.

J. C. of W.

(F.)—CASE of Mr. W. W., of M.

Sir,

Apothecaries' Hall, London, 24 July 1830.

THE Act for better regulating the practice of Apothecaries in England and Wales contains, among enactments, this:

"That no person shall be admitted to be examined for a certificate of his qualification to practise as an apothecary, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary."

By the certificate of which you have sent a copy, it does not appear that you have served any apprenticeship: it is only certified that you served in the shop, and assisted in the compounding of medicines; but these are acts which a mere shopman to a druggist might have done. The spirit of the Act requires service with an apothecary, and an apothecary is required by the same Act to be skilled in the science and practice of medicine. The service is required with some person who has entered into a contract to teach, and who shall be competent to perform his engagement.

The lectures and hospital attendance are in accordance with the regulations of the court; but the certificate of service is not sufficient to satisfy the Act of Parliament. The examination-day is every Thursday, at five o'clock.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. W. W., of M.

John Watson.

No. 31.

Cases of Persons
Prosecuted.

(G.)—CASE of Mr. A. G., of L.

Sir,

Apothecaries' Hall, 6 March 1824.

I DULY received your letter of the 18th ult.; and in reply have to say, that I fear, from the circumstances which you therein state, that, under the existing Act of Parliament, you are precluded from prescribing for patients, and furnishing them with medicine. The master and wardens have not power to relax the provisions of the Act, but must, as a public duty, enforce its observance, when called upon so to do. If you act as a surgeon only, you do not become liable to the penalty imposed; neither does the Act lay any restriction on midwifery practice. In order to enable you to be admitted as a candidate for examination here, you must produce proof of having served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary; so that I am afraid you are not eligible to be admitted to examination, as the Act is imperative in that respect.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

To Mr. G., Surgeon, of L.

Edmund Bacot, Clerk.

(H.)—CASE of Mr. S., of M.

No. 1.

Sir,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, 27 Oct. 1831.

MR. W. has handed to me your letter of the 18th inst.; and in answer I beg to say, that an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1825, by which all persons, holding or having held commissions as surgeons or assistant-surgeons in the army, navy, or East India service, were authorized to practise as apothecaries without any examination. This Act unfortunately was limited to one year; therefore, strictly, persons in the above situation are not now qualified to act as apothecaries, without undergoing the examination required by the original Act. The Society of Apothecaries, however, feel, that gentlemen holding commissions as above ought to be considered as qualified; and they do not, therefore, enforce the Act, by requiring such persons to be examined, or to pay the penalty: but they cannot prevent the law from affecting them, so far as relates to the recovery of their charges by such persons, in case their patients refuse payment; which charges cannot be recovered, unless the party proves, on the trial, "either that he was in practice as an apothecary on the 1st August 1815, or that he has been examined and has received a certificate of qualification."

If you held your commission previously to the 1st August 1815, and were in the service on that day, I think you must be considered as being at that time in practice; but if you entered the service after that day, I am afraid that you would be under a difficulty as to recovering any charges, in case you was obliged to resort to legal proceedings for that purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

J. S., esq., of M.

Edmund Bacot, Clerk of the Society.

No. 2.

Sir,

Apothecaries' Hall, 28 Feb. 1833.

YOUR quotation of my letter is correct, I have no doubt; but I do not think it bears the construction, of giving permission to practise. The Society has not any power to grant permission: all they can do is, to refuse to sue for penalties; and in cases similar to yours, they never have called on the party for any penalty, nor have they required them to be examined.

An action can be brought only in the name of the Society; and I do not conceive that any person has a right to use their names, without their authority.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Mr. S., of M.

Edmund Bacot.

My dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking much of late about the future of our country and the state of our Union. It seems to me that we are passing through a critical period in our history and that the result will determine whether we are to remain a united people or become a collection of warring states.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking much of late about the future of our country and the state of our Union. It seems to me that we are passing through a critical period in our history and that the result will determine whether we are to remain a united people or become a collection of warring states.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

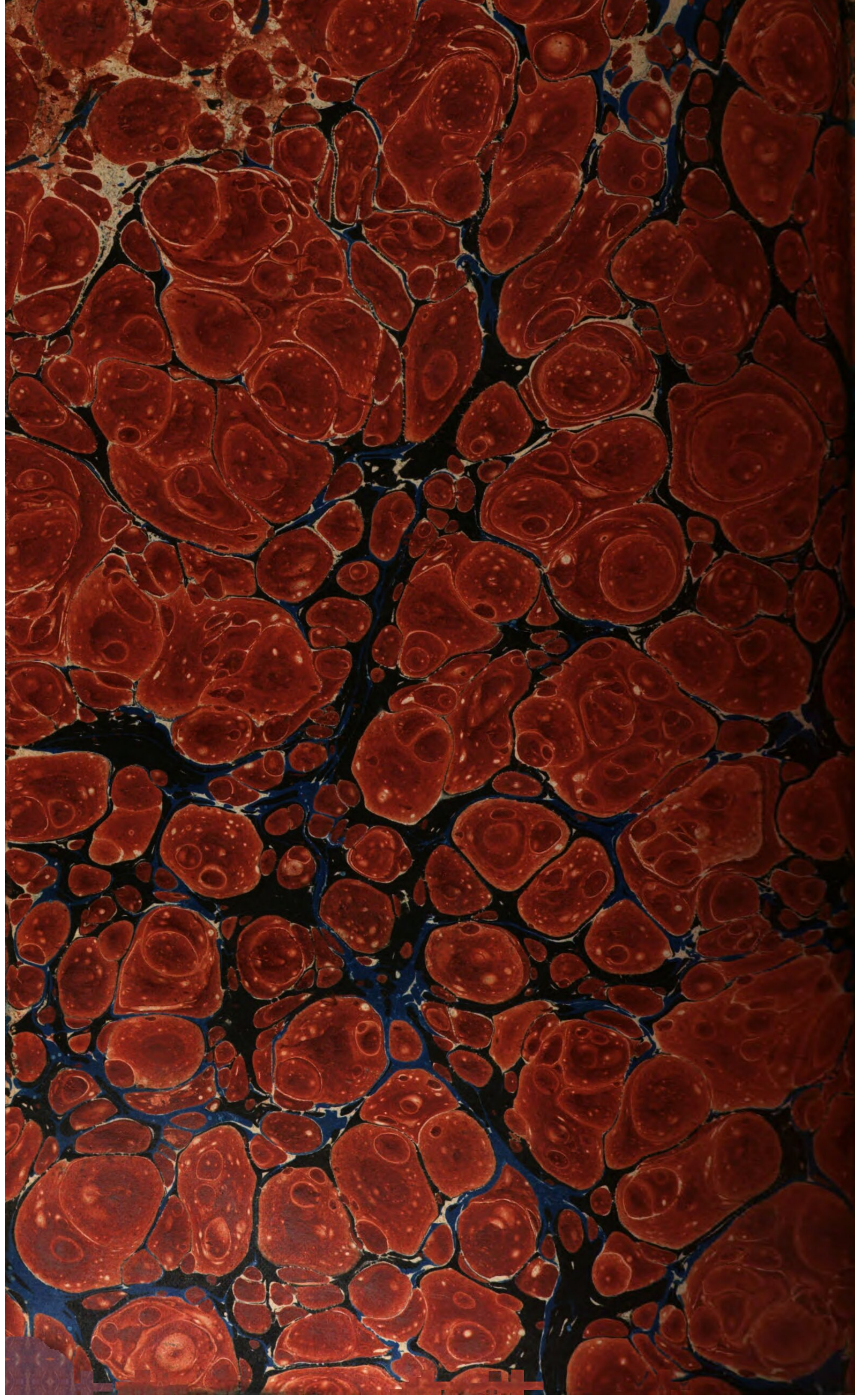
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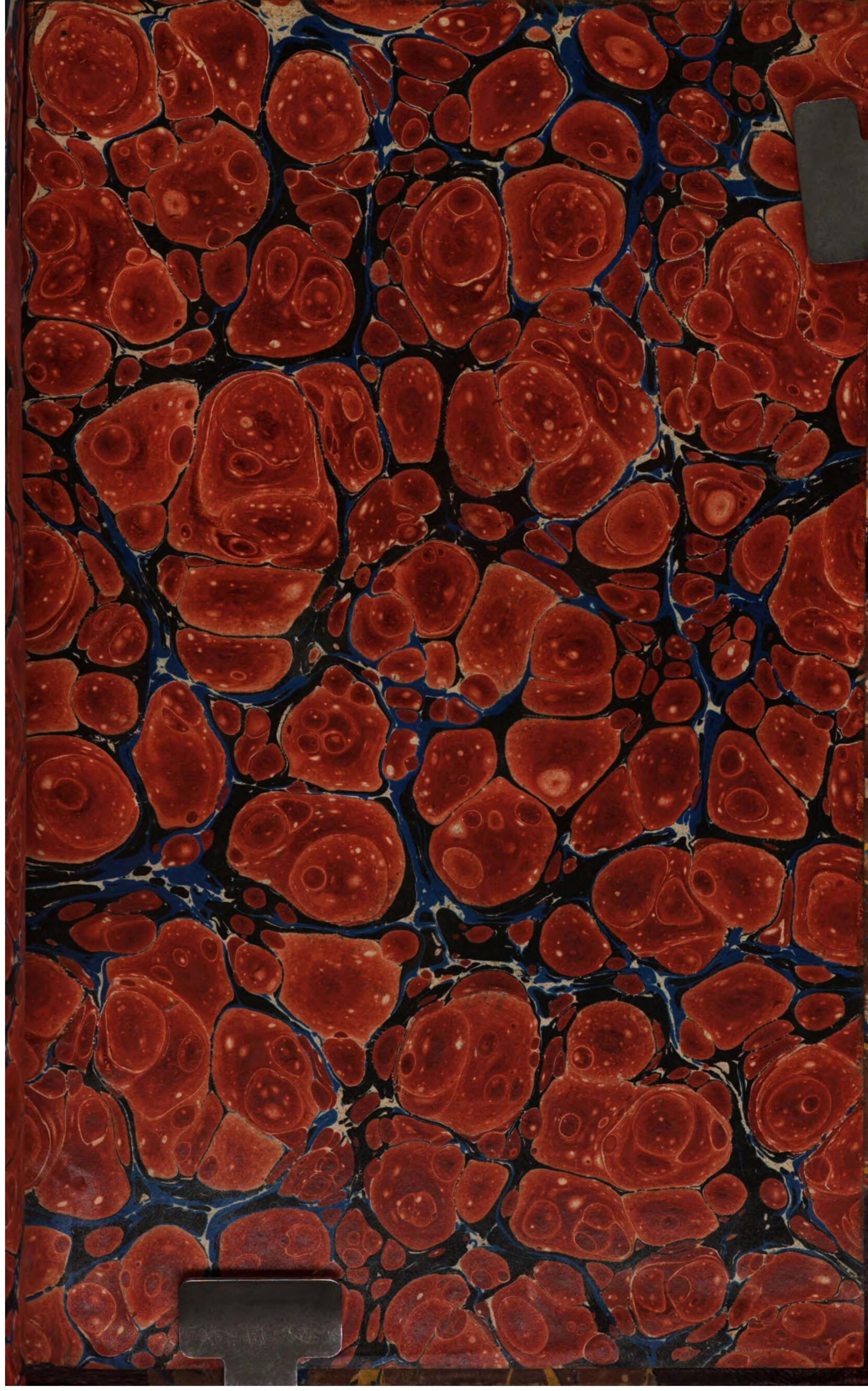
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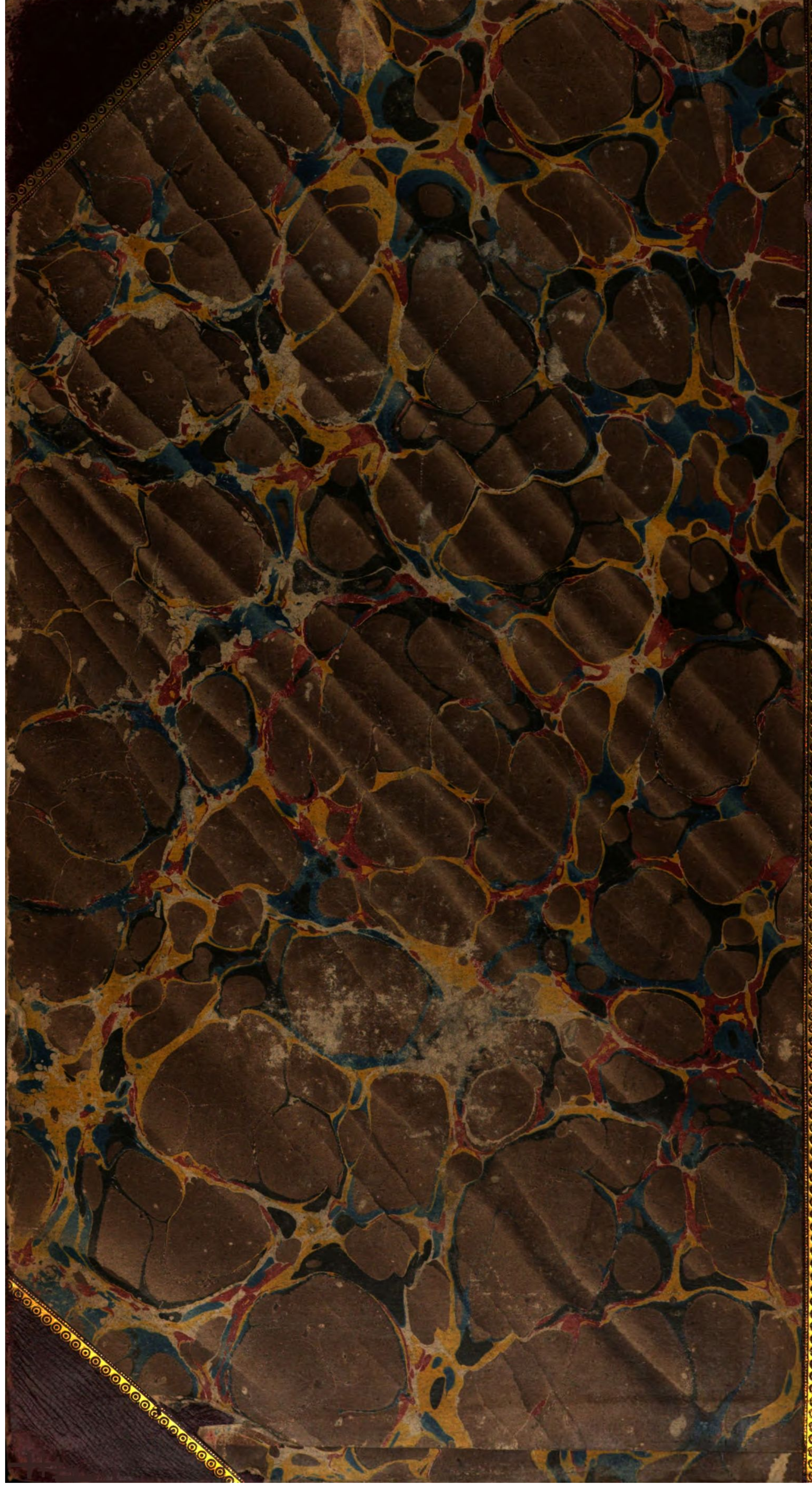
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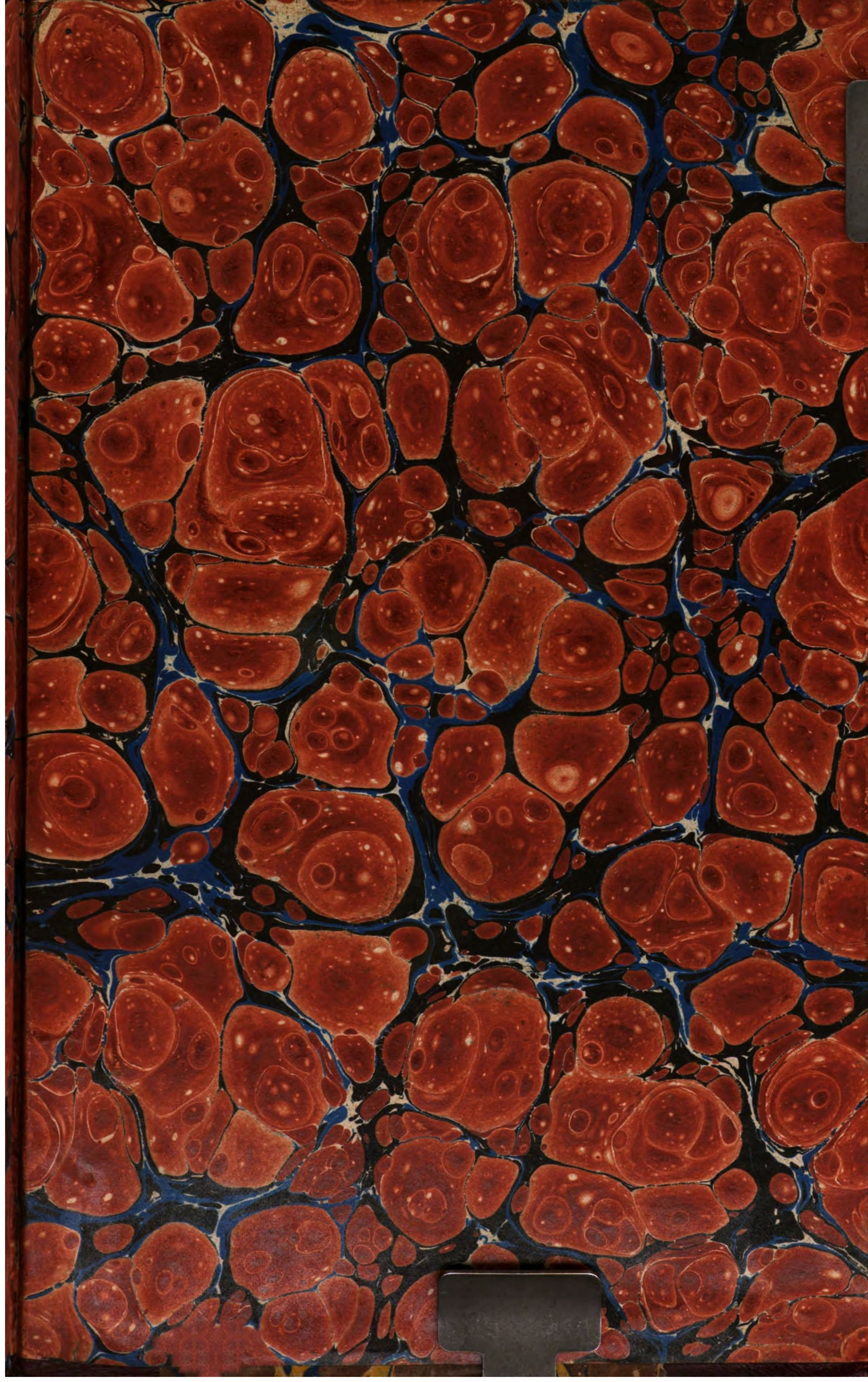
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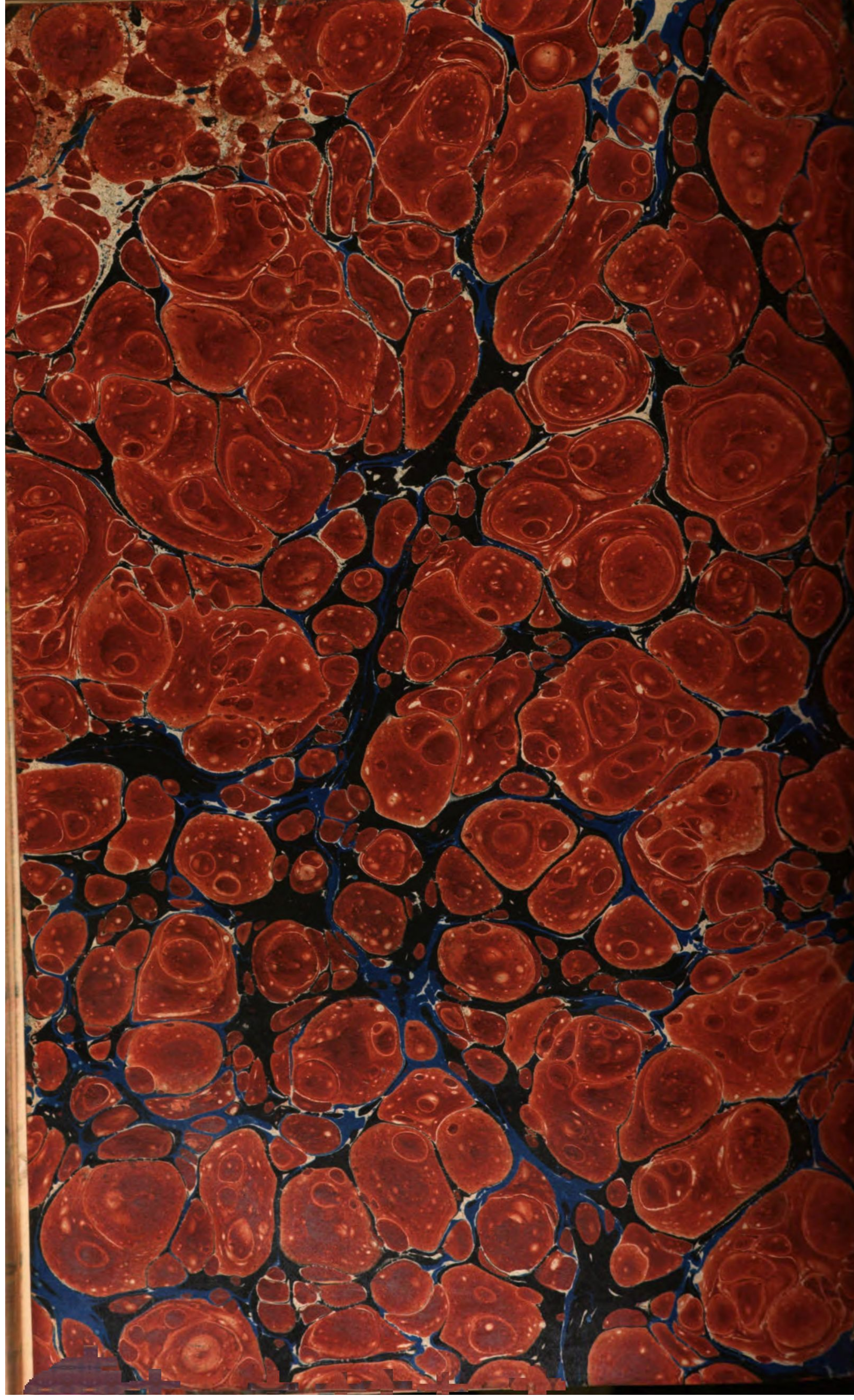
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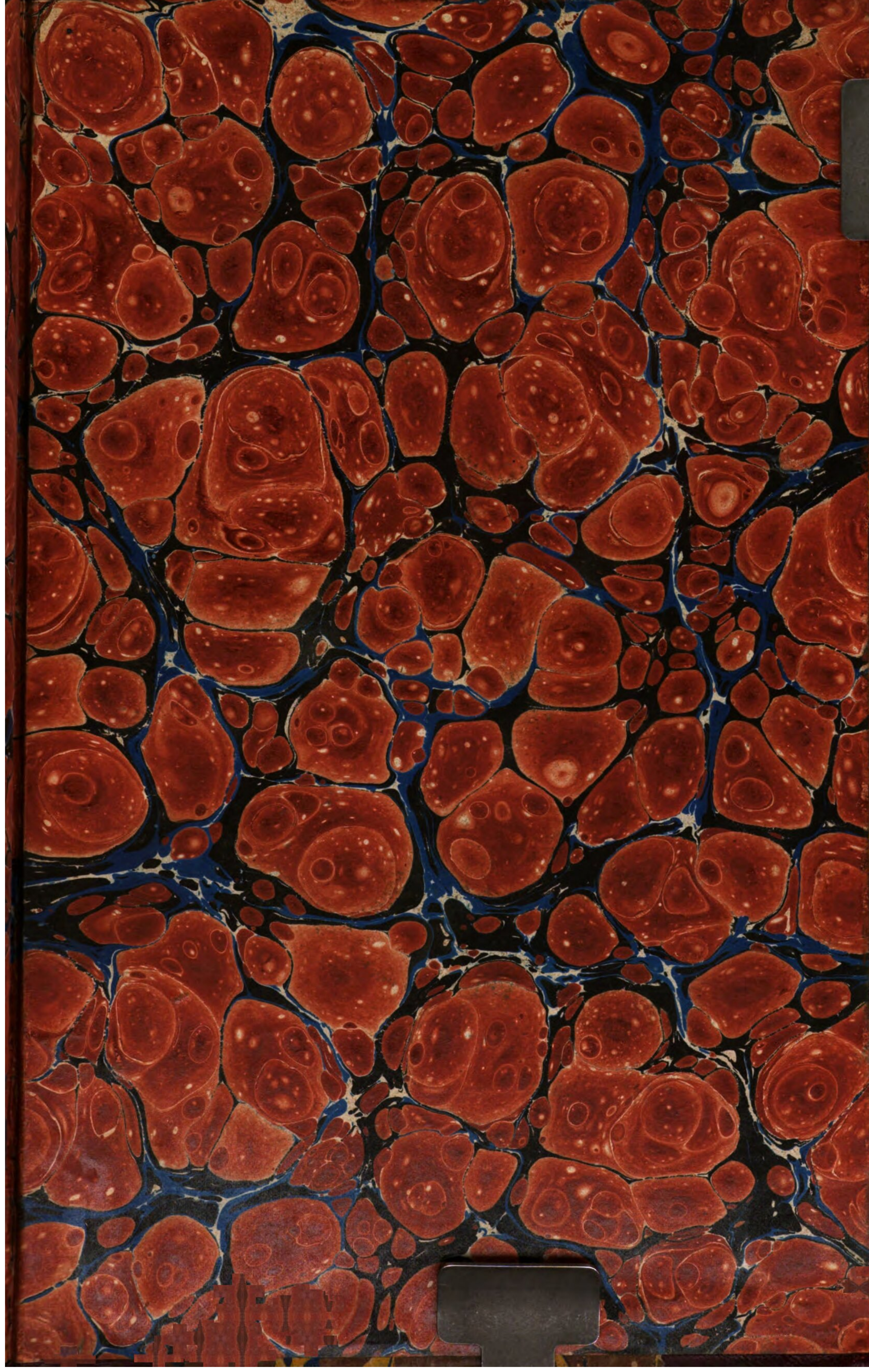














Ahmed Nazif

Selection of reports and papers of the House of Commons

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London 1836

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